DD SORTS OF OCCUPATION.

ome of the Means of Livelihood Which Civilization Develops. [New York Sun.]

There are many odd ways of earning a livelihood in a great city like New York, and it is surprising to see how many persons there are who readily adapt themselves to new occupations. Type writing, for instance, was unknown a few years ago, and now there are thousands who support themselves by it. It has sup-plied a new and wide field for the em ployme f women, and has come into almost universal use for legal documents The invention of the telephone has given employment to thousands in the con struction of the apparatus and the at-tendance at telephone offices, and the number thus employed already rivals the number engaged in telegraphing.

The introduction of electric lighting as given employment to many persons, as has also the comparatively recent use of refined coal of all over the world for lighting and heating. It is only a few years since the invention of the district messenger service and the employment of street bootblacks gave employment to an army of boys.

The successful manufacture of playingcards, which were largely made abroad until within a few years, has recently given employment to many American workmen. The canned goods industry yworkmen. has grown up since the war, and offers an entirely new eccupation.

Photo-lithography and many other quick processes of picture printing have furnished employment to many within a few years. There is an immense business in ready-made clothing for women and children that is of comparatively recent growth.

There are, at a rough calculation, about fifty men in the United States who make their living by hardening steel for various mechanical purposes. There are three or four who earn a living by demagnetizing watches, and perhaps about as many who adjust compasses on iron ships. There is an old and somewhat intricate occupation in the insurance business known as the adjustment of averages, and the number of men engaged in it in a great city may almost be counted on one's fingers.

There are many men who earn a living by tasting various articles of food or judging of them by their appearance. There are experts in handwring, in chemistry, in mechanics, and all sorts of things, who turn up in the courts and make litigation costly. Civilization tends to a division of labor,

so that in every profession there are men who get a reputation for some particular branch. Thus there are acknowledged specialists in law, who have almost a monopoly of a certain class of cases. Some lawyers know all about patents, and others all about admiralty; others all about landlords and tenants; others all about criminal law, and so on. In the same way the doctors take each some portion of the human body as a special study, so that the old family doctor, who undertook to doctor all sorts of diseases, is comparatively obsolete in crowded communities This division of labor leads to the estab-

lishment in great cities of many queer stores, or depots of supply for all sorts of odd things, of which the general public knows little or nothing. There are, for instance, depots for the supply of pecu-liar food for the various nationalities that center in the great eity. The Chinamen, the Italians, the Germans, and the Scotchmen all know where they can go and buy things that are specially suited only to their own taste.

A craze like roller-skating gives employment to many persons. American roller-skates are now known all over the world. There is an American roller-skating rink even in India. The progress of mechanical inventions, while it throws many persons out of employment, also furnishes new occupations to many, and does away with the apprehension that the machine may supplant the man.

Graphic Description of Niagara. [Col. Pat Donan in St. Louis Speciator.] The mighty river of blue-green waters surging and dashing and tossing its white arms of foam, amid the mad rapids, then shuddering on the brink of the awful precipice and plunging headlong into the yawning chasm below. The whirling and swirling of the floods. The thunderous roar that shakes the solid earth. The ous roar that shakes the solid earth. The vast sheets of spray and mist, and the sunbeams that, caught in their liquid meshes, die like aerial dolphins in a blaze of many-tinted pain. The rainbow that casts its resplendent arch across the ma-jestic canyon. The glorious Horseshoe, the *i* merican falls and all the lesser di-visions of greation's greatest cataract visions of creation's greatest cataract. The tiny green islands that look as if any

moment might see them swept down into the dizzy depths. An ocean pouring over rocky batilements into a bottomless batilements into a bottomless hell of waters. And through and over it all the everlasting thunder of the falling tiood.

Who that has ever seen and heard all this commingled grandeur, beauty, sublimity and awfulness can forget it while life and memory last? It is one of the wonders of the world; and, from the day that Father Hennepin and the hardy warriors of 1 a falle stood awe struck and dumb before it, 200 years ago, earth's greatest scholars, poets, orators and artists have striven in vain, with tongue and pen and pencil, to depict the veriest atom of its majesty and its glory. The little Frenchman came as near doing justice to it as far more pretentious enthusiasts have ever done, when, standing amid its spray and rainbows and eternal roar, he clapped his hands in rapture and ex-claimed: "Supairb! Magnifique! By gar, don't he come down buily:" By

No More Introductions in Boston.

