

THE VICTORY OF PATIENCE.

[Helen Hunt Jackson in Atlantic.]
Armed of the Gods! Divinest conqueror!
What soulless hosts are thine? Nor pomp,
Nor state,
Nor token, to betray where thou dost wait.

A Study of the Camel.
[Cor. London Telegraph.]
No European army has made a study
of the camel, and the ignorance of its
masters is fatal to the beast. Its routine
of life is directed, or should be, upon prin-
ciples as immutable as the laws that govern
the solar system.

The only plan, therefore, when convey-
ing with camels through an enemy's coun-
try is to hobble the animals as soon as
danger threatens. The moment the scout's
fall back, the camels should be made to sit
down and their legs should be knee-hal-
tered in such a way that they can not move
let their tremor be what it may.

A Gum-Arabic Diet.
[New York Sun.]
When a clerk in a drug store was asked
for 5 cents' worth of gum arabic recently,
he picked up a little package from a
drawer that was filled with similar pack-
ages.

"You must have quite a demand for 5-
cent packages," said the customer.
"Yes, we have a good many regular
customers. I could buy it first for sore-
ness of the throat, or for cracked lips,
and soon cultivate a taste for it that makes
them buy it regularly."
"Gum arabic tends, eh?"
"Not exactly. There is nothing inju-
rious about it. Some people live on it
entirely. Gum arabic is nothing but the
juice of the acacia tree. Soon after the
rainy season, or in the middle of a
drought, it begins to exude from the trunk
and branches of the tree, which is found
principally in Morocco, just like sap from
a peach tree. It hardens in little lumps
and is used just as you see it in the pack-
age. In the middle of December the
Moors begin to harvest it, picking it off
by hand, packing it in leather sacks, and
transporting it on the backs of bullocks
and camels to Mediterranean ports. The
harvest lasts six weeks, and during all
this time and the subsequent fair at the
ports where it is sold, the Moors use it al-
most exclusively. It is a fact that six
ounces is sufficient for a day's rations,
when no other food is eaten."

Business Is Business.

Young Bilkins was utterly devoted to
business, but somehow found time to fall
in love and ask the girl to marry him.
The time was set and he called on the old
gentleman to get his consent. He had a
long talk and that evening came up to
see the girl.
"Well," she said, in considerable anx-
iety, "what did he say?"
"Did he say what was going up and
there was a fine chance for a man to make
a handsome little dot."
"Fishaw! Didn't he say anything else?"
"Oh, yes, we talked about a dozen ven-
tures that might be made, with an excel-
lent chance of coming out ahead every
time."
"Better the business! What did he
say when you asked him if you could
have me?"
"Wha-who-what?" he stammered.
"Who, what did he say about me?"
"By George, Mary, I forgot all about
it. I'll go the first thing in the morning
and see him about it."

Ahead of the Scientists.

[Chicago Herald "Trist Talk."]
They can talk all they please about
their great scientists," said the brakeman,
as he stepped from between two freight
cars and made his arms go up in the air.
"but I did something the other day that
Darwin, Haeckel, Huxley and all them
evolutionist fellows never could do, with
all their brains. We were running along
with about thirty cars, when our train
broke in two sections. We stopped 'em,
and 'were going' to couple up again when
we found we couldn't do it. Something
was gone. 'Wait a minute,' says I to the
conductor, and then I skipped out and
run back along the track. It was then
that I did what the crack scientists have
never been able to do."
"Was that?"
"I found the missing link."

The "Professional Amuser."

[Chicago Times.]
The "professional amuser" has become
an institution of New York society. At
dinners, concerts, club banquets, and
parties they are in continual demand, and
a popular artist in this line is perpetually
on the go. The stupid half hour after
the coffee is served, which usually falls
on a party of diners, and which was
formerly filled with tedious or tiresome
speeches, is now admirably utilized by
the professional amuser. He goes in as
one of the guests, dines, is professionally
jolly for an hour after the dinner is over,
pockets a fee of \$50, and disappears.

Another Co. or.

[Chicago Herald.]
"You see those two country boys over
there," said the train boy. "Well, they've
recently come into possession of some
money, and they are going up to Chicago
to paint the town."
"Ed?"
"No, green."

