The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Bears and Parrots.

WHY THE FORMER ARE WHITE AND THE LATTER GREEN.

The coloring of animals is to a large extent protective. It enables animals to hide from their enemies, who would otherwise extinguish their species, and in other instances, where they have means of defense that warn other animals to keep away, they are highly colored, so that other animals are warned to give them a wide berth. For instance, rats, mice, bats and nection with the services of the synamoles, which seek for food at night, are dusky hues, while in the light of day they conceal themselves in their holes. All the bears in the world are either brown or black except the polar bear, which is white. So are most of the animals of the polar region white; that is, of the same color as the snow and ice which they inhabit, which eimilarity of coloring is a means of protection from their enemies, inasmuch as they are not so readily seen. Perhaps the musk ox, or musk sheep, which is of a dark-brown color, would seem an exception, but the habits of the animal explain this. They are gregarious, live in flocks, and this is follows is an argument for the restraint their means of protection; hence if one strays away from the flock it is necessary that they be of a dark color, so that he can see his comrades at a distance. The raven is another instance; he is black; yet inhabits the regions of snow and ice: but he feeds on carrion, and has no enemies that think his body fit food. Armed insects are highly colored, such as wasps and bees. Their very high coloring shows to other animals what they are, and their poison protects them. Some insects have so hard a covering that they are practically uneatable. Others can fly rapidly, and this is a protection, so that they are given a gaudy coloring, like the swift-flying rose chafer. Butterflies are gayly colored, but they are unfit for eating, even when given to young turkeys they spit them out. Insects are often found on trees and leaves which are the exact color of the food that they seek. This is a protection. The voice of the tree toad is heard before the rain, yet so exactly is he the color of the limbs on which he lies that it is hard to find him. Green caterpillars feed on green leaves and their very food serves to hide them from their enemies. Certain insects called loopers can stick themselves out rigidly like sticks, which they so much resemble as to be taken for them. Green and brown caterpillars are greedily eaten by birds, and even by frogs, lizards and spiders; hence they generally feed at night, and during the day remain motionless upon leaves or twigs of the same color as themselves. Bright colored caterpillars, however, are discarded by birds and always refused by frogs, lizards foliage of green trees are invariably plumage are tropical, where the colors of the flowers and shrubs are brilliant. Birds that abound in the region of deciduous trees are never green, but brown or olive is the prevailing color This tint is least perceptible among the leafless trees and bushes which prevail for the greater portion of the year when protection is so much needed.

THE sales of government land during the past year were by far the greatest ever made in a single year, amounting to 16,830,455 acres. The highest point ever reached before was in the previous year, when 12,500,000 acres were disposed of. Only once before did the sales reach 9,000,000 acres, so it will be seen that the sales of last year were entirely unprecedented. The most of the increase was in Dakota, where 6,689,595 acres were disposed of. The state of Nebraska, Minnesota and Oregon rank next in the list of big land sales, while the Territory of Washington shows sale of nearly a million of acres. The greater proportion of these land transactions, it will be seen, are in the States and Territories adjacent to the North Pacific railway, and it is probable that much of the activity in this kind of property is "due to the completion of that important

WHITE elephants are said to be scarce, and one is to be brought over in the spring for Americans to fall down and pertip. Admittance, the usual price. his own. "The horse, the camel, the ele- would lead one to expect it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

From the New York Observer. INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

BY REV. HENRY M. GROUT, D. D.

JANUARY 20 -The Power of the Tongue -- James 6: 1-18.

Always and everywhere the tendency of the human heart is to substitute a religion of form and semblance for that of life and reality. It is against this tendency that James directs his warn-

ngs and entreaties of this epistle. It would seem that the drift of admonition in this chapter was called forth by an evil which had grown up in congogues. In connection with these the large liberty of teaching was allowed that is, any one could rise and address the assembly; and this liberty had come to be greatly abused. On the part of ome there was a forwardness, growing out of conceit, or ambition, or fondness for dispute, which had need to be re strained. It is in view of this that James pens the caution of the first "My brethern, be not many masters (i. c., teachers) knowing that we, who assume to teach, take upon our selves a great responsibility, and shall eceive for our errors a sterner judgement." Be not, he would say, too forward to speak : especially guard against careless and bitter words! That which and government of this power of speech Many reasons are given for the control of the tongue. It is

1. An index of moral attainment and trength. - In many things we all stumble ; feet man, and able also to bridle the whole body." 'The word "perfect" is used in the sense of maturity, ripeness o mark one as full grown, in contrast with a babe in Christ.

It is by speech more than in almost any other way that one discloses his feelings, passions, and moral drift Hence it is that by our words we shall be justified or condemned; and for evry idle (careless, unpremeditated) word hall be brought into judgement. Said socrates to a fair-faced youth, "Speak, friend, that I may see thee.'

