### BRILLIANTS

### There are nettles everywhere,

But smooth green grasses are more co still: The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.

-[Mrs. Browning. The children lying in their grave Asleep beyond the rippling sea; The treasures that I gav to God Seem nearer to me now than he. The busy, rushing, careless world Another to its ranks has won— A man to meet life as a man. A man to meet life as a man, But I have lost my little son. ---[Mrs. McCaleb.

# Beating Into the Theatre.

[Washington Post.]

"Say, mister, gimme yer check, " greeted a reporter at the National theatre the other evening when he stepped out between the acts to enjoy a cigarette.

The speaker was a street gamin of the most pronounced type, and his eyes twinkled as there was tossed him the mys tic piece of pasteboard entitling the bearer

to admission to the performance, "Well, times have changed," said an old lounger at the galiery entrance, as he sighed audibly. "Why, a few years ago, when I was check-grabber, we didn't take no such chances of getting into a show. The door keeper used to give out plain tickets, upon which some mark was stamped in ink. The boys would make up a pool and send one who could be trusted to come out again up into the gallery. In a few up into the gallery. In a few combination and changeable. These minutes he would come out with a check figures are well done, and run in a series, and show it to his chums. Sometimes the mark was a plain cross, then again it would be a star, or something easily counterfeited. What did we do about it? Simply duplicated this mark by cutting it graving on the bottom of a piece of cork. Then we charred the cork and the blank check was stamped. Nearly all the boys would are lithographs, etchings and pen-work get hold of tlue, red, white, yellow, or counterfeits. Spurious \$1 and \$2 United some other color of blank tickets, and every night these would be compared it is only on account of their small de-with the checks issued by the theatre folks. Instead of paying 25 cents for a tion. Then, again, the vignette heads are ticket, they would probably beg. steal, or borrow 5 cents, and give it to the owner of the stamp for the evening, and he would put on the required mark. The poor counterfeit fitties, which are thus was seldom refused, but after check awhile the door-keepers dropped on us and we had to quit. Now they change the checks every night and use an advertisement of some business house, which we can't imitate. Lots of feliers around Washington know the old cork trick, and many of 'em have used it who could afford to pay their way, and they liked to beat in.

### Another Use for Paper. [Popular Science News.]

One of the most remarkable uses to which paper has been put of late years is the manufacture of zylonite, a substance which, at the will of the manufacturer, may be made in imitation of horn, rubber, tortoise shell, amber, and even glass. The uses to which zylonite is adaptable are almost infinite, but perhaps the most extraordinary is the manufacture of cathedral windows. The discovery was made by an Englishman named Spills about fifteen years ago, but it was only are on the lookout." about five years ago that a company was formed in London for its manufacture.

The basis of zylonite is a plain white tissue paper, made from cotton, or cotton and linen rags. The paper, being treated first with a bath of sulphuric and other acids, undergoes a chemical change. The acid is then carefully washed out, and the paper treated with another preparation of alcohol and camphor. After this it assumes an appearance very much like parchment. It is then capable of being worked up into plates of any thickness, rendered almost perfectly transparent, or given any of the brilliant colors that slik will take. It is much more flexible than either horn or ivory, and much less brit-Combs or other articles made of it. in imitation of tortoise shell, are said to be

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES. New and Bewildering Processes by Which

They Are Turned Out. [Philadelphia Times.]

"The photographed counterfeit bank bill is very common," said John S. Dye, government counterfeit detective, to a reporter. There are two processes, the 'old' and the new." By the old process the whole of the back of the note is copied and appears in black on the photograph. These are then tinted with pens and brushes by hand. The black, however, can be seen under the tint, which on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine note. The numbering is also blurred with color, and the whole of the tinting on the back of the note is

badly done and incomplete. "The detection of photographed counterfeits depends upon a critical observation of their character and appearance. Unless they are perfectly new they are off color, and show the reddish brown peculiar to faded photographs. By the new

process the seal, numbers and color work on the back, whether pink, carmine, chocolate or green, are first entirely removed from the note to be imitated. negative is then taken from the block which remains. To produce the color work an engraved plate of the seal and the tinted part of the back are used, and the tints are clearly surface printed in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in and, unlike the spurious bills made by the old process, are really dangerous.

