Facial Peculiarities and What They Indicate - Difference Between Gross Organizations and Refined-Physical Developments.

[L. N. Fowler in Phrenological Journal.] Physiognomy is of great service in indicating some points of character. A few illustrations will serve to explain. A large, straight nose, with a retreating chin and forehead, do not go with strength of constitution or originality of mind. A large mouth, with full lips, and wide-awake projecting eyes, indicate a talker. A brain set back and large behind the ears, and small in front and small in the coronal region, with a large projecting corenal region, with a large projecting face, indicates a low, animal type of mind. A large neck and face, with coarse, heavy features, with a head smaller in proportion, indicate a mind averse to study, thought, improvement, reform, or benevolent enterprises, especially where personal sacrifices are required.

A person with a predominance of the mental temperament and brain power, with a high, upright, and coronal brain, with a high, upright, and coronal brain, will be given to study and general improvement. A person who is high in the crown, with a narrow, retreating forehead, and a heavy base to the brain, and a large, stiff neck, will show the elements of a tyrant. A natural born philanthropist will have the vital and mental temperaments, and a narrow, long, high head, and especially a high forehead. Such persons will also be disposed to teach and belp others.

A person with a low, broad, short head,

A person with a low, broad, short head, is anxious to accumulate property, and will only let go when death loosens his grasp. A full eye and a long eyebrow, and a prominent outer corner to the eye-brow, indicate great powers of observa-tion and a strong desire to study nature and science; and if the eyebrow is pro-jecting there will be a capacity for math-ematics art, and business. A person ematics, art, and business. A person with full temples and a high, broad forehead, will be musical, ingenious, and given to scheming and contriving new modes of doing things, and will be disposed to think, theorize, invent, combine principles and try to account for every-thing. A coarse, gross organization, with a wide head from ear to ear, will be more carnivorous than herbivorous. A narrow head, with the ears high, and a re-fined temperament, will be more herb-

A person with small, dark, deep-sunken eyes, with a vigorous, impulsive tempera-ment, will give off condensed thought and feeling in short sentences and vigorous language. Projecting ears, standing out from the head, with a large orifice, and a fully developed speaking eye, indicate the power to recite verbatim and repeat cor-rectly. A large back portion of the head, with a rather small and parrow from porwith a rather small and narrow front portion, indicate local attachments, and a domestic, stationary state of mind. A small, short head behind the ears, and high in the crown, broad at the base, and narrow above, with a large lower part of the forehead, and a desire to travel and go all over the world, and come in contact

all over the world, and come in contact with everything, go together.

An irregularly formed body, imperfectly formed features, and an uneven head, and a strikingly one-sided, peculiar, eccentric character, go together. Thin skin, fine, bright hair, small features and bones, bright blue or hazel eyes, betoken a tender, susceptible, active, wide awake, earnest, and intense state of mind, and a tender, delicate body. Thick skin, veins tender, delicate body. Thick skin, veins out of sight, coarse, black, wiry hair, rough, harsh features, large face, bones, and joints, and black eyes, indicate a slow, coarse, blunt, low, rough state of mind—one difficult to cultivate. Such usually have a strong, tough, enduring constitution, and are not very susceptible to great pleasure or pain, and their enjoyments will be physical rather than spiritual

One with a predominance of the digestive system will be easy, clastic, and graceful in motion, fond of pleasure and luxury; will have a pliable nature, and will show versatility of talent, character, tastes, expression, likes and dislikes, and will have longings for what he has not, will have longings for what he has not. will be always wanting more, and be very susceptible to excitement and alimentive

Ending of the Emancipal on Procis unti- n [Ward H Lamon's Letter]

At the time Mr. Lincoln submitted his proclamation of emancipation of the slaves on Jan. 1, 1863, for the considera-tion of the cabinet, before that time never having conferred with any one about the phraseology of the instrument, he read the document through without a single interruption or comment. They all con-curred in opinion that it was an admirable paper. Mr. Chase then said: "Mr. President, you have invoked the considerate judgment of mankind, but you have not invoked the b'essings of Almighty God on your action in this matter. I be-lieve He has something to do with this

Mr. Lincoln then said: "You are right, Mr. Secretary, and I most humbly thank you for that suggestion; it was an oversight of mine. Do me the favor of taking sight of mine. Do me the favor of taking a pen and paper and adding what you would have in conclusion." Mr. Chase wrote seven words, viz.: "And the gracious favor of Almighty God." Mr. Lincoln then added them to the end of the last paragraph of the proclamation, which made the whole read as follows, to-wit: "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Correcting the Queen's Bad Manners.

