

# FORTUNE'S FAVORITE!

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, 11,766, 9,020, 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 addresses 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.

# 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.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

# 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

### New Advertisements.

# TUTT'S PILLS

**A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:**  
Dr. Tuttle—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me! I took them and with the first box, I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds weight. They are worth their weight in gold.  
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.  
Dr. TUTT'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER.  
**A TORPID LIVER.** Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Borel's colic, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, Fatness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected something, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.  
**IF THESE WARNING SIGNS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.** TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to melancholia, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to excite the sufferer.  
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy, Digestive, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.  
Office, 33 Murray St. N. Y.

# TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Grows and falls out with changed color. Glossy Black by single application of this dye. It restores a natural color, and is instantly Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.00. Office, 33 Murray St., New York.  
**DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE OF VARIOUS Colors. Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.**

# PE-RU-NA

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and **LIVER.**  
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off its poisonous contents, stimulating its normal functions, and by bringing the bowels in free operation, effecting its regular discharge.  
**Malaria.** If you are suffering from malaria, the cause of all your troubles, you should take a thorough course of the **PE-RU-NA**.  
Solely Druggists. Price \$1.  
**PE-RU-NA**

# MAN-A-LIN

For Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Stomach Aches, Night Sweats, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in the Neck, Back, Arms, and Legs, All kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Strains, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chafing, Itch, and all other skin diseases.  
Solely Druggists. Price \$1.  
**MAN-A-LIN**

# Sines Syrup

25 cents at all Drug Stores

# Wild Cherry and Hound Coughs & Colds

John Harris, Sole Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

# CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS  
Address: J. H. JOHNSON, 109 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.

Look carefully after the arrangements for watering your stock. Are they the best that can be made? Farm stock, particularly the neat cattle, are quite as apt to suffer for want of good water and plenty of it in the winter, as in the warm season.

The first of the Bulletins issued by the Pennsylvania State College, seems to have attracted wide spread attention, and elicited words of commendation in all directions. This much belabored and belied institution seems to be entering upon an era of unusual prosperity, and we heartily wish it the large measure of success which personal knowledge of its management, and acquaintance with most of its faculty warrant us in saying it deserves.

Now that the snow is on the ground look out for the rabbits in the young orchard. Smearing the trunks of the trees with blood or animal matter has long been regarded as a sure protection against these destroyers, but a correspondent of the *Farmer's Review* says: "This protection I have tried thoroughly and found it a delusion and a snare." Three years ago I had a pet orchard of 60 trees that I had cared for and nursed two years. As Winter approached I applied the above protection, and in January repeated it, and in the Spring, very much to my disgust, I found every one of my 60 trees killed by the rabbits.

I replaced my trees and I now protect them from rabbits by winding the trunks to the height of two feet and a half with hay bands. This, so far, has proved effectual. Strips of tarred paper such as builders use would be cheap and doubtless serve. But no more of the bloody remedy for me. That old remedy has been published annually in the agricultural papers for years, and doubtless will go the rounds again each Fall, but if accepted and relied upon it will only lead to disappointment and loss.

Increased Postage on Seeds. A conscienceless gang of the monopolists of the country, stock holders in, and beneficiaries of the great transportation companies, have been and are making strenuous efforts to tap the tax-yielding producing class in yet another spot, by having Congress alter the postage laws in such a way as to increase (double, if possible) the postage rate on seeds sent through the mails. In order to blind the portion of the public most interested in the matter, they throw dust in their eyes by advocating a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, and then, under cover of the popularity which would naturally greet this measure, try to smuggle through their little job by recommending that in order to make up the difference caused by this reduction, "the postage on fourth-class matter, (which just happens to include and consist very largely of seeds,) be increased." When farmers remember that they now pay postage at the rate of three hundred and twenty dollars per ton, for every package of seed they get through the mails, they will wonder why any one should ask to have the rate increased. For answer we quote from Joseph Harris, of Moreton Farm, Rochester, whose name is as familiar to agricultural readers, as "household words," and who has been having an interesting correspondence with the Postmaster General upon the subject. Mr. Harris says:

"The real reason is, that the express companies wish to monopolize the business of carrying seeds and other merchandise. The distinction between third and fourth class matter was made at their instigation, and this is the reason why the rates are so constantly changed. In fixing prices at which we will send seeds, etc., by mail, we are constantly under the apprehension that the express companies will induce Congress to advance the postal rates and ruin our business. To quote your own words, 'Who can trade in a market dominated by such a power?' I do not want the government to buy up the express companies, but it is time the government and the express companies dissolved partnership."  
We are glad to add that the indications are strong that the monopolists will fail of success in this little job. Congressmen had some very broad hints given them last fall as to the temper of the people in regard to just such matters as this, and it is not likely that the postal committee will rescind its resolution not to hear any proposition to change the existing laws, excepting by way of reduction of letter rates.

