

THE PUZZLER

No. 757.—Riddle. A little buzzing thing am I, Yet never on the wing. Without me you could never buy A bright or brilliant thing. In all your homes, alive or dead, Yet never once within your head.

No. 758.—Numbered Charade. I am a word of eight letters. 3, 6, 7 is to steal. 7, 8, 2, 5 is an animal. 1, 2, 5 is enmity. 1, 6, 8 is grief. 4, 5, 2, 1 is to pull along. My whole is a piece of furniture.

No. 759.—Changes. To one-third of X add 1; the result is allied to music. Change the head; result, part of the body. Change again; result, a geometric form. Change again; result, a division of the globe. Change again; result, "without company." Change again; result, "nothing." Change again; result, "finished."

No. 760.—Concealed Corn. Example: Find a grain of corn in the name of a famous French author. Answer, Corn-elle.

No. 761.—Behaved Words. 1. I am a county. Behaved me, and I mean to borrow; again, I am angry; again, I mean concerning; again, I am a vowel. 2. I am a box. Behaved me, and I am a tax; again, I am the past tense of a verb you cannot do without; again, I am a pronoun in French; again, I am a vowel.

No. 762.—Anagrams. Boys' names: 1. Grand lie. 2. Nalled. 3. See! a cut. 4. As mulc. 5. I wend. 6. Red bran. 7. Let bar. 8. That mew. 9. Larches. 10. Rice.

No. 763.—A Proverb Wheel. In this circle many letters are seen, And you may wonder what they mean. Select one, skip two, and so on around— In this simple way a proverb is found.

No. 764.—Geographical Acrostic. A large island in the West Indies formerly belonging to Spain, but now in possession of the English. It is very beautiful and noted for the number of its rivers. It abounds also in native fruits and valuable timber.

No. 765.—A Bed of Flowers. 1. A bird and a part of it. 2. A bird and part of a riding outfit. 3. Part of the body and four-fifths of its value.

No. 766.—Who Is It? Who is it that puts me in my bed And tucks the covers round my head? My mother. Who is it that makes me get a cough By kicking all those covers off? My brother.

No. 767.—Key to the Puzzle. No. 748.—Double Acrostic: 1. Harpy. 2. Emma. 3. Bear. 4. Rum. 5. Indigo. 6. Nassau. 7. Ghost. 8. Sash. Initials: Herring. Final: Yarmouth.

No. 749.—Hidden Things: Shakespeare, spear, year, ear. No. 750.—Illustrated Rebuses: 1. Wintering cattle requires great care. 2. Labor overcomes in all undertakings. 3. The honest farmer fears not the penitentiary nor is overtaken by Intemperance.

No. 751.—Word Changes: 1. Sad, had, bay, boy, joy. 2. Word, wood, road, rook, book. 3. Man, tan, ton, toy, boy. 4. Turf, surf, sure, sire, fire.

No. 752.—Backward and Forward: 1. Revel. 2. Spool. 3. Tuber. 4. Garb. 5. Drab. 6. Golf. 7. Live. 8. Slap. 9. Ward. 10. Star.

No. 753.—Three Squares: C A R T M O T E T J U N E A S I A O L I V E U R A L R I L L T I B I A N A I L T A L E V I C T E L L S T E A T S

No. 754.—A Geographical Word Puzzle: Windermere. No. 755.—Anagrams: 1. Alcibiades. 2. Amerigo Vesputi. 3. Hernando Cortez. 4. George Washington. 5. Simon Bolivar. 6. William Ewart Gladstone.

No. 756.—Behaviors: 1. Revolution. 2. Gasp. 3. Z-one. 4. Harbor. 5. Frigid.

SMALL STOCK FARMS.

These Pay When Located Near a City or Thriving Village. In the changed conditions and methods of eastern farming which the competition of western cheap products has caused there has been too little attention given to the keeping and breeding of stock. Excepting the keeping of cows for milk near cities and villages there is probably less stock kept in any of the eastern states than 20, 30 or more years ago.