"Are there any other methods of counterfeiting besides photography and en-

"Oh, yes; but they are easily detected, being generally clumsy executed. There States treasury notes are of this kind, and occasionally cut from notes of small value, the back removed and the face poor counterfeit fifties, which are thus made passable.

"How are the public to discriminate between genuine bills and forgeries?" "Well, of course, therein lies the possibility of successful forgeries. If the general public was so well acquainted with the appearance of genuine bills as in-stantly to be able to detect spurious ones, the counterfeiter's occupation would be gone. Whenever a counterfeit (with the exception of a photographic, lithographic, and etching or pen-made one, any of which frauds should be detected at a glance) of a national bank bill appears, the genuine bill is as rapidly as possible with-drawn from circulation. The fact that a counterfeit has been 'shoved' is published as soon as discovered, and it is the duty of everybody thereafter to refuse or be very careful in accepting a bill of that denomination. We are even now expecting

### Prices on the Wing. [Denver News.]

Changes in the weather may be detected by a thermometer, and also by the price of chickens, but much quicker by the latter. On a hot day recently a Larimer street grocer man was asked the price of chickens.

"They're only 10 cents to day."

- "Why are they so low?" "Oh, the thaw makes it. Yesterday they were 20 cents.
- "Are they fresh?" "Certainly. Just look at them."
- At this point a cool breeze sprung up. "I guess I'll take a couple of them."
- "Them's 15 cents a pound, and not over fresh.

# IN THE UPPER TIER.

GLIMPSES OF THEATRE LIFE AMONG THE "GODS."

### People Who Take a Bird's-Eye View of the Stage-Not So Bad as It's Painted - A Chance for the

Poor Man.

[New York Herald.]

The definition of the gallery as the "nigger heaven," dates back to another epoch in our national history—the time when black men were chattels in the land and when the gallery-and even that only in some theatres—was the only part of the house in which a colored man could get admittance. It was not until the passage of the civil-rights bill that he had a right to choose a seat in a place of amusement. The average American knows as little of the "nigger heaven" of the theatre as he does about the big theological heaven, which occupies so small a share in his thoughts and aspirations. He looks upon thoughts and aspirations. The tooks upon it as a disreputable region, inhabited by news boys and bootblacks who spend their time in consum-ing peanuts, chewing tobacco, and giving vent to car splitting whistles and resounding thumps of sole-leather. That there can be any gool in this Na areth is a proposition to him as absurd as if he were the most orthodox of Istael.tes He looks upon the gallery as a nu sance, and not a necessary one either. Why, do not managers abolish it? he wonders tobably to add a few dol ars to their sordid piles, be thinks. And with this conclusion he banishes the confo and a sab ect from his mind. The ave age mor can cannot afford to go to the orchestra e mirs very often, so he takes in the treatre about half as often as the less p ord and particular European in the sale anan-cial circumstances. He goes salom but stylishly With all due deference to the aderage

American, the gallery of a first class theatre is the noblest and much worthy part. It is often more decen , etter be-haved, and more intelligent train t e roscenium boxes, and fully as a pressure as the orchestra. Financially, it r p r-ents the people to whom, m re than some else, "the play's the thing." A d walle the gallery of a sensational anusement house may be objectionably inhabited as it is popularly supposed to i.e. the rule does not hold good in the high class places of amusement, which have no attractions for the denizens of the vulgar monde.

To the average American the gallery is a golden gate which opens the reaims of poetry and art to thousands of people in the less prosperous ranks of life who. without it, would find existence a barren waste of unilluminated drudgery, its reality is quite unlike the picture you have drawn of it, and if you want a really and thoroughly enjoyable experience, set apart an evening and a quarter or balfdollar, as the case may be, and pay a visit to the not unpleasant precincts. The ex-perience will be worth more than the price of an orchestra chair fa the center aisle.

