DIAMOND FIELDS.

THE PROCESS OF MINING AS CON-DUCTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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The Result of a Boer Girl's Discovery-Steady Fall in the Price of Diamonds-From \$15 Down to \$3,75.

[Chica,"o Times.]

A letter in The Longion Times from the diamond fields gives us come interesting particulars of the business. The discovery of these shining gems reminds or e of the Indian in Brazil who first found or e of

them in the roots of a shrub he had pulle. up and took it home as a plaything for his children. A Boer girl in 1867 found the first diamond, also in the roots of a tree.

and human nature having its weak side in that rude section of the world as well as in London, Paris, and New York, she adorned herself with it and made a sensation among the kraals of Boer society. It did not take long for the news to spread.

The great grassy plain where the gem was found was soon covered with prospectors, armed with picks and spades, every man for himself. After the yellow surface soil had been

exhausted a blue soil was found which was still richer in diamonds This blue soil was observed to exist in large circu lar deposits which geology soon defined as the remnants of mud volcances. A regu-lar community began to center about the locality, and the land owners, private individuals, corporations, and even govern-ments commenced squabbling over the claims, which at last necess tated the organization of companies for mutual deense, and now the whole diamond area is worked by these companies with elab-orate machinery. The manner of the

working is thus described: "Round each great basin or quarry is a circle of steam engines working wire rope lifts up and down to the bottom of the quarry; and round the brink run locomotives and trains of trucks whisking the 'blue' so brought up away to be spread out like so much manure over the veldt, and to be taken thence, when duly disintegrated by the weather, broken up by hand, and harrowed and rolled, to the washing places where it is all sent by hydraulic action through a series of rotatory sieves and pulsators on the principle of, in successive mechanical opera-tions, washing away all dirt that is lighter than diamonds.

"The washers are so arranged that the outfall of each portion is graduated in size, and falls on a series of sorting tables. At these stand five or six of the principal men-owners and directors of companies among them—spreading out the clean washed stuff graduated from the size of pebbles to that of sand; and the visitor may stand by in wonder to see the searcher at the one end pick out his eight or ten 'big' stones per hour, or assist the searcher at the other busily sorting out of the sand innumerable white specks of diamonds. The day's work, tumbled into small snuff-boxes. while frequently reach a local value of 1,000 pounds sterling. "None can fail to be struck on looking

into one of these great mines or quarries that the whole of that great mass of earth and rock has been dug out, pulveri ed. and searched for the diamonds it contains. One can look into a quarry of slate or stope and see the rocks themselves cut down and carted away for use; but in these quarries the soil and the rock are cut out and dug out-and what for? Simply that out of every 100 tons raised out of the quarry an ounce weight of diamonds may be secured.

The figures attending these operations are interesting. To dig out these quarries the labor alone has cost \$15,000,000 and the machinery \$5,000,000, and all this work has been expended in order that lovely woman shall be made still lovelier by personal adornment. And what has been the result? The price of diamonds has steadily fallen until the "all round price" per carat has dropped from \$15 to \$3.75. Frior to the African discovery the world had to be contented with an annual harvest of diamonds worth about \$250,000. Only ravelity and the world has \$250,000. Only royalty and the wealthy aristocracy could afford them. Then came this wonderful discovery which sup-Then plied the world for ten years with gems to the value of \$20,000,000 per annum. The market was soon overstocked and there was naturally a fall in price.

TWO. [Helen M. Winslow.] Two streamlets, I know, whose head waters

clear Intermingle their murmuring song; But one seeks the north, and the other flows

south

south By a roundabout course and along. And the streams which at first blended every low strain Flowing ever unto the deep sea. Leave constantly wider the distance be-

tween, -As between you, love, and me.

Two hearts I once knew, who d welt side by

and who e thoughts intertwinel with

each other; But differing aims lead by separate paths And each find; their joy in another. And the tw. which at first close together

were bound Dr.f. apart on the world's changing sea ~ And the distance grows wider as the years

-As between you, love, and me.

A Difficult Catch.

[Sporting Life.] Apropos of the attempt of a number of ball players to catch a ball dropped from the top of the Washington monument, and the opinions expressed as to the ability of any one to accomplish the feat, the question arises if any of them has an idea of the velocity acquired by a ball dropped from a height of 550 feet by the time it strikes the ground.

The exp riment was tried by Paul Hines, Sam Trott, Charlie Snyder, Phil Eaker, and others, but none succeeded in holding it.

Now the fact is that a ball so dropped has a velocity of 18. feet per second when it strikes the ground. This velocity can be better comprehended by comparing it with a batted ball.