[Boston Correspondence.]

Our "best people" are setting the ban of their displeasure upon the custom of introducing people to other people, The social lines, including guests who may be introduced to other guests, are very tightly drawn, and an invitation to peoin good society to visit them does not ple in good society to visit them does not by any means involve the probability of your becoming known to other guests. This is not taken to mean that you are not at liberty to "scrale acquaintance" with any of the lordly guests if you choose to make the attempt, but simply that the hostess considers it no part of her duty to impose your acquaintanceship upon her other friends.

There are some old families here, the bearers of pre revolutionary names and pedigrees, who carry the absurd new notion to a ridiculous extreme. Many of these families are as poor as church mice, and have no little trouble to scrape along in their shabby gentility, but the way they hold up their social superiority is some-thing truly agonizing. I heard a bright and cultivated young lady telling of her experience under one of these ancestral roof trees the other evening, and, as she is sensible enough to enjoy the absurdity of friends no little healthy amusement.

At a private musicale a few evenings since, one of the young lady guests, who is a social favorite, as well as a remarkably fine amateur pianiste, was approached at the close of a brilliant performance by one of the grand and unapproachable dames, who condescended to say: "You play very well. You really must ask some one to introduce you to me!" Needless to say, the presentation has not yet been made

Berlin's Sewerage System.

[Leonard H. Swett.] The next day we made an interesting excursion to investigate the sewerage sys-tem of Berlin. In every street of large size there are mains built of solid ma sonry. with interior diameters of four and six feet, which are well flushed with fresh water. These conduct their contents by the natural fall of the pipe to five short canals, which end in large reservoirs, and by means of strong pumps in iron pipes the material is forced six miles to various sterile tracts of land which surround Berlin. We also visited the main city office and one of the pumping establishments. We then went by rail to Lutchenfeit where we were met by the director with a carriage, and drove for five hours over a farm of 4,000 acres which, by a system of irrigation, produces fine crops. Both free and convict labor is used here, and thus 250,000 cubic meters a day of the waters of the reservoirs is disposed of, and 20. 000 acres of sandy desert land is made to blossom like the rose. These improvements have been completed about five years, and were four years in process of construction and cost \$10,000,000.

How a Treaty Was Made. [Harper's Ma azine.]

During the French conquest of Algeria negotiations for peace were entered upor with the sheiks of certain Arab tribes, and a meeting for the settlement of terms was arranged to take place at the French headquarters. The i reach officers received their guests of the desert with great hospitality, and a bauquet was giten in their captivate their simple minds.

At its conclusion an adjournment to a large hall was proposed. Here M. Hou-din, the celebrated conjurce, who accompanied the French forces, was to give them an exhibition of his skill, which to them seemed supernatural. They stared in open mouthed wonder at the tricks that were performed, and a feeling of awe crept over them as they saw the mysteri ous appearings and disappearings of various objects. But the greatest marvel to them was the apparent manufacture of cannon balls. The conjurer passed around among them a high hat. This they ex-amined very carefully, but with ut being

able to discover anything unusual in either its make or appearance When it was returned to him M. Houdin placed it on the floor in the middle of the stage in full view of his audience. H then proceeded to take from that hat can non balls apparently without number, and rolled them across the floor into the wings This terminated the performance. chiefs consulted among themselves, and came to the conclusion that it was useless to oppose an army that could turn out its ammunition in so easy a manner. They therefore signed the required treaty, and departed to tell their friends in the desert of the wonderful power of the invaders.

The Appomattox Apple Tree. [Atlanta Constitution.

The wuth about the surrender at Appo mattox has been convin ingly set forth in these columns and in cores of newspapers, to say nothing of various histories and maga ine articles. But there is an almost insurmountable didiculty in the way of satisfying the northern mind. It is the apple tree. The popular version of the surrender at the north locates that sublime event under a large apple tree. Dealers in war relics have made good use of the story for the past twenty years, and there are few country houses in the north and west where a piece of the historic tree cannot be found.