The reporter spent half a dollar one pleasant evening and visited a popular theatre during the run of a highly success-ful comedy. He went early in order to get a good seat, and was obliged to stand some time in a long line of men, young and old, who were in pursuit of a similar end. Eye and car took the measure of the human string. There was nothing objectionable about it. Most of the young men belonged to the ancient and honorable order of clerks. There were a few obectionable persons among the incomers. Quite a number of womer, of the lower walks of life added refinement to the assemblage. Some were weil-dressed, and among them were a number of people of foreign birth-people without the false pride of the average American-who know they cannot afford the \$1.50 seat, but do deprive themselves of the pleasures of the drama on that account. But surely, says the average American in the orchestra chair, there is no pleasure in witnessing a drama from the gallery! There can be no enjoyment in watching the tops of the actors' heads, while stewing in the hot and vitiated atmosphere of the "nigger heaven." Wrong again. In many a theater-the Etar, for instancethe front row of the gallery is the best point of observation in the theater. In nine cases out of ten the most apprecia-tive part of the audience-that portion which the actor plays to-is there, and, granting that the air is not always of the best, it is worth some inconvenience to be surrounded by rapt and attentive listeners, who laugh at the right place and applaud with the hearts in their hands and feet. Between the acts you will sometimes hear bits of critical talk that are worth their weight in gold, and sometimes catch reminiscenses that would add brightness to the morrow's newspaper. Some theatrical old timer will frequently be encountered who has seen the theatrical celebrities of half a century, and who is able to dilate upon their excellencies in a way worth listening to, if not always worth believing.

### Life in Winnipeg New York Su "The Northwestern Canadian is not a

visiting man. He spends all his time in winter between his house and his out offices, if he has any. He looks forward to splendid fields of wheat and oats to compensate him for the hardships he endures. But he must be careful. These large yields per acre will become less every year unless the farmers manure lands. In Minnesota and Iowa thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre were not uncommon when the lands in those states were first broken, and now 1 suppose that they do not average more than sixteen. The American farmers than sixteen. The American farmers neglected to farm scientifically, and worked the land for all it was worth. It is just the same with us. The summers

are short and hot It is hotter in Winnipeg than it is in New York. But here, too, we are ahead of you people in some things. As we dress for the winter in furs, we dress for the summer in a becoming way. Down here a man is supposed to shiver in a tail, black hat and kid gloves in winter, with a pair of earlaps making him hideous, while in summer he is expected to change the color of the hat only, while he roasts inder an overcoat which he calls a duster. It is very different with us. In summer we wear thick helmets with good ventila tion, and we keep the sun off our heads while we have plenty of air. We all wear light clothes, suited to the season, and flannel shirts with flannel collars attached are general even among the wealthy When these are white they are becoming, and nothing else is so cool. Then we wear white canvas shoes, and if we dress for comfort we also dress with taste. But we are worried with dies. They come in millions. There are black flies, mus-quitoes, bull-dogs, and sand-flies, or "bite colling and sand-flies, or "bite ind can't see 'em, " as the Indians call them.

> The Early Days of Central Park. (Ges. Egbert L. Viele.

I first drew up the plans for Central park in 1855. My report was printed in full in several newspapers, taking a whole page. William Cullen Bryant, in an editorial article, praised my scheme, but declared that I would never live to see it carried out. When the driveways of the park were thrown open to the public in 1862, there were no public conveyances to that part of the city The lot now occu pied by the rifth Avenue hotel was used as a circus ground, and a tombstone yard adorned the spot upon which the Albe-marie and Hoffman houses now stand. There were no buildings in Broadway above Union square.

It was about the year 1856 that the Lenoxes and Astors abandoned Second svenue, which was at that time the fashionable quarter of the city, for Fifth avenue. Everybody was laughing at the absurdity of the movement. It wasn't long, however, before nearly all the high-toned families had left their establishments in the old, for the more spacious buildings in the new, fashionable quarter. Mary people living down town hardly ever heard of Central park until several years heard of Central park until several years after it had been opened. The great breathing place of the city is now com-pleted with a few changes according to the plans which I drew up thirty years

### The Tollet of the Snake. [Good Cheer.]

ago.

Prior to shining forth resplendent in fresh attire, a serpent seeks retirement. He becomes blind for a few days, refuses food, and appears to be in a melancholy state generally. When all is ready he be-gins at the lips to extricate himself from his old dress, rubbing against whatever may be in his way. The first part of the process is tedious but as be process is tedious, but as he progresses he works more rapidly; when he reaches the ribs they assist the operation, until finally the old skin is shed entire, turned inside out, and Mr. Snake revels in his new suit. His eyes, covered by a perfectly transparent layer of cuticle, are bright

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in appearance as to deceive th eye of the most practiced workman in that substance.