Clippings and Comments.  
Costly commercial fertilizers should be finely pulverized.—*Prof. G. C. Caldwell.*  
So should the less costly but more valuable home-made fertilizers.  
A Nebraska man says hay is good for hogs.—*Nebraska Farmer's Journal.*  
And the Nebraska man is right. It is not only good but economical. Run good clover hay through the fodder cutter, mix with it whatever grain you intend to feed, scald it all together with boiling water, let stand closely covered until it gets cool enough to feed, and you have a first class article of pig feed.  
It is said by a poultry raiser that a few sprigs of cedar mixed with hay or other material for hens' nest, will keep the nests entirely free from lice.—*Es.*  
We don't believe it. Our experience has convinced us that the lice have no more dislike for "a few sprigs of cedar than they have for a sassafras roosting pole," and they will go to roost on one of these with just as little ceremony as a hen will. If you want to really disgust the lice, try coal oil on the roosts, and whitewash with a little carbolic acid mixed in it, everywhere else about the coops.  
A more efficient law for the destruction of game probably could not well be made than the present one. All the protection necessary is effected until a certain period, then every nook and corner of the State is overrun by the city hunters with their packs of dogs, and whole flocks of quail partridges are exterminated. Years ago the farmer's boy would carefully guard the flocks of quail during the summer. In winter, if sometimes tempted to trap a few for a roast, they were careful to save some of the flock to enliven the summer by their cheerful whistle.  
All now acknowledge the great usefulness of birds in destroying the millions of worms and insects that destroy our fruits and grains. Why not then pass a law and enforce it, prohibiting the killing of birds?—*Car. of Connecticut Farmer.*  
This is a thoroughly just and proper criticism of the game laws as they exist in most of the Eastern States, and we should be glad to know that this view of the matter is held by every farmer, and advocated by every farmer's paper. The birds are our natural allies in the destruction of noxious insects, and our interests demand ample means for their protection. There is no necessity, however, for any additional laws upon the subject. If the farmers will combine and make an energetic and vigorous use of the legal weapons already placed in their hands they will find they have at their command ample means for the protection and preservation of their feathered friends. On the same page of the *Farmer* from which we cut the above clipping we find the following news item: "Some twenty land owners in Warrington have advertised, forbidding hunting or fishing on their premises. Here is the remedy for the evil complained of. The trespass laws are stringent enough to fully cover and protect all the insectivorous birds. They inhabit the country, not the villages, and if the owners of the country—the farmers—will but enforce the trespass laws, the idlers and loafers who delight in applying to themselves the misnomer of sportsmen, will be unable to reach their 'game,' which will surely take refuge upon territory where it is unmolested. By all means let the birds be protected from the loafers, but do not wait upon or bother about any more legislation regarding it.  
Since writing the above, we find on the inside page of the same paper an editorial upon the same subject from which we infer that the penalties for trespass under the Connecticut laws are deemed insufficient. If this be

mail, we are constantly under the apprehension that the express companies will induce Congress to advance the postal rates and ruin our business. To quote your own words, 'Who can trade in a market dominated by such a power?' I do not want the government to buy up the express companies, but it is time the government and the express companies dissolved partnership."

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Since writing the above, we find on the inside page of the same paper an editorial upon the same subject from which we infer that the penalties for trespass under the Connecticut laws are deemed insufficient. If this be true, it is a defect which should certainly be remedied during the winter session of the Legislature. We incline to the opinion, however, that the fault lies with the farmers themselves who hesitate to enforce the penalties already provided, and that the "unity of action" suggested to them by our contemporary in adopting a most vigorous policy will be found quite sufficient to rid them of the nuisance complained of. The alleged "sportsmen," as such, have no rights which any farmer on his own premises is bound to respect. Order them off, and insist upon their going at once.

### Feeding Value of Ensilage.

We have inquiries concerning the feeding value of ensilage, some of which show some confusion of mind in regard to the subject. Bearing in mind a few general principles will help to a better understanding:

1st. The value of food preserved in a silo depends very greatly on what was put in—its nature and condition. The material used and the degree of maturity of the crop will greatly affect the value.

2d. Putting grass, corn-stalks, or other substances in a silo, does not add anything to the nutriment contained in the material. We cannot take out what we did not put in. Cutting and storing the green food in a silo may make it more digestible; may and often does, make it more than when the food is dried in the open air. Letting the moisture dry from meadow grass or from green corn-stalks, in itself, should not make these substances less desirable as food. In fact it does not make them less palatable. Preserving much of this moisture in the ensilaged food may be a help.

3d. If fermentation goes on in the silo to any considerable extent, there is absolute loss of food value.  
4th. Reason and experience alike lead us to conclude that we cannot make ensilage grass or corn stalks alone fully take the place of good grain feed. The latter should be given in connection with the former.

5th. Reason and experience alike show that almost any palatable nutritious, succulent plant, kept in a silo, with reasonable exclusion of the air, makes a palatable and fairly satisfactory food.

### Cottonseed and Straw Cheaper than Hay.

As a rule I can depend upon three pounds of cotton seed meal, or equal parts of this meal with corn meal, to give, with a ration of straw of one-half of the amount that would be eaten of good hay, about the same gain of live weight (the carcass gain is not considered) that would be found of gain following the consumption of good hay. The straw and grain may be depended upon for moderate growth of young at very moderate cost. Constant use of straw for milk cows has been made, but always in connection with other foods.

If our farmers would now pay more attention to breeding good mutton sheep, and largely increase their flocks of these, they would lessen the injury to themselves from the curtailing of the demand for their hog products in Prussia and France. It would also be much better for our own population if we lessened the consumption of pork among us, and ate more mutton; for the latter is much the more healthful and even palatable as one gets accustomed to it. In fact, there are hundreds of people who will never touch fat pork, though they may now and then take a bit of lean, tender ham and bacon. Now let all worthless dogs be destroyed, and those that are of value be fastened at home at night, and then flocks of sheep may be safely and rapidly increased—kept, indeed, close to villages without danger of their being killed. There are millions of acres of land in the United States of so poor a soil or so hilly or stony that they can never be cultivated at a profit. But all these would make fair sheep pastures, like the chalky Downs of England, where thousands of sheep are profitably pastured in summer, and brought down in the valley to be fattened for winter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

MANY farmers injure their farm implements more by exposure to the weather than by use on the farm. An implement which with good care would last twenty years, will, when exposed to the weather become useless in five years or even less.

THE character of the food will affect the quality of the manure even more than the character of the animal. A diet of corn fodder and straw, for instance, can yield only a poor manure, because these foods contain very little nitrogen or phosphates.

THE profit of the dairyman comes wholly from his good cows.