Now it is useless to tell a man who has paid a fancy price for one of these bits of wood that the surrender took place in a white cottage. He will at once reply that it took place in the open air under a big apple tree, and it can't possibly be other wise because he has a piece of the tree to speak for itself. Against such reasoning it is useless to contend. By the way, the tree must have been the most enormous one on record. If all the alleged pieces of it in New England could be gathered to-gether they would make about 800 cords of well seasoned timber. Appomattox must be a remrkable apple region. There the whole pretentious custom, it gives her is no other place in the country where apple trees attain such overwhelming proportions. So far, it has been the tightest kind of a race between the veracious historian and the apple-tree story, and even now they seem to be neck and neck.

Expansion of Inssian Terr tory.

[Pari | Gauloi .] At the time of the geographical congress in Faris there was a conversazione at the house of M. Thiers, and among those present were Lord Lyons, Prince Orloff and M. de Lesseps. The great French engincer had been congratulating the Rus sian ambassador upon the general excellence of Russian maps.

"Your praise is the more valuable, " said Prince Orloff, "seeing how enormous is the extent of the czar's dominions and how many difficulties our surveyors have encounter."



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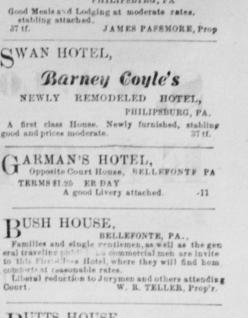
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Sick. Thousands die from neglect to properly treat Impure Blood, Constipation, Dys-pepsia, Malaria, Apoplexy, Liver, Kidney,

Expense of Funerals. [Philadelphia Record.]

There are a thousand persons alive in Philadelphia to day who will be dead and buried before a month rolls around. Any one who is curious enough to consider the average cost of these thousand pros-pective burials as it will be, compared with the cost as it might or should be. will find himself dealing with astonishing figures. To those sentimental persons who can find adequate expression for sorrow in the usual funeral expenditure perhaps no word of reason can be use fully addressed. For them the show of grief assuages grief. But the memory of the dead is best kept green by some serviceable help to the living. If half the money that is wasted in foolish display devoted to the maintenance of bet ter living, the dead would sleep no less peacefully, and the surviving friends would have profound reason for thank fulness.

Taking Bown Stoves Too Soon. [Exchange.]

Housekeepens, in their haste to finish house-cleaning, often have their stoves taken down too early in the spring, and in this way bring colds, sickness and sometimes death to their families. After working in the kitchen over a hot cook stove all the bright spring morning, it is unsafe to sit down to sew in the after-noon in a room where there is no fire. Although the bright sunshine and warm air may make a fire at midday a discom-fort, yet the mornings and evenings are often chilly. If there is no open fireplace in the house, it is always safest to leave one stove up all summer, that when cold, rainy days come, as they are apt to at any time, a little fire may be had to take off the chill and dry out the dampness.

The Scientific Shopper.

[Boston Heraid.] Half the veration and unsatisfactoriness of shopping comes from going forth with no clear idea of what is wanted, no busi-ness. If the adaption of means to ends and no knowledge where to go. The scientific shopper makes a list; she limits the cost of each article by the number to be bought and the total sum to be expended, and she arranges her route so as not to permee her and the total sum to be expended, and she arranges her route so as not to retrace her steps and go over the same ground a dozen times. She always tells the clerk is a few clear words, and always pleasantly, what ahe wants, and decides with reasonable quickness whether what is offered will suit. Dawdling is fatal to success in shop-

Generally Reconciles Him. [Yonkers Statesman.]

Out in the boundless west, when a young fellow gets married, the first thing he receives is a screnade from the local band. This generally reconciles him to any sort of treatment, and he settles down and is happy afterward.

Strikes the Visitor. [Merchant Traveler.]

In describing a richly appointed room the reporter says, "the first thing which strikes the visitor was the magnificent crystal chandelier." It is a little strange that the E. c. c. was not hung a little higher.

An Actor's Hot Hour. [San Francisco Chronicle.]