### Leprosy and Its Microbes. [San Francisco Bulletin ]

A gentleman recently arrived from the Hawaiian islands states that for the first time in the history of the islands the whites have become thoroughly excited is increasing rapidly. lepers being fre-quently seen on the streets of Honolulu, and in all the early stages of the disease. The general opinion has been that the disease is not contagious, but of late those who have closely studied the matter are coming to another conclusion. The physicians on the islands have been

giving careful study to the subject, and it a vast hall of such magnificence that it exis believed that they have discovered the torts an exclamation of wonder. Sixteen microbe. At any rate, experiments are columns with vari colored capitals rise microbe. At any rate, experiments are being made with something that has been discovered, and an effort has been made to cultivate the microbe, that vaccina-tion for leprosy may be practiced. An experiment is now being tried in the case of a condemned crimical, who has been inoculated, and whose case will be care-fully studied in the hope that something the provide the provide the terminal state of the provide the provid fully studied, in the hope that something which are large candelabra and a shrine fully studied, in the hope that something definite may be learned concerning the the dread disease. So much attention has been given to the subject in Honolulu, and the disease is spreading so fast, that the white population, as above stated, has become aroused to the necessity for doing comething to protect themselves something to protect themselves.

### De Young and the Blonde. [Philadelphia Press.]

Charles De Young, who was shot by young Kalloch in 1880, was singularly affected by the appearance of a blonde woman, especially if she wore glasses. He kept this fact from his family, and even his brother, Michael, who was recently wounded by young Adolph Sprečkels, was not aware of the fact at the time of Papermaking in Ch the shooting of his brother.

Charles De Young, in 1871, was passing the Labor exchange and had turned into California street. It was just dusk. A young woman, with blonde hair and

glasses, stopped him. "Are you superstitious?" she inquired, her eyes flashing and in excitement.

DeYoung who was naturally a brave man, replied, although a little nerveus at this interruption:

No. why

end of the earth

Halpin was a forger who had committed Suicide, and De Young had a strange pre-sentment after meeting this woman that a great evil was to befall him, and he never saw a blonde with glasses that he did not scrutinize her keenly to see if she was his promised Nemesia promised Nemesia.

Inhospitality Toward the Bishop. [New York Tribune.]

A Canadian Episcopal bishop of Scotch birth was the guest some time ago of a certain rector in Buffalo. Speaking of his visit afterward the old gentleman said: "They were all good people and most kind I am sure; bit do you know, my dear, they gave me water to drink at the table, and upon going to bed, as it i bad been a

"Why, I thought you said they were only 10 cents."

"Different weather then. "

By this time the weather had changed to a blizzard, and the store-keeper gathered in the fowls, fearing they might be sold, with the remark: Them's 25 cents a pound, and so poor

a lot of chickens as you could want to look at. Know they wouldn't give you satisfaction." The conversation and the changes in

the weather had occurred in just 271 econds.

### A Cave of Marvelous Beauty. [London News.]

A remarkable grotto has been discov-ered at Dorgali, in Sardinia. It comprises in the hall was, however, the petrified skeleton of a majestic stag, which was partly destroyed by visitors, and the spine of which has been sent entire to a pro-fessor of natural history in Cagliari. The grotto contained six other large chambers, decorated with arabesques in stalactite, and full of pillars, human figures, opaque mirrors, and other wonderful imitations

### Papermaking in China.

### (Philadelphia Press.)

Eighteen hundred years ago the Chiuese made paper from fibrous matter reduced to pulp. Now each province makes its to pulp. Now each province makes its own peculiar variety. The young bam-boo is whitened, reduced to pulp in a mor-tar, and sized with alum. From this pulp sheets of paper are made in a mold by hand. The celebrated Chinese rice paper, that so resembles woolen and silk fabrics, and on which are painted quaint birds and "Because there is a curse hanging to you for sending Halpin to an untimely grave, and I am going to follow you to the twice as long. Function Raite into thin slices six inches wide and twice as long. Funeral papers, or paper imitations of earthly things which they desire to bestow on departed friends, are burned over their graves. They use paper window-frames, paper sliding-doors; and paper visiting-cards a yard long. It is related that when a distinguished repre-sentative of the British graverament vissentative of the British government visited Pekin, several servants brought him a huge roll, which: when spread out on the floor, proved to be the visiting card of the emperor.

