A QUESTION ANSWERED.

["J. G. D." in Boston Transcript.] If fear and of fate are bicycles fashioned, That the heads a sove them are dire and

Ium"" Ney, the aces of riders remain unashened, Childed not wata come of a fall to come; They tear the heat of the bold, not craven, "In prace at unit them, and grief is far; They be r no note, from a night-hued raven, Or usatin at the crossing bar.

Of no is: n of doom are two-wheelers shapen, Tart sometime a rider may seem accurst; Eut the gnawing and weakness of hunger

And the throats of the boys are a-dry for thirst. Their seas are as towers from the cares that

with r. And seldo a is any struck wan by fear; an emulous rage for race sets hither, And the mode of the wise is clear.

Scant lives of many wax wide with the might

Scant lives of hardy that of it, Uprising to rank with the hale and the sound: Spirit and sense go elated on height of it, To compass unlimited miles with it round— The sense is most of a spurring scout run, The spirit is much like a joy sublime— Of wheel to match and of speed to outrun The speed of the wheel of time.

And forth they steer, as a yachting rover bor a pleasure raid on the dancing brine, And highways carry their high horse over To the meads and furrows of corn and

kine. For the heart within them of late was busy To loose their youls as a sail unfurled; They must needs escape for awhile that

dizzy, Close toil of the weary world.

Tec full, they say, is the world of trouble, Too tense with work are our walks on earth.

And we turn for the gain and the relish of

Delight to aspire on our wings of mirth. n ! 4. e grows fervid in air more vital, Where often the city's brood fain would

Where fully the lifts of the ride are requital For falls there may happen to be.

OUR ANCIENT CITIES.

Models of the Prchistoric Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona.

[New York Evening Post.] Col. Stephenson, who has for several years devoted his time to a systematic research into the mode of construction of the Pueolos of New Mexico and Arizona, started for the scene of his labors again lately. He will continue the work of last summer, and will make a general ethnological collection illustrative of the arts among the present Pue-blo Indians. One of the more interesting features will be a collection of pottery, of which these people make a great variety, skillfully decorated and of elaborate and tasteful designs. Much of this material will be sent by the

bureau to the New Orleans exposition. The National museum, in which the offices and workshops of the bureau are situated, is being rapidly fitted up for the purpose for which it was designated, but there are still odd corners fenced off from the public gaze. In one of these divisions a number of workmen are engaged under the supervision of Mr. Vic-tor Mindeleff, constructing a series of models of seven Pueblos of the province models of seven Pueblos of the province of Tuscany. These towns are Te-wa, Se-chom-a-vi, Wolpi, Ma-shong-ni-vi, She-pan-elie vi, Shi-mo-pa-vi, and O-ral-be, which were visited by the Spaniards about the year 1540, and are still inhabited by descendants of the Indians whom Coronado then saw. These models are being made from the most accurate measurements and plans, supplemented by sketches and photographs of every de-tail which were secured during the field season of 1883. The models are all being made to a uniform scale sufficiently large to show distinctly all the minor features of the architecture and con-struction that have been followed from struction that have been followed from time immemorial by those interesting and secluded groups of men. They rep-resent very faithfully the character of the masoury in color and texture. Many experiments were tried before a substance could be found that would properly represent the originals in this respect, and at last a species of papier mache, the basis of which is the macer-ated greenbacks from the treasury de-partment, was hit upon. The seven partment, was hit upon. The seven towns which it is the purpose of Mr. Min-deleff to portray are built upon the mesa or table lands of the mountains of Arior table lands of the mountains of Ari-zona, all upon the same plan. Walls of stone cemented with mud support beams upon which boughs and dried-grass are placed and cov-cred with a cement of mud. The houses are generally rectangular in shape, and are built to a height of four shape, and are built to a height of four or five stories, in the form of terraces, one upon the other. Originally there were no means of ingress or egress upon the ground floor, admission being gained through doors in the second story, reached by a ladder. Recently, how-ever, since the advent of the white man among them, some doors have been cut in the lower stories. The seven models described are nearly completed and will be sent to the New Orleans exposition. All of the models will be sent to New Orleans, and when the exposition closes All of the models will be sent to New Orleans, and when the exposition closes they will be returned to the National museum. They will undoubtedly attract a great deal of attention, as they are the only ones of the kind ever exhibited. One of the models was made last year, and is one of the chief objects of inter-est in the museum to-day. The seven towns mentioned above are inhabited by the Moquis Indians. They number about 2,000 souls, and are dependent upon agriculture and cheep-raising for their existence. The government makes no provision for the Pueblo Indians in the regular appropriation bills. the regular appropriation bills.