English Railway "Tips."

In "tips" alone, as calculated by some
ingenious person, English railway serv-
ants receive annually no less than 300,000
pounds sterling from the public.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

A LAND CONCERNING WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN.

The Great Variety of Climate—Amazing Crops Grown in the Few Fertile Places—A Disastrous Mining Craze—The Schools.

[Mulego Cor. New York Sun.]

Probably no portion of the western hemisphere is so little known as Lower California. To reach it requires a dan-
gerous and difficult journey, to subsist
after one has arrived is still a more dif-
ficult task, and to explore the country thor-
oughly is impossible. Wild beasts, and
wilder savages infest its desert sands and
pathless forests, and a stupendous moun-
tain chain throws up an impassable wall
from end to end along its center. To-day
Lower California is substantially the same
as when Cortez and his hardy crew sailed
around its unknown shores—the same
trackless forests, unexplored mountains,
and uncultivated prairies, except, where,
here and there, a solitary ranchman has
made the desert bloom by irrigation.

Lack of water is the bane of the penin-
sula, but whenever irrigation is possible
the strong virgin soil yields most luxuri-
antly. The few insignificant rivers that
come tumbling down from the mountains
are all short, shallow streams, which are
dry through the long, hot summers, but
become exceedingly dangerous torrents
during the annual season of rains. There
are several copious springs in the interior,
but invariably the streams flow along a
rocky course and are lost in subterranean
channels. In winter the rains are terrific,
but of short duration, accompanied by
tremendous tornadoes of wind which
sweep every particle of soil from exposed
positions into the sea, leaving the luckless
ranchman the alternative of seeking pas-
tures new or plying his vocation on a bed
of bare rock.

The variety of climate is great, for
when at the point of the peninsula the
thermometer stands at 70 degrees above
zero, it is frequently down to freezing at
the head of the gulf. For about eighty
miles north of Cape San Lucas the air is
always mild, tempered by gentle breezes
from the sea; from that point northward
the heat is excessive, especially at La Paz
and Loreto, but cooler at Mulego and to-
ward the line of the United States. On
the Pacific side the temperature is uni-
formly delightful, never falling below 50
degrees nor rising above 70 degrees. The
sky is like that of Naples the Beautiful—a
deep, cloudless blue, except when gor-
geous sunsets flush the west with ruby,
violet and gold.

In the few fertile places amazing crops
are grown of corn, sugar-cane, wheat,
orchilla, manioc, all manner of excellent
fruits, excellent grapes, from which wine
is made similar to that of the Canaries;
besides oranges, lemons, citrons, dates,
olives, pineapples, and all other tropical
fruits. On several ranches horses, mules,
pigs, and black cattle are reared, and the
 foothills feed a few wild sheep and goats.
The mountain wall which divides the
peninsula from end to end, rises to an
average height of 5,000 feet, its culminat-
ing peak, the hill of the gigantes, having
an altitude of 9,000 feet. The range has
two extinct volcanoes and numerous
springs of hot water and bitumen. Earth-
quake shocks are frequent, and among
the unknown heights nature seems to
have located her secret laboratory.

The foothills are sprinkled with sage
brush and chaparral, and in the burning
deserts at their base cactus grows to an
extraordinary height. Coal has been
found at Santiago, and some "bitumen"
on the Pacific slope. There are gold
places at Santa Cruz, Rosario, San Juan
and the lately discovered field of Santa
Gertrude. It is believed that the moun-
tains are rich in precious metal. For the
purpose of making a thorough survey of
its long neglected territory the Mexican
government has recently sent out a com-
mission of expert engineers to report on
the resources of the peninsula.

For centuries, gold, silver, pearls, and
precious stones have been the alluring
phantoms which have beckoned fortune
hunters to these coasts. A few years ago
reports were heralded to the world of
some wonderful placer mines said to have
been discovered in this remote district
of Mulego. It was asserted that shining nug-
gets lay all around upon the surface, wait-
ing only to be picked up. Mulego lies
southwest from Guaymas, and can only
be reached by journeying across the gulf
in one of the poorly provisioned craft that
ply those stormy waters. A crowd of eager
adventurers poured down from Arizona,
the Sonora, Chihuahua, and even from a
Colorado and Nevada. Their sufferings were
intense before they reached the eastern
coast of the peninsula, where they found
a dreary desert stretching out before
them.