It is generally believed that stock farms must be large. This is a relic of the old idea that stock can most profitably be kept on pasture and hay and on very cheap land. This is no longer true. Corn and the fodder it produces, whether used as ensilage or in the dry state, are cheaper as compared with their effectiveness than pasture or hay can be except on land that costs nothing, says American Cultivator. This authority claims that stock farming can be done here without much if any larger expenditure of capital than at the west. It says:

The chief advantage which the eastern stock farmer has is that his land is where it will pay more to improve it than is the land of most western farmers. For the same reason it does not pay even in the eastern states to buy the cheapest land, cheap only because far removed from markets, on which to keep stock. It is true the stock itself may be marketed without much extra cost wherever located. But the increase of soil fertility is worth far more near a city or growing village than it can be farther off.

Most stock breeders cramp themselves by purchasing too large farms on which to operate. If the stock is first class, it will pay to buy a large part of the grain with which to feed it. This is most true where the stock farm is so located that its increase of fertility will be worth more. By growing a large amount of coarse fodder at home and purchasing grain to feed with it a large amount of manure is made every year and soil fertility will increase rapidly. This can of course be done anywhere, but at a distance from market the improvement in the land will not be worth so much and the farmer's gains will be proportionately less.

So instead of the eastern farmer thinking himself debarred from stock keeping and breeding because his farm is small he should consider that rather an advantage. What he needs most is better stock. When he gets that, if he is near a good market, the after results will be surely satisfactory. We have known many farmers who began by purchasing a few acres close to some city and beginning the milk business. After a very few years their land became too valuable to produce the feed for their cows, and they bought nearly everything they fed, at the same time using their rich soil to produce market garden crops or fruits. In fact, the keeping of a good deal of stock is a necessary preliminary to successful market gardening, though both kinds of business are much too exacting to be conducted by the same person at once.

Manure on Grass Land.

A correspondent of Prairie Farmer writes: I consider grass land the best place to apply manure. My practice, when it is possible for me to do so, is to manure the grass land, both meadow and pasture, the year before I wish to plow it up for corn. The manure is hauled direct from the stables and evenly spread each day as it is made. In the spring that which is hauled out in winter is harrowed over with a slanting tooth harrow, which makes it fine. The rains of early spring and summer soak and dissolve the manure, and the liquid fertility thus washed out goes into the surface soil among the roots of the grass. Besides this the manure makes a mulch, which prevents the ground drying out as much as it otherwise would in summer. The result of this method is a very much heavier growth of grass, and if it is pasture, the grass will keep fresh and green longer into the summer.

When the ground is plowed the next year for corn, it contains a dense growth of grass roots to decompose and feed the corn; also the fertility from the manure is, much of it, still in the surface soil, and a much better crop of corn may be expected than could be had if the manure was applied directly to the corn. We seem to get, so to speak, the use of the manure twice over, first, in the increased growth of grass, and, second, in the manure and extra growth of grass roots, producing an extra crop of corn.

Review of the Fertilizer Markets.

The American Agriculturist's review of the fertilizer markets for the past year shows that nitrogen in all forms has ruled considerably lower, that potash salts have been somewhat cheaper and that there has been no great change in the cost of available phosphoric acid. Indications now point to cheaper phosphates and potash salts for the coming year, with a stiff advance in organic nitrogen, especially in the form of cottonseed meal.

News and Notes.

Next season there will be introduced a vineless sweet potato. Fish contains nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but no potash. Every winter comes up the problem of how to kill insects in stored grain. Weevils and other insects often do great damage in grain bins as well as in beans and peas. The best remedy is to put bismuthide of carbon on a plate or saucer at the top of the bin and cover it over airtight.

The report is that in bacon the United States leads in supplying the United Kingdom, Denmark supplying about one-third as much in quantity, but receiving about one-half as much in money.

The only available supplies of potash are in wood ashes and the German potash salts.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL DECIDES IN FAVOR OF SOUND MONEY.

All the Commercial Nations of the World Are on a Gold Basis—The Free Coinage of Silver Would Cause Stagnation of Trade in the United States.

Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia adds another name to the already long list of prominent men who have changed their position on the silver question after long and careful study. His recent four column open letter in the Richmond Dispatch will give cold comfort to the "friends of silver." We reprint the following extracts from it: "I am opposed to the free coinage of silver in the United States except through an international agreement with the great commercial countries of the world."

"I do not believe this country alone can maintain a parity between gold and silver at any fixed ratio."