Then, in no other way does one morurely indicate his moral strength. Nothng is more difficult than to control the ongue. He who can do this, can bridle the whole body, subdue any and every other appetite or passion; rule every nember and sense.

2. A means of moral discipline .- Such rould seem to be the force of the illustrations of the bit and the helm. They suggest the great power of the tongue n its sway over others; since a persuaive or an eloquent tongue may turn nen, almost as one might please. But before my mouth." the Apostle's thought seemed to be difour hold upon the bit or helm we have the horse or ship in hand, so through the ongue we in a large measure govern our whole selves. To suppress the angry word a great help towards the suppression of the passion which prompted it. We feed, or we may starve vanity, pride onceit, and other like passions by open ng or closing the door of the lips. He who controls the tongue also gains strength thereby for other victories and spiders, as if they tasted bad to Every brave and successful contest with them. Parrots that live in the dense any evil invigorates the whole moral being. "So the tongue is a little mem green, and the birds of high-colored ber, and boasteth (not without reason)

> 3. Necessary in view of the great evils by an ungoverned tongue. Two minishes the liability for rain. figures are used to indicate this. The tongue is "a fire;" it is also "a world of iniquity." As a fire it can inflict pain and destroy untold good. It is a world of injusity in that there would seem to be no kind of wickedness which it cannot originate or stir up. It "defileth the whole body" in that it leads on to every other form of sin. Talk of evil prepares the way for doing it. It setteth on fire the whole round, or orb, or wheel of creation, and the whole course of a man's own life. Such sins of speech have the very spirit of the lower world; are instigated by the devil, for whom hell is

This is an appalling account of the evils rought by ungoverned speech; but that it is not overdrawn is painfully evident. A lawless tongue stirs to intense excitement every base passion of our own natures, and is the cause of untold wickedness and misery in the world-Happy is the home, the social circle, the church, the community that has escaped its disturbing, blighting curse. How many friends has it separated; how many discords has it fomented; how many reputations has it blasted!

4. Possible only to divine grace. no kind of living creature which mankind have not been able to tame; but this unruly evil, full of deadly poison, can no man tame. Not only does the Apostle mean that no man can curb another's tongue, but that none can tame

phant do not tame themselves, nor man himself. Man tames the beast, but God times man.

5. Indispensable to Christian consist new and hope .- It somtimes comes to | ass h: t the same tongue will at one time bless God, joining in the prayers and praises of his house, and at another indulge in the bitterest accusations and denunciations of fellow-men. This is s unnatural (if the heart be truly Christain) as for a fountain to send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter, or for a fig tree to bear olive berries. If we truly bless God, the same heart in us will move us to speak kindly and well of those who still bear, though marred by sin, God's own similitude. An ungoverned tongue is not consistent with true love to God and men. Grace which r news the soul subdues also the lips. He whose speech is uncontrolled by grace can have no assured Christian hope. He has reason to fear that all his words of praise to God are the outgoings of a selfdeceived heart.

6. A mark of heavenly wisdom,-The Apostle now returns to the admonition of the first verse. You aspire, he says, to be conspicuous and forward as teachers; and do not shrink from careless, envious, bitter speech. There is a better way. Would you seem to be wise? Restrain your tongues, and show out of a good life (as the old word "conversation" means) your good works-always better than any mere words. Let this be "with meekness of wisdom," for all true wisdom is patient and kindly. The wisdom which is marked by envy and strife is earthly, sensual (unspiritual.) devilish. But there is another-pure. eaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated. full of mercy and good fruits—this is from heaven. It is not in strife, but "in peace" that that seed is sown which yields "the fruit of righteousness." The good and saving work of the world is done by those whose hearts and tongue are governed by that wisdom which is

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. Religious teachers, whether minis ters or others, should, of all persons, be pure, truthful and kindly in speech.

2. How few Christians seem to bear in mind the importance of the test of Christian character presented in this

3. Do not forget that the utterance of thought deepens the feeling or passion from which it sprung. Here is a means of moral discipline to be remembered It follows that right speech is a means not only of mental improvement, but of

4. Much of the mischief done with the tongue comes not of malice, but of a love of random talk. Hence tale pearing, scandal, and defamation. Are you a random talker? Say with the psalmist, "I will keep my mouth with a individuals, and even great bodies of bridle;" and pray, "Set a watch, O Lord,

> Whata Barometer Knows About Weather.

Higher barometer means that the murcury is rising, and lower barometer that it is falling.

Higher pressure is synonymous with higher barometer, and lower pressure with lower barometer. In case of a higher barometer it indicates a colder and contracting atmosphere and consequently a diminution of moisture.

A lower barometer indicates any expand-atmosphere with greater capacity for holding moisture.

153.

In case of rising barometer it indicates a decrease of moisture and di-

A falling barometer indicates an increased amount of moisture and greater liability for rain, and with it we have an increased cloudiness.