Fred Warde once spent a very hot hour in Boston. It was a benefit to some old and well-known Bostonian and all the profes-sionals were represented in the bill. Warde sionals were represented in the bill. Ward-was down for an act of "Richard III"-the tent scene. It was a terribly hot night. Some of the jokers of the profession got hold of Wande early in the evening and kept him out of the way until it was just time for him to dress and go on. He reached the theatre. He found the flends had heated his armor to a point that it was hardly bearable, but he had to put it was hardly bearable, but he had to put it on. He struggled on the stage, the per-spiration breaking from every pore and washing all his make up off. He got to the tent and while he lay asleep there they covered him with rugs and he couldn't protest. When he got off he was fairly brolled, but the jokers had disappeared and they gave him time to cool before they came near him. they came near him.

Concerning "Sea Beans." [Chicago Tribune.]

[Chicago Tribune.] Little is certainly known relating to this singular vegetable production brought by ocean currents to the shores of Key West and Florida. These beans, of which there seem to be several varieties, are exceedingly brilliant in their shades of carmine, sometimes with white or brown edges. They vary in size from half an inch to two inches or more in diameter, are flat, and used solely as charms or manufactured into ornamental bores. They are generally supposed to have been floated from the West Indies to our shores, and have been botanically rele-gated to the genus Ipomes, or that class to which our so-called morning-gleries belong. belong.

A Teacher's Opinion.

A Teacher's Opinion. [Philadelphis Record.] Apropos of the sudden death of a boy in a school room recently, which was sup-posed to be due to overwork. Miss Whit-ing, a teacher of fifty years of experience in the public schools, says that children are never injured by what they have to study, but by long hours of confinement in the school-room. Upon this point, however, other well-qualified judges give a contrary opinion.

Dr. Holmes: Every book owner who has grown into his library finds a bunch of nerves going to every book case.

The greatest gift we can bestow on others is a good example.

"True," replied M. de Lesseps, "the area of your country is almost exactly similar in extent to that of the moon. " "The difference be ng, " continued Lord Lyons, "that whereas the area of the moon, in spite of her apparent changes, is a fixed quantity, the sea of Russia is continually increasing."

Before the Duel. New York Sun.

A young man became involved in a difficulty, and in an evil moment accepted a challenge.

At the railroad station he said anx-iously to the ticket agent: "Did a couple of gentlemen buy tickets for R--- with in a short time?" 'Yes, sir," said the agent. "They

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING went to the lunch counter and ordered gunpowder tes and rare roast beef, with plenty of blood gravy, and then bought tickets to R--- and return." Receive Deposits And Allow Inte "st. "And return! By thunder!" gasped the young man to his second. "I guess I'd

better apologize. ' Testing an Elevator.

[New York Tribune.]

Some experiments were made at the real estate exchange with the new elevator. It was drawn to the top story and the rope cut. The automatic brake im-mediately acted, and stopped the car be fore it had descended five feet. Two goblets of water and a lasket of eggs where then placed in the car, which fell seventyfour feet to the air cushion. The eggs were unbroken, and only a few drops of water were spilled.

The Chinese "Yellow Oath."

[San Francisco Post.]

A new oath, that is said to be regarded by Chinese witnesses as hopelessly bind-ing, has been discovered. It is called the "yellow oath," and was employed for the first time in one of our ceurts yesterday. If the yellow oath shall justify the high expectations entertained of it a long-felt want will be supplied. A red, white, and blue oath of equal power is badly needed for Caucasian use. A new oath, that is said to be regarded

Sell of the Soudan.

An officer in the Fuglish army in the Soudan writes: There are hundreds of thousands of acres that will grow any-thing in the world-sugar, maize, cotton. There is no limit to the produce that may be taken from the soil without any manur-ing or costly cultivation.

Inquiring Youngster.

"Uncle, why do the hippopotamuses al-ways have their mouths open in the show-bills?" Uncle (with malicious equi-voke): "To take in the public, my boy; now go and play." (Exchange.) now go and play.

Niagara and the Telephone. Fifteen hundred telephone instruments in Buffalo are supplied from electricity made by the water power of Niagara falls

Jud Lafagan: It seems to be a sort of soothing syrup with many to lay their ill luck to circumstances "over which "we' have no control. "

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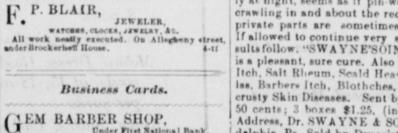
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