"We are strong in resources and in all the elements that go to make a nation powerful, but we are not strong enough to live within ourselves, trade only with ourselves, raise and manufacture all we need, consume and use all we produce and make, import nothing, export nothing and have no commercial relations with other countries. To deal, then, with other countries our money must be measured by their standard when we are in their markets and the principal countries whose markets we seek and with which we must deal in selling and buying have a gold standard."

"It may be surprising to some to know it, yet it is an incontrovertible fact that gold standard countries furnish 87 1/2 per cent of the international commerce of the world, and that about 94 per cent of the exports of the United States are to countries having a gold standard, and about 80 per cent of our imports are from countries having the same standard."

"Shall we cut loose in our monetary system from these countries of such commercial power and attach ourselves to the small and weak nationalities to which we sell scarcely anything, and from which our purchases are absolutely insignificant?"

"There is no country that has a double monetary standard. Wherever there is free silver coinage, silver monometallism prevails. All countries with a gold standard utilize silver as far as it can be kept at a parity with gold. That is, gold countries use both metals as money; silver countries only silver. The independent free coinage of silver in the United States would place her on a silver standard and in direct antagonism to the standard of the countries with which she does nearly all of her business."

"Will the United States lower her crest, withdraw from the strong sisterhood of nations which whitens the seas with the sails of commerce and unite her monetary fortunes with the weak combination whose craft are scarcely ever seen and whose products and fruits constitute so small a percentage in the grand total?"

"Will she continue to stand with Germany, Austria, France and England, or link her destiny with China, Japan and Mexico?"

"These are my views, stated briefly and concisely as possible. For the reasons given I am opposed to the doctrine of free and unlimited silver coinage without international agreement with the principal commercial countries of the world. We cannot adopt a monetary system different from these great nationalities and force them to recognize it. We cannot float a 50 cent silver dollar as a sound dollar in this country, much less in the markets of Germany, France, Austria or England, with whom our interests are closely identified. There are many things we can do regardless of the opinions or wishes of other lands. We can amend or change our system of government, manage our internal affairs and enact laws to govern our own people without let or hindrance from any foreign source, but there is one thing we cannot do. We cannot coerce other peoples and lands to recognize any money we may see proper to engrave or coin as a medium of exchange between them and us. As well might we attempt to change the laws of gravitation or make water run up hill."

"I am for a sound dollar, and what I mean by a sound dollar is one that will pass for 100 cents and be as good as any other dollar anywhere within the limits of the civilized world. Gold is that dollar now. Silver may also be kept on a parity with gold. But this can only be done by international agreement. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring man can use with a purchasing power of 100 cents and buy as much with it as any other dollar. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that its holder may lay away to buy a home, save for a rainy day or provide for himself in old age with absolute certainty that it will be as good as any other dollar when he wants to use it. Gold is that dollar. Silver cannot be unless by international agreement it is made equivalent to a gold dollar."

"I am for a sound dollar for the poor man as well as for the rich man. I shall never consent to a monetary system which will place it in the power of the rich man to hoard his gold and pay his poor creditor in a depreciated dollar."

A Surprising Spectacle.

If you see a man dodge around and dart up an alley as though a brick had been hurled at him, you may know it is a Knight of Labor trying to get away from a national bank note that has been tendered him.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Point For Free Silverites.

Why don't all the free silver men demand their wages in silver? That would do more to unbind the treasury of it and restore it to its "proper place" than anything else.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WHY PROSPERITY RETURNED.

Because the Drift of Public Opinion Is Opposed to a Silver Basis.

Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert delivered a strong sound currency speech at Montgomery, Ala., on Oct. 4. He said in part:

"What our currency shall consist of is a question to be decided on business principles. There is a sentimental objection to gold indulged in by some—that it is the money of the rich—but it does not seem to me that this should have any weight because, in my opinion, the poor man is entitled to as good money as the rich. There is a sentimental argument in favor of the silver dollar because it is said to have been 'the dollar of our fathers.' It does not seem to me that this argument should have any weight, because it is not founded on fact."

"The fair presumption is that neither your father nor mine nor any other man's father who died prior to 1878 ever handled enough American silver dollars to keep him out of the poorhouse."