[Boston Record.]

It is told that Lord Tennyson and his family, including his little granddaughter, were dining at Osborne by invitation of the queen. During the meal the bread plate ran low, and the queen took the last plece. Thereupon the little Tennyson girl, who had been taught that it was bad manners to take the last plece on the plate, pointed her finger at the queen and said scornfully: "Piggy, piggy, pig!" The guests expected nothing but decapitation was in store for the child; but the queen came nobly to the rescue. "You queen came nobly to the rescue. "You are right, my dear," said she: "nobody but the queen should take the last piece on the plate."

Fifty New Forts.

(Chicago Times.)

The army department of Japan intends to construct fifty new forts and rebuild all forts now existing, so as to make the coast defenses of the country more efficient, and 900 heavy guns from seventeen to twenty four centimeters in caliber are to be mounted on these forts, more than one half of which have been ordered from Messrs Krupp, and the remainder will be made at the Osaka arsenal. [Chicago Times.]

THE GIRLS' SWIMMING CLUB.

How the Fair Ones Enjoy Themselves in the Surf at Long Branch.

[Long Branch Cor. Philadelphia Press.] Bathing is more generally the go this season than it has been for three or four summers, and the girls who indulge in it are not fast either, though they are bright and hearty. At one of the hotels half a dozen young ladies from a Philadelphia seminary have formed a swimming club. They wear a costume, or rather uniform, of sea-green flannel, edged with lace. Their stockings are of silk, sea green, too, and striped with black. A big black star is embroidered on each bosom. They do not wear slippers. Altogether the costume is very neat, quiet and becoming. The young ladies are completely at home

in the sea.
One of them, a charming brunette, with big, black, melting eyes, creates a sensation now and then by swimming way out beyond the breakers. The bathing master accompanies her on her new sort of rowing machine that looks like two big cigars joined together by a plank. She amuses herself occasionally by climb-ing upon one of the cigars and taking a "header" into the deep sea. The feat was accompanied by so much violence the other day that the "cigars" careened and the bathing master was tumbled into the water. The crowd that the girls' natatorial exhibitions always gather had a double sensation for a moment. But the cigars righted themselves and the the cigars righted themselves and the young man climbed back futo the seat. The girl climbed up too and sat beside him, and she laughed at the show he made in his dripping clothes until he was moved to tilt her, head over heels, into the waves again. She bobbed up all right, beautiful as a mermaid, and dashed him with spray while she non-chalantly "treaded" water. Of course she is the star of the club.

But all the girls are expect swimmers

But all the girls are expert swimmers. They wouldn't run from a wave as big as a ship, and they don't shriek like a Choc-taw Indian when a little bit of foam runs over their dainty toes. They belong to the anti-esthetic set. They are sworn foes of nerves, hysterics and cosmetics. Their eyes are clear and bright with high health, and their round cheeks, innocent of rouge and powder, are as brown as the sca-wet sands. The other day a Princeton college man, a brother of one the girls, came down. He didn't have much faith in the club's grit, I fancy. He is a great athlete and swimmer himself, and rather vain of his accomplishments. Presuming on his relationship, he under-took to "guy" the club. Led by his own sister, the club sailed for him en masse, and the mauling and ducking that Prince-ton youth got will be likely to serve him as a memory for many a summer.

Peculiar Photographs.

[Chicago Tribune.] A well-known actress has had herself photographed as the Bartholdi Liberty. In form and features she is well fitted for the undertaking. She was enveloped in a bronze-colored garment which clung in graceful folds about her figure, her white

graceful folds about her figure, her white arms holding the tablet and torch.

The artist is the same who photographed another actress in the act of swinging vigorously from a high belfry, her hands clasped to the tongue of the bell, under which he caused to be placed the familiar legend, "Curfew shall not toll to night." It was explained that the lady in the picture had been suspended full length upon an invisible wire running up from the floor of the photograph gallery at a steep angle.

Washington Territory's Timber Belt.

[Chicago Herald.] In the timber belt of western Washing ton there are 20,000,000 acres covered with timber, most of which is included within the limits named—an area nearly equal to the combined areas of the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. This timber belt will average 25,000 feet of lumber to the acre: or a total of 500,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Hence, the saw-mills at Puget sound, with their present capacity of 500,000,000 feet per year, would take 1,000 years to cut it down. The fir trees frequently attain the height of 250 feet, and planks of lumber are sometimes turned out of these mills 100 feet in length.