Half dead from hunger and thirst they
plodded on with the gold fever burning
in their veins, till the impassable moun-
tains cut off further progress. And then
it came out that the story of the placer
mining was a delusion and a snare, gotten up
by certain shopkeepers of Guaymas with
a view to reducing the goods on their over-
stocked shelves by getting up a boom in
immigration. The scheme succeeded to the
extent that Guaymas gained a consid-
erable increase of population—but not of
a character to benefit the town, for the
immigrants who returned in rags and
poverty from Mulego proceeded to the
prisons and almshouses, and have mostly
remained there.

Poor as Lower California is, and with a
total population of less than 50,000, she
supports eighty primary schools, a normal
school, a female seminary, the Peninsular
college, and the Academy of La Paz. The
administration of the territory is under
the immediate supervision of the federal
Jefe politico, who is appointed by the
president. La Paz, the capital and only
city within its limits, consists of about
3,000 inhabitants. The wonder is not
that the population is small, but that any
should have remained in this dreary place.
Government land sells for 3 cents an acre,
but purchasers are like angels' visits—few
and far between.

No Telling.

[Chicago Ledger.]
"Go you consider him a man of verac-
ity?"
"Heh?"
"I say, do you consider him a man of
veracity?"
"Well, there's no tellin' what he might
do if he was mad an' had a gun."

The Lazing of Lookout.

[Chicago Herald.]
Lookout mountain has been leased to
the liverymen of the neighboring city,
Chattanooga. After a dozen years of Ni-
agara back fares the people will want
to make the mountain a national park.

Artificial Ivory.

The manufacture of artificial ivory
from bones and scraps of sheepskin is a
new industry.

THE COLORED NORMAL.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VISIT TO THE SCHOOL AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

How the Institution Began Work—What Is Done in the Industrial Department—Gathering of the Hosts—A Strange Scene.

[Tuskegee (Ala.) Cor. Inter Ocean.]

In the winter of 1885 the legislature of
Alabama passed an act setting aside an
annual appropriation of \$2,000 for the
establishment and maintenance of a col-
ored normal school at Tuskegee, with the
condition that the money should be used
in paying teachers' salaries. In order
that advantage might be taken of this
offer, somebody had got to be found to
establish the school, who had the pluck
to test himself and secure funds for
buildings and the necessary equipment.
The state superintendent of instruction
wrote to Gen. Armstrong, of Hampton
fame, asking him to find a principal,
Gen. Armstrong named Mr. Barker T.
Washington, one of his numerous pro-
teges, who had come to Hampton with
only 50 cents in his pocket.

Mr. Washington opened his school in a
dilapidated country church on July 4, in
1881, after only one week's preparation,
with a membership of thirty students. In
less than four short years the school has
attained a membership of nearly 200 stu-
dents, each one of whom signs a contract
when he comes here that he will teach
at least two years in the public schools of
Alabama, and has twelve teachers, for
whose service the state now pays \$3,000 a
year; the institution owns 500 acres
of land, free of debt; a brickyard from
which 10,000 bricks are daily turned out
by the students, and a windmill and
tank sixty-five feet in the air, with pipes
and attachments for carrying water to any
part of the premises; there is one
college building which cost \$8,500, and
another to cost over \$10,000 in process
of erection—being built by students—besides
a large number of cottages for boys,
poultry-houses, sheds, etc.; there is a
printing office, a car enter shop, a man-
dry, a sewing school, forty acres of grow-
ing crops, with live stock and tools;
with all limited funds that are at the
command of this most deserving school to
add to the industrial department black-
smithing, tin-smithing, shoemaking, fruit-
canning, broom-making and a saw mill!

There is also a night school for the very
poorest scholars (to whom the institute
furnishes employment by the day) and a
public colored school to give normal prac-
tice to these prospective teachers, after the
analogy of the but or school at Hampton.
I went on a tour of inspection of the
premises in company with Professor
Washington, the state superintendent of
education, and some other prominent
white citizens. The splendid work of
the young principal has won the sympa-
thy and co-operation of even the southern
white people. We saw mammoth pota-
toes, turnips, cabbages, and various other
vegetables.