Englishmen claim that the changeable climate of America prevents the manufac-ture of perfect writing paper in this coun-

A mine of magnetic ore has been found in Fresno county, California: also a spring sear it that ovres the itch.

### Produc s of Petrols u.n.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

Many and varied are the uses to which human ingenuity has already contrived to turn this precious gift of dirty-green earth-oil. At first its value was only recognized as a lubricating oil for machinery, and a somewhat dangerous burning-oil for illuminating, commonly called kerosene. Now it has been discovered that, by careful refining, all the highly inflammable naphtha, which is the dangerous ingredient, can be separated and made valuable to painters and chemists, while the oil, thus purified, becomes absolutely safe for domestic use

Another valuable product of petroleum is gasoline-a form of gas convenient for use in country houses. Then comes precious paraffine, in the form of beautiful wax-light candles, and vaseline, for healing broken skin or bruises. For medical use we have an anæsthetic called rhigo-lene, and for cleaning we have benzine. Various volatile ethers have been obtained, among others a petroleum-spirit, which acts as a substitute for turpentine, and which will dissolve laquer.

And, after all these good things have been separated, there still remains a reaiduum of tar, which yields anthracene, benzole, and naphthaline, from which are obtained a madder red, mauve, magenta, and indigo-blue dyes, which bid fair to supersede those already known to commerce, and even seriously to affect the in-terests of our indigo-planters, as they have alroady injured the madder-cultivators of Turkey and Holland.

### A Burning Question. [Arkansaw Traveler.]

A magazine writer devotes twenty pages of fine print in showing why society is likely to improve within the next hundred years. Yes, very likely, but how about the price of cord-wood? A little society goes a long ways, but cord-wood-well, its very contemplation makes a man feel actious.

and beautiful. It is only while this cuticle is forming over the eye that the ser-pent is blind. Their toilet is made in the spring, but not alone at that time; any unusual circumstance is apt to make them wish for a new suit of clothes, beginning when they are infants from one to two weeks old. Some are so fastidious as to require a change once a month, and even oftener, while others, more plebeian, will wear the same garment for six months.

### Forrest's Tragic Dietary. [Brooklyn Eagle.]

The relation between food and artistic eminence probably exists rather subjectively than in primary form. What a man eats can scarcely be converted into passion, imagination or fervor by any known chemical process or any subtle transformation that can be stated in lan-

It is truer than most stage traditions that Forrest did regulate his dietary by the theatrical programme in his later years-at least it is vouched for as truth by more trustworthy authorities than generally father these professional legends. Macbeth looming up before him his midday meal would be beefsteak very rare. Fried cels was dietary pre-paration for Iago: lamb and Lear went together and when, in his basso profundo he shook the air with a demand for roast beef, rare with a tremendous tragic roll of the rs, the initiated knew that he would that evening "launch the curse of Rome" with his accustomed adjustment of sound and fury.

A False Weather Prophet.

[Lime-Kiln Club,]

Extract Hastings offered the following "Whereas, De weather prophet now in

de employ of dis club has all along pre-dicted an open winter, an led us to be-lieve dat robins an blue birds an roses would almos' prove a nuisance between December an' April; an' "Whereas, We has bin basely deceived,

an' frozen hitchin' posts hev take de place of singin' birds an' climbin' roses; now, darfore

"Resolved, Dat Prof. Pendulum Backwater, de prophet above referred to, be giben de grand bounce widout pay."

Pickles Smith explained that man was liable to make mistakes, and that the professor should be given another trial, but on a vote being taken the false prophet was decapitated in good shape.

> Old Stamps to Order. (San Francisco Chronicle,)

A wholesale manufactory of Swiss stamps of old issues has just been dis-covered in Zurich. The forgers have gone about their work very thoroughly. They about their work very thoroughly. They have collected scraps of old letters bear ing postmarks with various dates from 1843 to 1860, and the better to deceive the unwary, they have stuck the stamps on to these pieces of envelope.

Hartford Times: A little off color-The paint on the back of a man who leaved against a newly decorated wall.

Camphor trees are growing thriftily at Quincy, Fla. The plants were obtained from Washington.

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