The longest hit which the writer has any knowledge of was made by George Wright, at indianapol's, when the ball struck the ground a few inches over 200 yards. The ball, in this instance, was hit into the air at an angle of about 45 degrees, the most favorable angle for a long hit.

Without giving the formula, I will state that, as near as can be calculated, the angle and the distance being given, the initial velocity of the ball in this case is found to be about 100 feet per second.

Allowing the same ball to have been hit in the same direction, at the same angle with sufficient force to give it the same velocity at the starting point that it acquires in falling from the monument

top, it would have gone 544 yards. Would any of the players like to take hold of a line hit, of the same force, at short field?

The "Torpedo Guide." [Bes on 'I anscript.]

A machine has been patented which promises to render the torpedo still more effective. Hitherto there has always been a great element of uncertainty in the action of marine explosives, and not unfrequently they have completely faisified the calculation of those who have em ployed them. The torpedo has, indeed, sometimes proved more destructive to those who used it than to the enemy against whom it was directed. The new ma hine is called the "torpedo guide, and it is claimed that it can control, with absolute certainty. the action of the explosive at a distant of three miles.

As the torpedo is launched on its er rand of destruction, a thin insulated wire is paid of, and, as the wire immediately sinks, communication (annot be destroyed by the enemy. The operator controls the movements of the torpedo by transmitting a negative or positive current of electricthe attack can be directed to any given point with mathematical precision. Even great household medicine is a safe and if the ship from which the torpedo pro- thorough remedy. Not only in the

-JAMES VICK STRAWBERRIES.-This new and valuable berry originated with Samuel Millier of Bluff on, Montgomery county, Missouri. As a seedling it attracted stiention by the unusual glossiness and vigor of i's foliage, before it fruite I, and this vigor and strength of grow h has to a still greater degree appeared in its enormous bearing qualities.

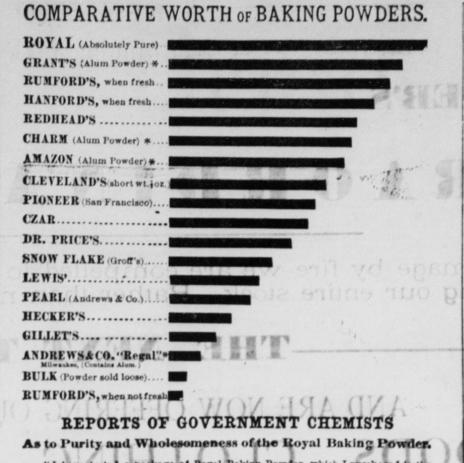
The berries are nearly round, of unifamily large size, deep scarlet and of e cellent flavor. In respect to its keepi goualities, it is among strawb rries what the Hansell and Souhegan are among raspberries. Its fruits has been knowp to stand on the vines a week after becoming ripe, without softening or ottening. It is not only a stand-by for family use but for a market berry it stands pre-eminently at the head. The originator of this berry is well-known as a horticulturist, having originated the Martha Grape and other fruits of g eat value. He has never sent out a new variety which has not taken its place in the front rank and held it. and the fact that he has allowed the James Vick to come before the public as one of his seedlings is of itself evidence of its excellence.

The valuable qualities of this new strawberry may be summed up as follows. 1st Fine quality of fruit, great vigor and hermaphrodite (or perfect) blossoms ; 21, Color, form and firmness of berry ; 3rd, Ability to remain on the vines a long time without injury; 4.h, Ability to stand drought : 5th Uni'ormity of size of fruit, which averages large; 6th The rapidity with which it forms new sets : 7th. The glossy and beautiful appearance of the foliage, retaining its verdure until very late in the fall, making it one of the finest border plants for flower Leds that can be obtained ; Sth, enormous productiveness ; all these qualities uniting to make it the most valuable market ber-

ry which has ever been produced. Grown and For Sale by THE C. L. VAN DUSEN NURSERY Co. Geneva, N. Y.

Agents wanted ! Permanent positions on salary, and expenses paid.

The Reputation Of A Standard Article Is seldom injured by surreptitions riva'ry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been ac quainted with the ear marks that dis tinguish the real from the spuriou-, and s ld in somewhat smilar guise are equilly good. Fever and sque, cons ipation, doop psia and liver complaint are not catable by cheap local Li ters, eve openers and tenics, but the fact is too wel. proven and too generally ity, and the "guide" is so constructed that known to admit of conscientious di pute bat for these and other mulaties the thorough remedy. Not only in the



"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. Love, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

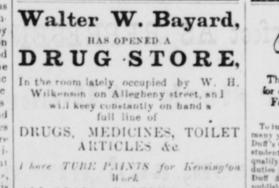
"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious sub-stance. HENET MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Boyal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dawa Harrs, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and uni-versal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

Health all over the world.

