

FORTUNE'S FAVORITE!

10-07

We Beg to Announce that the Holder of the
LUCKY NUMBER,

10,632,

Is the Winner of the Grand Square Rosewood Piano, Stool, Cover and Music Album, presented gratis by us as a

NEW YEAR'S GIFT!

Holder of Ticket No. 10,632 is consequently requested to "step to the front" and take the honors. In case the ticket bearing this number is lost, and not presented within two weeks, the four following numbers, 14,411, 11,763, 9,929, 10,798, which were drawn after the first number, are next entitled to the prize in the order named. We also desire that those who hold the tickets bearing the four numbers mentioned, shall send us their names and address at once; as they are next entitled to the prize in the order named, if ticket No. 10,632 is not presented on or before January 15th. Hoping that this Grand New Year's Gift will fall into appreciative hands, we remain,
Very truly yours,
J. KAUFMANN & BROS.

EVERY PERSON

Holding One of Our
PIANO TICKETS.

Which does not entitle the owner to our Grand New Year's Gift, will, upon presentation of same at our store, any day during this week, be entitled to the discount of twenty per cent, which we have taken off from our regular prices. No matter how low down, the goods may have been reduced, we have still marked them down twenty per cent, lower. Hoping that every person who feels a little disappointed at the result will take advantage of the benefit we are offering. We not only keep our promises to the people, but we do more than we promise. It makes us shoulder a great loss, but we are determined that our regular customers shall get the benefit of the bargains.

10-07

KAUFMANN'S

The Largest and Only Reliable One Price
Clothing House in Pittsburg.

83 TO 87 SMITHFIELD STREET. 83 TO 87
PITTSBURG, PA.

Wilson McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

- ALSO -


Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

- AND -

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

ALLEGHENY STREET. HUMER BLOCK. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the **BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.** Guaranteed to cure *Dyspepsia.* **AGENTS WANTED.** Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.



TUTT'S PILLS
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS!
DR. TUTT'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER...
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Spitting out of the Mouth, Pain in the Head, with a dullness of the brain, fullness after eating, with a constriction or oppression of the chest, and a yellowish yellow complexion, are the most reliable symptoms of a torpid liver.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and produce such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Blood, Pure Blood, Stronger Heart, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING
KEYSTONE SUCCESS
THIS PAPER IS ON FILE...
H. P. HUBBARD, Proprietor.
NEW BAYVIEW, N. Y.

PE-RU-NA
Is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession and then to the people by Dr. J. C. Hartman, M. D. It has been tried in over 40,000 cases with the most gratifying results. It is a powerful purgative, and its only effect is to cleanse the system of all impurities, and to restore the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful purgative, and its only effect is to cleanse the system of all impurities, and to restore the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful purgative, and its only effect is to cleanse the system of all impurities, and to restore the system to its normal condition.

MAN-A-LIN
Sines Syrup or Tar Wild Cherry and Hears for Coughs & Colds
25 cents all drug stores
JOHN HARRIS, SOLE AGENT, BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
J. H. JOHNSON, 169 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the Agricultural Editor of the Democrat, Bellefonte, Penna., that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

ARE your buildings, tools, stock, crops, all insured against loss by fire? If not, they should be. You cannot afford to take your own risk in this matter. Select some good, reliable company, that insures only farm property, and takes no risks in towns or villages, where fires may occasion enormous losses, and take a paid up policy for three or five years. You will feel more secure and comfortable, and if a fire should occur, you will have a sum of ready money on hand to help rebuild, or repair damages. The recent burning of the laborer's house on the DEMOCRAT farm, (and, by the way, the DEMOCRAT believes in the economy and great advantages of having comfortable houses for the laborers on a farm, separate from that of the owner and manager) enables us to speak from experience of the propriety of insurance. Although the amount of insurance was comparatively small, —less than one half the value of the house destroyed,—it will go very far toward building a new one, and makes the loss much lighter. See that the fuses are good, the connection between them and the stovepipes perfect, be careful of all lights used about the house or barn; in short reduce the risk of loss by fire to the smallest degree possible, and then divide that risk with some good insurance company.