"I know of no more effective way of crippling the south and its industries than for our people to clamor for the payment of debts already contracted and hereafter to be contracted in depreciated silver dollars."

"Fortunately for this country the effects of the panic of 1893 are rapidly passing away. Money has begun to flow again in its accustomed channels. Wheat has risen in price, cotton has risen in price, iron has risen in price, industries are reopening everywhere, wages are increasing, and all this comes from the fact that the capitalists of this country who are shrewd, farseeing and who watch with keen eyes the doings of every political convention have come to the conclusion that the free silver sentiment in the United States is not strong enough and not powerful enough to force this country to a silver basis."

"They understand that there is no free silver sentiment in the east, none in New England, none in New York, none in Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware or Pennsylvania."

"They see that Republicans and Democrats in the state of Ohio have pronounced against free silver; that Republicans and Democrats in the state of Kentucky have pronounced against free silver; that only part of the Democrats in the other states of the west and south are for free silver, and they are confident, as I am, that the people of the United States, whatever else may happen, will in 1896 pronounce for the continuance of sound money, for the parity with gold of every dollar of silver and of paper now afloat or to be floated in the United States."

Measures of Value.

A dollar is not a measure of length, breadth, thickness or weight, but of value. A measure of length, breadth and thickness must have standard length in order to be a true measure. A measure of weight must have true weight, but when it comes to considering what shall be the requisite quality of a measure of value the free silver people say that value is of no moment, remarks the Mobile Register; that if it have a certain name stamped on it and be called a true measure of value it will be a true measure of value. This is as absurd as would be an attempt to call a yard stick of 30 inches a true measure of length, or a pound of ten ounces weight a true measure of weight. The only true measure of value is a measure which contains full value. Any other sort of a measure which is offered as a true measure is false and will be rejected by the people.—Floridian.

The Free Silver Chimeras.

The ridiculous attempt of the silver contingent to commit the United States to free coinage—to the exchange of 50 cents' worth of silver for a dollar in gold—rivals in its absurdity and enthusiasm the wildest chimera of romantic fiction. It carries us back to the fond but futile search for the fountain of everlasting youth, to the medieval alchemists' theory of the transmutation of metals and to the beautiful mythological story of Midas and the golden touch.—Philadelphia Record.

Simple Simon Up to Date.



Simple Simon made a great mistake. He thought he could get a little salt for nothing, but he got a little salt for just what he paid for it.



Free silver is a great mistake. It is not a free gift, but a costly one. It is not a free lunch, but a costly one. It is not a free ride, but a costly one. It is not a free ride, but a costly one.

GREETING: FOR 1896

We wish to remind our friends and the public, generally, that we are well prepared to supply all demands in our line. Almost all kinds of goods are now so low in price that a good American dinner is within reach of all. While giving careful attention to securing a fine stock of fruits and luxuries we have not overlooked the every day

Substantials

We have Pillsbury's "best" Minnesota flour and the leading brands of home manufacture. Bradford Co. pure buckwheat flour, new kiln dried corn meal, extra fine sugar cured hams, breakfast bacon and dried beef, white, fat, new mackerel, rich mild cream cheese, genuine maple syrup, pure-sugar table syrups, fine roll dairy and creamery butter.

We have just secured a lot of bright clean New York state beans that we are selling at the low price of 5 cents per quart. The entire lot of 22 bushels will go at that price (no advance) but we can hardly get any more as good as these to sell at same price. Don't miss them, they are fine.

Our Own Make

One of the most satisfactory items of goods we have to offer is our own Mince meat. Every ounce of material in it is sound, clean and of the finest quality, nothing equal to it has ever been obtainable. Price, ten cents per pound.

Choice Fruits

It has been almost impossible to get satisfactory oranges this season, but we have secured some fine Florida, also some Mexican fruit that is equally as fine as the Florida and quite reasonable in price. Our stock of cranberries (at 10c per quart) watermelons 2 baskets for 25c, lemons, bananas, and sweet potatoes have received careful attention. Also raisins, prunes, citron, figs, cleaned currants, California evaporated fruits, etc., but we cannot enumerate further.

Good Investment

We keep a large and well selected stock. It will pay any housekeeper to visit our store once a week. The first principle of economy is not alone in saving, but in making a good investment.