NOTE-The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advant-age of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts. —

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-ing that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.



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How Continents Rise and Fall. [Boston Journal of Commerce.]

It is known that the Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod has been sinking steadily for certuries, and it is within the bounds of probability that before 2,000 years have elapsed the cities of New York and Brooklyn may be under water. When the Lutch colonized Man-hattan island 200 years ago, the Indians told them that in the time of their grandfathers that it was possible to cross Hell Gate dry shod from one bank to the other. Frofessor Cuyot estimated that the lowering of the Atlantic coast was twenty-two and one-half inches every century. At the same time it is certain that the greater portion of the American continent is rising, while the continent of Australia is certainly sinking. scraggy than the cultivated beet, though resembling it in appearance.

How Conkling Sow Chicago. 1 ter O e "Curbstone Crayous."]

Ex-Senator Conkling, when he had concluded the business that brought him to Chicago, did a thing that few other men would have thought of doing. It was a rainy, dismal day, but he started out alone and afoot to see Chicago. He spent three or four hours on the streets, taking in whatever interested him, and basing his own why about the whole business. He returned to his hotel in great spirits, and said to me that he had never seen Chicago so much to his satis-faction before.

Hard to Remember.

(Life.)

Embarrassed young man (trying hard to say something,—I think. Miss Belleains, that I have had the pleasure of meeting you before. Miss Eelleairs-It is possible, but I do

not remember it. E. Y. M.-Was it not at Mount i cs-

ert?

Miss B.-I have never been there. E. Y. M.-Neither have I.

Canse of a Mill Jx desion.

(Chicago H-raid

In a German" grist mill recently a sack of flour fell down stairs opened, and scattering the contents in a burning gas ame, set fire to the dust, causing an explosion which lifted a part of the roof of the mill and broke almost all the windows.

The Quinine Habit.

On the southern front of the White House at Washington, quinine is the prin-cipal food of those on night duty, and the wa'chmen learn to like it as a daily ton'c.

The French call love the "toothache of the heart

could still be employed, it is stated, with deadly certainty.

Wigs for Statues. [Foreign Letter.]

It is a very curious circumsfance that some Roman statues were fitted with movable marble wigs, but for what reason is not clear, unless the fastidious matrons of antiquity desired to have the hair on their sculptured portraits always arranged in the latest fashion. The statue of Lucilla, wife of the Emperor Lucius Verus, in the museum of the capitol at Rome, has a wig of black marble that can be taken off; and in the Vatican a Venus is believed to represent Julia Sommias. the mother of the Emperor Elagabalus, with hair that may be removed. There was also a bald bust of a woman, with marble wig attached, in the palace of Sans Souci at Pottsdam.

A New Tanning Agent. [Arizona G zett]

The statement is made that a tanner at Tempe, A. T, two or three years ago dis-covered a plant which carried a large proportion of tannin, and which, when used and dry uplands, and is known to the Mexicans and Indians as "gonagra." It has a root somewhat longer and more

The Largest Locomotive. Le Go fe Last.]

There is being built at the Tabize works a monster of a locomotive which will figure at the Anvers exposition. This engine will be the heaviest and largest that has ever been constructed since the establishment of railroads. It will have ten wheels of more than a yard in diameter, and will weigh, in running order, 165,000 pounds.

The Average of Fishworms. (Chicago Ledger.

The scientific people claim that the average of fishworms to the acre is 53, 767, but any small boy who has ever handled a hoe on a warm day, while the rest of the crowd, with poles and bait, were impatiently waiting, will scratch out the last three figures and tell you the baidheads don't know anything about it.

Advice to a Son.

[Chicago Tribune.] Edwards Pierrepont once wrote to his son: "You may be invited to a ball or din...er because you dance or tell a good story; but no one since the time of Queen Eli abeth has been made a cabinet minister or a lord chancellor for such reasons."

The Difference,

Atlanta Constitution, Is there any difference between a jour-nalist and an editor? Yes, The journal-ist is a man who writes things for newspa-The editor is the man who leaves pers. out what the journalist writes.

Whiet Kossuth Thinks.

Kossuth thinks the greatest two men in the world to day are Bismarck and the emperor of Japan—the latter because of the wonderful progress his country har made in the last few years. 22-31.

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BELLEFONTE, : : PA

ESTATE NOTICE-Notice is A hereby given that letters testamentary on the estat: of George Lutz, of Walker township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make imme-diate payment, and these haring chains will present them duly authenticat d for seitlement.

ELIZABETH LUTZ, "Administratria.

& CO.

Allegheny Bellefonte, st., Pa