When the barometer rises in cloudy weather it is generally an indication that the clouds will break and be followed by fair weather.

A sudden change in the barometer, either rising or falling, is a fair indi-

cation of approaching high winds.

At sunset if the sun goes down behind or is obscured by a bank of clouds with a falling barometer, rain will follow in nineteen cases out of twenty on the succeeding day. If the sun be obscured at its setting by clouds with a rising barometer and cooler winds the chances are nineteen to twenty no rain will fall on the succeeding day.

There are three fair weather sunsets-the red, yellow and green. Green and red are exceptional; green moreso than the red.

It will seldom happen that we will have a rainfall on the day succeeding one on which any of the three above colors are dominant at sunset the day before. It occasionally happens, however, that rain will fall when no indications whatever on the preceding day C +14.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed on the 29th day of March. A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre County will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tubeday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1884, the following described tracts of land, purchased by the County at Freamer's sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and spawrds.

A. J. GHIEST,
H. C. CAMPERILL,

	H. C. CAMI	BELL,
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ACRES.	PER. WARRANTER NAMES. D. Carskadden. John M. Hall. James Bastram 40 J. D. Shugert 151 Charles Hall. Jos G Wallace. Wm Bell. 80 Rebert Irvin 19 N. L. Atwood. Joseph Taylor. Joseph Reso. 159 N. L. Atwood. Joseph Kelso. John Palmer. Samuel Baird. 4 Job W Packer. Josah Miles.	TOWNSHIP,
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Largest

Newest Stock. Goods. DRY GOODS You want Boots and

Y The Shoes CHEAPEST STORE Groceries.

in Provisions entre County Fish. WE WE BUY IN BUY FOR LARGE

CASH and get the DISCOUNTS OFF.

GIVE US Λ

CALL.

QUANTITIES and can buy CHEAPER

SPECIAL BARGAINS For the next 30 DAYS.

OBURN, PA.

Quick Railway Time.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1880. This is to certify that we have appointed ank P. Blair, sole agent for the sale of our sick Train Railroad Watches, in the town Bellefoute.

BY HOSMER P. HULLAND, Sec. Having most thoroughly tested the ockford Quick Train Watches for the at three years, I offer them with the liest confidence as the best made and ost reliable time keeper for the money at can be obtained.

If ally guarantee every Watch for two FRANK P. BLAIR, No. 2 Brockerhoff Row.

All other American Watches at reduced

Diguton, Jan. 27, 1882. Diguron, Jan. 27, 1882.
The Rockford watch purchased Feb.
879, has performed better than any
latch I ever had. Have carried it
rery day and at no time has it been regular, or in the least unreliable. In HORACE R. HORTON.

TAUNTON, Sept. 18, 1881. The Rockford Watch runs very acwned, and I have had one that cost 50. Can recommond the Rockford atch to everybody who wishes a fine

mekeeper. S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

at Dighton Furnace Co.

This is to certify that the Rockford Vatch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run cry well the past year. Having set it nly twice during that time, its only ariation being three minutes. It has un very much better than I ever an injusted. It was not adjusted and only instead the control of the set of the cipated. It was not adjusted and only at \$20. R. P. BRYANT,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.



P. DUFF & SONS,

-Fifty Sleighs at and below cost, at Bartruff's. You'd be surprised to see the new sleighs, handsomely trimmed in velvet and plush, for \$20 and upwards. These sleighs must be sold to make room for his spring work. Now is the time to save at least ten or fifteen dollars on a sleigh.

Precious Hope-Peruna,

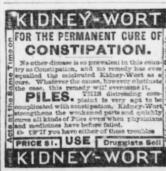
One morning while he (her husband) was holding her up in order that she could breathe more easily, after having could breathe more easily, after having struggled with a bad speil of coughing, he made the remark that he did not believe she would ever get well, when she, in her weakness, said: "Yes, I will if you will bring Dr. Harman." The doctor was brought. He prescribed a transported of Person carry hour. She teaspoonful of Peruna every hour. She began to improve from the first dose she took. She told me to-day she has never felt better in her life than she

does now, and that she cannot say too much for Peruna. A. J. Miller. Her husband writes: "South Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19, 1881: I have a living wit ness of the virtue of Peruna in my wife. who was saved from death by it. tify that every word on page 30 in Dr. HARTMAN'S book on the "lils of Lile" is true in every particular.

T. S. EBERLINE.







Mrs. Whiteman has opened hes room in the BUSH HOUSE, and wishes to announce to the ladies of Bellefonte, that she has just received an immennse STOCK of the latest winter

BONNETS, RIBBONS, BIRDS, WINGS, PLUMES.

and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

Mrs. Whiteman has selected everything with the greatest care, and feels sured that she can show the latest vellies in fashion, and meet the wants of her patrons inevery particular.