SECHLER & CO.

GROCERS. Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC. For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a magazine free of charge in the Scientific American.

"Gems of Religious Thought." By Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. GREATEST SELLING BOOK PUBLISHED. Talmage needs no introduction to readers in any land. He is loved by the millions whose hearts he has touched by his sympathetic words and stirring sermons and writings, which have been published and scattered broadcast over the entire world. In this volume there are the best things from his best efforts, and his weight is gold. There is not a dry page in it. It is a work which is welcome in every home, and it is worth many times its price. WHAT OUR AGENTS HAVE TO SAY: We give below a few samples of reports showing the great success of our Agents selling this great book. They show that there is a great demand for this book, and every family desires it. Mr. J. A. Snyder, N.Y., writes: "I send another order for 20 books. Please forward at once, as I wish to deliver them to keep up the canvass. You know I have sold within the last month 75 books. This is pretty good for a start." Mr. Frank N. Henkinson, Va., writes: "I have had little trouble in selling this new book by Talmage. Every mother wishes it. Give me the entire county. I believe I can sell 400 copies within the next three months." Mrs. Anna Johnson, N.Y., writes: "Enclosed find check for 25 books. Sold them in less than 3 weeks." Mr. A. B. Riley, Ga., writes: "Your book is just received. Every one who sees it is delighted with it. Have taken this week 10 orders and worked only 3 days." Henry C. McDonald, Pa., writes: "Received my outfit 19 days ago and have already orders for 100 books. Canvassed altogether not quite a week." J. E. Twitty, Callaghan Co., N.Y., writes: "I send you check to pay for 50 copies of 'Gems of Religious Thought.' It is a great book. Everyone seems to want this Talmage book. It is gotten up in splendid style." Our Agent in S. C. writes: "Have only canvassed not quite three days and taken 20 orders. The only trouble is scarcity of money. Everyone says this is the best Talmage book on the market." Mr. C. L. Johnson, N.Y., writes: "My outfit came on Saturday of last week. I have only canvassed about one day, and visited 25 families and took 25 orders, and this is my first experience in canvassing." Mr. C. M. Gey, of Mississippi, writes: "Your Talmage book is a beautiful work. I have had the outfit three hours and have sold six books. I believe I can sell 100 in my territory." Henry T. Burnett, Ind., writes: "Will send a big order soon. Find but little trouble in getting subscribers. I have already 25, and have only canvassed three days." Mrs. C. E. Nicks, Ind., writes: "I have worked eight hours and taken 12 subscribers. Will send you an order for 100 books in less than ten days time." Mrs. J. A. Voltaire, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "In a few days sold 100 books." Rev. I. C. Evans reports: "In three days 25 books."

COALS I. D. K. RHOADS. SHIPPING. COMMISSION MERCHANT. DEALER IN ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS AND WOODLAND COALS. Grain, Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw. KINDLING WOOD. By the Bush or Cord, in quantities to suit Purchasers. Clean Washed Sand. Respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and the public at his coal yard NEAR P. R. E. STATION. BELLEFONTE. ED. K. RHOADS COALS.

2 POPULAR MAGAZINES FOR THE HOME. Frank Leslie's PLEASANT HOURS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Frank Leslie's POPULAR MONTHLY. Contains each Month: Original Water Color Frontispiece; 125 Quarto Pages of Reading Matter; 100 New and High-Class Illustrations; More Literary Matter and Illustrations than any other Magazine in America. 25 cts.; \$3 a Year. Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. A Bright, Wholesome, Juvenile Monthly. Fully Illustrated. The best writers for young people contribute to it. 10 cts.; \$1 a Year. SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CENTRE DEMOCRAT, Bellefonte, Pa. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly (and the Centre Democrat) both one year for \$3.40. Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls and the Centre Democrat both one year for \$1.75. Undoubtedly the Best Club Offers. Send to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N.Y. for New Illustrated Premium List, Free.

Rheumatism NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO. CURED BY USING HOLLAND'S RHEUMATIC TABLETS. Relief after the second dose. This remedy is no experiment. Try it. By mail on receipt of price. 50 cents, or get them of your Druggist. HOLLAND'S PHARMACY, 603 Gray's Ferry Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.