"Our land is poor," said Professor
Washington, "but I wouldn't have it
otherwise. I got it with that fact in
view. I want the students to learn how
to make good land out of poor land. It
is a small achievement to grow good crops
on rich land. We are trying to raise an
intelligent class of farmers."

In the carpenter shops were exhibits of
furniture made by the students, beds,
wash-stands, tables, etc. In the girls' in-
dustrial department were always neat
shirts, hats, ties and other articles of ap-
parel or household use.
In the meantime colored people had
been flocking to the school from all the
surrounding country. Both sides of the
street were lined for nearly half a mile
with the wagons and buggies of people
who had come five, ten, fifteen, twenty,
and even twenty-five miles that morning.
It had been raining for nearly a week,
and yet on this day the heavens smiled
their pleasantest. Nature would not dare
to keep on such an occasion. I took oc-
casion to say to one jolly darkey who
had just been smothered with kisses by
a radiant daughter who had been to school
for three months without visiting home:
"Was it worth it?"
"Don't it beat all, sah?" was the reply.
"Yer we black folks was four years ago,
not knowing dat such a thing as eddica-
tion was for us. Now jes see de kyar-
riages! I got up and started long 'o day-
light. 'Twas raining dem, but I jess prayed
de good Lord to pull back his clouds an'
let de daylight shine through. An he
did. Ise loun' now dat my chilluns shall
have a chance of I didn't."

The multitude was led by Professor
Washington under a grove of four mam-
moth mulberry trees, the finest mulberry
trees I ever saw.
After this collation everybody adjourned
to the college chapel. That is every body
did who could get inside. When the stu-
dent choir of 150 voices commenced sing-
ing that inexpressible sweet plantation
melody "Bright Sparkles in the Churchyard,"
I looked about over the sea of black faces
fringed in front with a few white ones—
faces of former slave owners; and some-
how a lump gathered in my throat. I
am not sentimental, but somehow I had
to keep winking fast or my brimming
eyes would have run over. Two decades
ago who would have dared to predict that
such an audience of well-dressed, eager,
earnest colored people would so soon
gather on such an occasion, while some
white folks who could not get chairs would
be found sitting on the edge of the plat-
form.

Larharius would have given all the
world to be able to pat a dying groan.
But I would have given a whole un-
iverse of worlds, had they been mine, to
have been able to depict in words the penit-
ent emotion of that strange, inspiring oc-
casion.

Deceiving the Pawnbrokers.

[Arkansas Traveler.]
It appears that an alloy of copper, plat-
inum and tin has been discovered in the
Great Basin for jewelry with the object
of deceiving pawnbrokers. The fraud has
been very successful, as the compound re-
sists the usual nitric acid test for gold.
The alloy has even been used for counter-
feiting English coins.

A Test for Suspended Animation.

[Exchange.]
An electrician asserts that in bodies in
which life is not extinct the temperature
rises upon the application of an electric
current, but never in the case of actual
death. This fact supplies a test for use in
cases where life is suspected to remain in
persons apparently dead.

Female Trapeze Performers.

[Exchange.]
The highest price paid for female trap-
eze performers is \$200 per week. This
may look too large, but it really is not
when the perils to be encountered are con-
sidered. The lowest price paid is \$50 per
week, and one has to be very expert eyes
to get that.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

1859--1885

Table listing various baking powder brands and their comparative worth. Brands include Royal, Grant's, Rumford's, Hanford's, Redhead's, Charm, Amazon, Cleveland's, Pioneer, CZAR, Dr. Prices, Snow Flake, Lewis, Pearl, Hecker's, Gillet's, Andrews & Co., Bulk, and Rumford's (when not fresh).

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"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. MOTT, 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 substance."
HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology.
"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome."
S. DANA HAYES, 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 universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of 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 advantage 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 indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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DIGNON, 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 recommend the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper. S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

This is to certify that the Rockford Watch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run very 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 anticipated. It was not adjusted and only cost \$20. R. P. BRYANT.

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