12 Ma

EATERS, BIG AND LITTLE.

Contrasts at the Table-Over-Eating= A More Sensible View. [New York Star.]

There is no better place to observe human nature than in one of the coffee and cake saloons which abound in New York. It is amusing to watch the dif-ferent patrons of these useful and econ-omical establishments. There is a boor who takes a whole cake at a mouthful gulps his coffee from his saucer, with his knife he shovels the pork and and and with his white he shoves the pork and beans into his capacious maw. What a contrast there is between this fellow, who has no breeding, and an-other who sits near him. The other sips his coffee from the cup, and never thinks of being so ill-bred as to drink from the saucer

from the saucer. The same contrast in manners that exists in the coffee and cake saloons may be observed to a great extent in the dining-rooms of the popular hotels and and high-priced restaurants. The vuland high-priced restaurants. The vul-gar man who has plenty of money with which to buy an expensive dinner, can show himself a hog in more than one way. At private tables, as well as at

way. At private tables, as well as at the public establishments, the gour-mand may be found. There are people whose main object in life is to eat. Speaking of this class of individuals, a well known physician with whom a Star reporter conversed, said: "It is strange that men who use excel-

lent judgment in other affairs of life, give very little thought to the preserva-tion of bodily health. They are given to excesses in cating and drinking which completely ruin their digestion The sufferings which some of these men endure are terrible in the extreme. For the sake of pleasing the palate for a brief time they doom themselves to months and years of agony, and finally die miserably." "Well, doctor, what style of diet would

you recommend?"

"While I am not a vegetarian in the strict sense of the word, I will say that meat of most kinds should be eaten of very sparingly. Grease and fat in various forms enter too largely into the preparations of food for all classes of people. Look at the menu for a firstclass hotel, for instance! All of the dishes indigestible qualities they are so highly seasoned with pepper and other condiments that they cannot do otherwise than bring dyspepsia to the people who put them into their stomachs.

"And when these injudicious people lose their health they furnish business for the physicians. I see no reason why you should complain."

"Ah, there's the rub. These heavy eaters are the most troublesome patients we have. They expect us to restore their health, and at the same they are continually violating the laws of na-ture. Well, I suppose that the inju-dicions diet of suca people is a godsend to us doctors, for it is a well-known fact that it is the cause of nine-tenths of the sickness. Over-enting and lack of proper physical exercise are faults to which too little attention is paid by the majority of the men and women of this degenerative age." One writer describes what he terms

"little octave dinners," where there is enough to eat and drink, and not too much, and adds:

"The guests are well chosen, and the courses are sent up to time. The com-pany sit down at eight and rise soon after nine. Afterward they stroll about contain rooms at down to cards." about certain rooms, sit down to cards, take a turn at billiards, when there are no ladies upstairs to join, look at works of art, smoke a eigar and chat on a sofa, of art, smoke a cigar and chat on a sofa, and at eleven are quite fit to go on to any other reception. They have dined, not overdined; the grossness of the meal has been altogether avoided, and the expense has been about half as much per head as at certain other dinners which are found and one half as more which are found not one-half as pleasur-The same writer observed that "the Crosus feeding business is played out; that it only helps millionaires to fritter away their money and gluttons to gorge. It ruins the respectable fools with mod erate incomes, and degrades social intercourse. Let a man give what he can afford, and ask his friends to sit down and be content with what contents him.' He concludes with: "A gentleman does not want his host to serve what it will pinch him to pay for, and what it will surfeit him so cat. Depend upon it, the day is not far off when an interminable banquet in a pri-vate house will be a badge of vulgarity, and when dinner entertainments will rise in people's estimation just in pro-portion as their elegance, ingenuity and fitness to promote pleasant intercourse are aimed at, rather than their sumptuous extravagance and preposterous length.

Pepper as a Condiment.

Pepper as a Condiment. [Gastronomer.] The condimentary value of pepper stands very high, and, among European people, English are perhaps the most addicted to pepper. This condimentary spice may be procured under the two designations of white and black pepper, the distinction, however, not being in the botany but in the mode of prepara-tion

Black and white pepper come from the same plant. All pepper is black originally, but the blackness resides in a superficial skin. If the berry be ground entire, then, of course, the powder will be dark-colored; but if the cuticle be removed previous to grinding then the powder will have a tint more or less powder will have a though never quite approaching white, though never quite white—in this consists the only dif-ference between white and black pepper. The black pepper plant is indigenous to the East and West Indies, and it also grows in Jumatra, Java, and other islands of the Indian Archipelago. Two crops of berries are produced in the year, but the season of ripening is very irregular.