No part of the farm is better worth careful attention than the woodland, and, as a rule none is so much neglected. Year by year lumber of all kinds is harder to find, and higher in price when found, and fire wood, excepting in the newer districts, is fast becoming a luxury, when on the farm. That this is true is owing largely to the extravagance, wastefulness and carelessness with which the woodland is treated. The farmer who has a hillside or back lot covered with trees, is to be envied his possession, and if he is wise, will bestow upon it care and attention equal, at least, to that given to the best of his arable land. As a source of fuel supply a few acres of woodland may be made to serve a farm for generations, by proper attention to selecting, and increase in value every year. Generally, when fire wood is wanted, a certain district is cut over, taking all that will burn, good, bad and indifferent, and the land is subsequently "cleared" and put under crop, or suffered to grow up again, with but little regard as to what grows, or how it grows. A better way is to carefully select from the whole area of woodland, such trees as from any cause are least adapted to any useful purpose excepting fire wood, or having arrived at full maturity, are a hindrance to the growth of some fine, thrifty young hard wood sapling which may stand near them. In addition to this, the trees left standing should all be carefully and neatly trimmed of all branches as high as can be reached with an axe from the ground, taking pains to leave a nice smooth stub, cut as short as may be that it may readily heal over, and not injure the growth of the tree, nor leave a bad spot in the timber when it is cut for use at some future time. The brush may very advantageously be hauled out to the adjoining field, spread in a thin layer over the ground, and when dry, burned. This will prove an excellent and cheap way of giving the land a dressing of potash. A little care and thoughtfulness in connection with the woodland will be found very profitable.

CATTLE are still doomed in this section of the country to stand around the barnyards during the daytime. There are a few farmers who have become converted to the more humane and sensible practice of keeping them in the stables and out of the cold. Their owners, mind you, don't stand around shivering in the wind. Why should the cattle?—*Col. Curtis, in N. Y. Tribune.*

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A Column of Seasonable Items.
From the Agricultural Epitomist.
Give the pigs good, dry beds, and keep them dry.
Good milk is not to be had from half-starved cows.
The advantages of cutting all long feed are numerous.
There is no argument in favor of out-of-door wintering of farm stock.
Wheat bran and meal make one of the very best feeds for a milk cow.
The farmer needs his vacation just as much as any man of business needs one.
Cows seldom yield their milk kindly to a person who is not gentle with them.
Keep the fowls warm and dry, feed some warm food and give them a variety of it.
No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them and control himself.
Those who keep their fowls warm during cold weather have eggs for sale at high prices.
In order to have healthy cows it is essential that we have good food, pure air, pure water, light and comfort.
An experienced farmer recommends that oats be soaked sufficiently to swell them before feeding to stock.
Ground oats or whole oats, is fairly good feed for adult hogs, and may be given as part of the daily rations.
With every care, and loving management, American farmers find it difficult to keep their farms in good condition.
Fowls that go to roost with full crops on a cold night will be apt to suffer less from cold than with empty crops.
Study the cow's comfort, if you want her to do well for you. The return to the owner will be in proportion to the care she gets.
Charred corn is one of the best things which can be fed to hens to make them lay, not as a regular diet, but in limited quantities each day.
Don't treat your fowls as you do turkeys, and limit them to "cold victuals" during the cold weather. Give them a hot breakfast every morning.
While the barn should be well ventilated, the ventilation should not be secured by means of loosely boarded stables or broken glass in the windows.
When rainy, snowy, or disagreeable days come, the spare mowing can be employed in the wood shed, in preparing a supply of stove wood for summer use.
Buying wheat bran and cotton seed meal for feeding milk cows, in connection with fodder grown on the farm, is one method of buying fertilizers for the soil.
The farmer's horse is not used for fast work and it is the exception now when brought to a sweat, and for that reason he should be blanketed until he cools down.
Keep the poultry busy if you wish to keep them in good health, and make them scratch if you wish for eggs; but keep them quiet and well fed if you wish to make them fat.
During the good days of this month, the horses should be worked as much as possible, for the expense of keeping them in idleness is of no inconsiderable moment.
The universal experience of farmers is that manures drawn in the fall and spread on the surface produce a better effect on the succeeding crop than if left until Spring before drawing.
Corn will not make hens lay, as has been discovered by hundreds, and if fed when corn is over one dollar per bushel is the highest priced of all grains, considering its actual value to the fowls.
Cotton seed meal is valuable feed; but it stands in the same relation to cattle food that eggs and meat do to human rations. It should never be fed exclusively, and is best fed with bran, hay or straw.
Mr. Cyrus Neff, Mountville, Pa., says his cows never did better than during December and January when they were not taken out of their stalls even for water. The stable was cleaned twice a day.
No practical dairyman will deny that the most ordinary herd of native cows, if intelligently fed, will be more profitable than the choicest breeds kept in cold barns, and fed on marsh hay and straw.
It will not do to use corn as an exclusive diet for fowls. If half their food is corn it is probably a sufficient proportion. The other half should be of other grains, and meat, bones, scraps, vegetables, etc.
The best of forage may not always furnish in suitable proportions all the elements necessary to produce the best milk, therefore, give a large variety of food, but guard against anything that will taint the milk or butter.
If good clover or mixed hay is cut into half-inch lengths and steeped in hot water it makes an excellent, cheap and healthy food for fowls in winter; and, as with cattle, a little linseed meal sprinkled on it adds to its virtue.

A Word About Dogs.
Breeder's Gazette.
If the farmers of the country who own worthless dogs—ours without any breeding, could be induced to destroy them and substitute one well-bred shepherd pup, not more, to each farm, the wealth of every farming community would be vastly increased in many ways. Farmers, with a little tact in getting along with a dog, could soon find the folly saving them many a step. Eager and anxious to learn, willing to do everything within his power, the young dog needs only a wise and patient instructor, an intelligent direction, to become the most useful bond on the place. The colly is an alert and discriminating watch dog, answering for this purpose far better than the sleeping, stupid, savage bull or mastiff, who is liable to attack his best friends and eat up a child. As a colly requires age and dignity, if he has been well taught, he imagines that the whole business of the farm hinges upon the performance of his duties, and he becomes so punctilious and regular as the sun. Canine companionship, if at liberty has a bad effect upon the colly in most instances. Where an old and wise dog is used to tutor youngsters by good example while at work, it will do to have two or more together. The duties of the colly are practical and mean work; companionship means play and is demoralizing. Especially is this true of companionship with a hunting dog. The shepherd dog has the most intimate acquaintance with his sheep, and he quickly goes wild over some sheep lost by a hunting dog, consequently neglects and stinks his work, and is spoiled.
Warm Stops Indispensable.
The ground feed for young pigs, and warm stop in winter I consider indispensable for their growth, but I find that it is easy to make stop by fermentation summer or winter, when I believe to be just as good as if cooked. To make this fermented food right, requires two barrels, as in the summer it is in danger of becoming too sour, and in the winter fermentation is slow. I have often seen pigs fed in summer from a barrel of stop as sour as vinegar, and which must have been harmful to them, and nothing is more common than to see them fed by stop in winter. In the summer one barrel should be emptied each day; if you have hogs enough to eat only a half barrel mix that amount to-day for tomorrow's feed, and so alternate from day to day and your stop will never become too acid.
At the beginning of winter, pack two barrels in sawdust, so as to keep them from freezing, mix up stop in them and take a kettle of boiling water, raise the temperature to 100 degrees, and cover with an old carpet. In about twenty-four hours a mild fermentation will begin, and by filling the barrel and then the other you can always have warm stop suitably fermented.
A Dollar Profit on Each Hen.
Four Dollars on Each Farm.
Somebody wants to know if one dollar per year profit from each hen is a good average. Where hens are kept as the majority of farmers keep them, one dollar per head is quite as much as the owner ought to expect, and I don't believe that the average farmer can make one hundred dollars easier than by keeping and caring for a flock of one hundred hens. If he will do a little extra in the way of housing, care and feed, the hens will add at least fifty cents to the average dollar. Why, we have pullets that at present writing (Dec. 11) have laid three dozen eggs apiece since they commenced laying the first week in October, but they didn't roost in trees and live on sawdust and gravel; they had a good, warm house and plenty of food and care. If those pullets don't earn considerably more than their "average dollar" per head, before next spring, I'll cut their heads off, every last one of them. And I may as well tell you that when I fail to make at least three dollars profit for each hen, duck and turkey kept for breeding stock, I don't brag much about my success in poultry raising.

System is sure to tell, and heavily, too, in farming, and the successful farmer is the one who maps out, in the winter, his whole campaign for the ensuing season. When spring opens he knows just where and how to commence, and is not at all pushed with his work. If all our farmers, who now "take things as they come" would only look ahead a little, they need not be continually behind hand with their work, as they so often are when the spring loss only fairly commenced and all through the subsequent season. It may seem impossible to some to do this planning successfully, yet a little experience will enable any one to do it, with varying degrees of success, and we sincerely hope that our readers will at once act on our suggestion, and thus save themselves much annoyance and trouble, as well as considerable useless expense.

One pint of corn and oats, half and half, twice a day is a full allowance for each sheep, unless you wish to fatten them for market.

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