If wholly unadulterated pepper is re-quired it should be bought whole and ground in a domestic mill. Bought in a state of powder it is slways invariably adulterated, special ingredients being sold for this purpose. The two chief are known in commerce as P. D. and D. P. D., the first signifying "pepper dust," and the second "dirt of pepper dust." Both may be described as the sweepings, more or less contaminated, of the warehouses in which pepper is stored. In addition to the ordinary peppers (black and white) of domestic use, there is another kind called long pepper. The fruit of this sort is not shaped as berries, but as clongated cylinders with rounded ends. It is of more use, however, as an ingredient of cattle-medicines than as a condiment for human stomachs.

"Prominents" at the Market House. [Washington Cor. Times-Star.]

In the markets seem about the last place to look for the return of society. but it is nevertheless the fact that the return of the leaders is as quickly noted there as anywhere in Washington. "You would be surprised to see the class are reeking with fat, and to add to their of people who come here," said a dealer in the Central market, a huge brick structure standing near the depot where President Garfield was shot. "You would be surprised to see the people who come to market here. Prominents: Bless you, yes. Wives of congressmen and senators, even wives and daughters of cabinet people come here to market every week during the season. Fact. Why it is a common thing to see people with long titles ambling about this market hunting up this or that vegetable, looking for a choice piece of meat or hunting for something extra nice for a dinner. Those who suppose that all the people of Washington, the prominent people, do their marketing by stewards are mistaken. Of course some of them do, but a good many of 'em don't. Vegetables and that sort of thing is easy to spoil, you know, and they generally want to look after them themselves and know what they are eating. Groceries and things of that 3 sort they can trust to others to handle, but the things that spoil so easy 3 they prefer to handle for themselves " they prefer to handle for themselves." "But don't they trust these things to



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Large or small, and complete the work with neatness

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#2"Trade from the country solicited.

Sulphur in the Desert.

Sulphur in the Desert. According to Knowledge there is a sulphur deposit at Djemsa, Snez, in a perfectly rainless desert on the African coast, very near the sea, and constitut-ing a hill 600 feet high, whose sides are blasted down as in quarrying stones. Some 500 Arabs, employed under French engineers, succeed in mining ten tons a day. A similar deposit occurs at Ronga, 500 miles from Suez, also near the coast of the African continent, which differs only in being buried under other strata.

Some old men like to give good pre-cepts to console themselves for their in-ability any longer to give bad examples.

In passing through life learn every-thing you can. It will all come into play.

An average of 1,500 thimbles are an nually swallowed by the babies of Amer-

What Cured Henry Grady.

What Cared Henry Grady. [Philadelphia Times.] Henry Grady, sick with a slow fever in Atlanta, got from his doctor a pre-scription that read thus: Dose- Spring water, fresh milk, country air, cattle, clover, hay, goats, trees, buttermilk, shady lanes, hunting and fishing—to be taken away from towns and newspapers. This was a smart advance—from pullets to spring pullets—and Grady is milking Jersey cows with his own hand down on a Georgia farm.

Record of a Curlo us Event.

Record of a Curto as Event. [Black River Falls (Wis.) Banner.] Nau Kaw, a grandson of the Winne-bago chief of the same name, has in his possession a "public document" in the shape of a piece of parchment on which is recorded that "Nau Kaw, chief of the Winnebagos, had duly smoked the pipe of peace with John Quincy Adams, president of the United States," whose signature it hears. The certificate is ignature it bears. The certificate is iated 1828.

The Capitol's Frieze.

[Chicago Times.] [Chicago Times.] The last subject of the great historical frieze which runs around the wall of the capitol dome has been selected. It re-presents the ceremony of driving the last spike in the Pacific railroad which bound the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards together. The notable personages as-sembled are placed in the foreground of the cartoon.

Fence Advertising in Paris.

An American who went into business in Paris and advertised on the fences was fined \$50 by the courts "for an oying the vision of the public."

[Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.] Everybody must be familiar with lan's wondrous cathedral and its Gothic turrets and 2,000 marble stat everybody must know that next to. Peter's and the cathedral of Seville is the largest church in Europe. what of that? Mount the narrow s staircase in the wall and gain the to the dome, and what do you seel the dome, and what do you seef it the 100 turrets are a mass of gingerbu-elaborations; that the 2,000 statues a wearisome parade of stonecutt work, despicable from the artistic p of view and worthless from the his ical. You are amazed by the incred labor, the vast expense, the enorm loss of time involved in this struct whose only use could have been to at whose only use could have been to an the curious and awe the ignorant. W you look from the dome over the lux ant plains that surround Milan in e direction you can scarcely repress gr ing when you reflect how many mi of these acres must have contri year after year and century after tury to erect this vast pile of curi carved granite; how many myriad peasants must have toiled and ex in order that the 2,000 statues should born.

Milan's Wondrous Cathedral

Gladstone in Bloom. [London Letter.]

Mr. Gladstone generally dresses plainly, but, like the aloc, blooms once in the hundred years or so. When that event occurs the splendor of his blossom-ing calls for detailed record. On his first drive into Edinburg from Dalmeny 2 ibs Canned Corned Beef Tapioca Flake or Pearl first drive into Edinburg from Dalmeny —the morning was bright and sunny— he flashed upon the town like a ray of light, and sat among his somber com-panions like a bird of paradise in an aviary of jackdaws, clothed, like Tennyson's party in the pool, "in white samite," or what might have been a coat of that material; his waistoat was also white, his trousers a lovely lavender, his tia the hue of the pale primrose, while in his button-hole he sported a rose larger than a cauliflower, but less in size than a drumhead cabbage. Add to this a hat of veritable white—not the dubious drab which is the common wear, but as white as whitewash—and you have the figure which showed in the Scotch capital as the sun in Turner's sea pieces shows from surrounding clouds.

Same Sort of Microbes. [Medical Journal.]

[Medical Journal.] A great sensation has been caused at the medical congress at Magdeburg by the demonstrations of two German phy-sicians showing that the microbes of common cholera are identical with those discovered by Dr. Koch in India, and claimed by him as a distinctive sign of Asiatic cholera. Dr. Koch has since ad-mitted the remarkable similarity of both kinds, but reserves his final judgment. And sell CHEAPER than any other Meat Market in town.

The cutire length of the capitol build-ing is 751 feet and 4 inches, and the greatest depth is 324 fect.

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this But	Choice Rice
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stor- dible	1 " , Glucose Syrup .
nous ture,	Lump Starch " .
maze When xuri-	Corn Starch, per pound .
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cen- ously	Scaled Herring, per box -
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A Question

THE MARK. Twenty-five Dollar PHOSPHATE

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

1,

ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. BY HOSMER P. HULLAND, Sec. BY HOSMER P. HOLLAND, Sec. Having most thoroughly tested the Rockford Quick Train Watches for the last three years, I offer them with the fullest confidence as the best made and most reliable time keeper for the money that can be obtained.

HIGH St bet Spring & Water, Bellefonte We take this method of informing everybody: At. That we have in stock the Largest and Best selection of Wall Paper outside of Philadelphia or New York, viz: Solid Golds, Emboased Bronzes, Micas, Fiste, Raties, Blacks and Browns. Descrifted Borders in Great Variety. 24' That we have just received from New York Fred Beck's New Book of Ceiling Designs. We can formish and put up as fine and elailoutste Ceiling Dec-orations as are put up anywhere. 34. That we invite all who intend papering to call and ase our line of goods before ordering cleenbers. 4th. We have in our amplify first-class paper hang-ers and painters, and are prepared to take jobs of PAINTING, GRAINING, SIGN WEITING, and FAPER HANGING, Ifully guarantee every Watch for two years. FRANK P. BLAIR,

No. 2 Brockerhoff Row. All other American Watches at reduced prices.

DIGHTON, Jan. 27, 1882. The Rockford watch purchased Feb. 1879, has performed better than any Watch I ever had. Have carried it every day and at no time has it been irregular, or in the least unreliable. I cheerfully recommend the Rockford Watch. HORACE B. HORTON,

at Dighton Furnace Co.

TAUNTON, Sept. 18, 1881. The Rockford Watch runs very accurately; better than any watch I ever owned, and I have had one that cost \$150. Can recommond the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper.

S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. To you disturbed at night and broken of your end to sole child endering and crying with pain of end in sole child endering and crying with pain of end in the sole of the sole of the sole and the sole of the the sole of th This is to certify that the Rockford Watch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run wery well the past year. Having set it only twice during that time, its only variation being three minutes. It has run very much better than I ever an-ticipated. It was not adjusted and only cost \$20. R. P. BRYANT,



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