A Summer Combination.

[Chicago Tribune. A combination of tent and hotel life has been attempted at a summer resort on the Pacific coast. Each guest or family the Pacific coast. Each guest or family have a separate tent, pitched in a grove overlooking the sea, and provided with the rude furniture of a camp; but there is also a wooden hotel, in which an ordinary apartment is assigned to every visitor, for refuge in case of storm or sudden dislike of the canvas. Meals are served in a general dining room, or in the tents, as desired; and the bills of fare include the primitive dishes of campers as well as the primitive dishes of campers as well as the products of French cookery.

> An Interesting Fact. [Foreign Letter.]

It is an interesting fact that while mar-riage with a deceased wife's sister is ille gal in England, it is entirely legal in nearly all the British colonies, and in Australia four bishops of the Church of England have publicly expressed their ap-England have publicly expressed their approval of such marriages. One of these prelates, the bishop of Nelson, reminds the clergy that it would be libelous in Australia to refer to the marriages as "incestuous" or "unholy"—terms which in England are the chief arguments against

The Tulip-Tree, or "Poplar."

[The Current.] Maurice Thompson, in Lippincott's for July, has an entertaining description of the tulip-tree, which, he finds, has not been honored in literature as it deserves. "If the American eagle is the bird of freedom," he says, "the tulip is the tree of liberty—tall, fragrant, glant-flowered, flaunting, defiant, yet dignified and stead-fast."

Price of Ice at Panama

[Panama Star and Herald.] We are advised by the Boston Ice com-pany that prices of ice have been reduced from 10 cents per pound all round to 6 cents per pound wholesale, and 7½ cents per pound retail. These prices are an approximation to old rates, and are an advantage which the public will appreciate.

Washington, it is said, was very proud of his coach horses, and had them carefully groomed. Before using them on special occasions he had their teeth picked and washed and their hoofs polished and varnished. The shoes were solid silver.

Teachers' Wages. The school teachers of the United States draw wages to the amount of \$60,000,000 yearly—an average of \$400 each. They are worth the money.

Through Oulda's Efforts. Through the efforts of Ouida the prac-tice of skinning frogs alive has been stopped in the markets of Florence. CHILDHOOD'S DAYS.

[Elizabeth Porter Gould in The Critic.]

If knowledge gained in later years
May wholly cloud from sight
The glimpse which childhood's eye hath
caught
Of heaven's celestial light,

Then need we not the atmosphere Of second childhood's days. To catch another, broader glimpse Of heaven's immortal rays?

Ab, yes; we even used to seek
Through earth's illusive hour,
Immortal childhood's heavenly days
Of sweet, revealing power:

For how can otherwise we catch The deeper glimpses yet Of life eternal, glorious, pure, Where sun hath never set?

Ardent Spirits in Prussia.

[Chicago Times.] Herr Oppenheimer, British consul general at Frankfort, Germany, has re-cently made a report to the effect that the people of Prussia are among the greatest consumers of distilled liquors in the world. He states on the authority of the official records that distilled spirits were sold in 93,000 houses in Prussia in 1880, and that the cost of the liquor at whole sale was \$65,000,000. He admits that few of the cultivated and wealthy people drink anything stronger then wine and beer. But the workingmen drink much much more ardent spirits than the people of any country except Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. He declares that the laborers of England are much more temperate than those of northern Germany; that the workingmen in Prussia drink on an average six glasses of schnapps daily per head.

He declares on the authority of Dr. Baer, head physician of the Plotzensee

prison, that most of the crime in Ger-many is primarily due to the use of dismany is primarily due to the use of dis-tilled liquors. According to his estimate, 41 per cent. of the prisoners throughout the empire are confined for acts com-mitted under the influence of intoxica-tion. Twenty per cent. of them were habitual drunkards before they were con-fined. An eighth of all the suicide in fined. An eighth of all the suicides in Prussia are committed by persons intoxi-In the Prussian states not less than 2,016 persons are treated annually by physicians in the employ of the government for delirium tremens.

[New York Sun.]

Jones had been in Europe for three nonths, and as he landed at the station on his return home, and proudly grasped his valise that was covered with foreign steamship and railroad labels, he felt that the admiring welcome he would receive from friends and acquaintances would fall little short of an ovation. The first friend whom he met said

"Hello! Jones. Going away?"

"Going away!" repeated Jones, with
some disgust. "I've been away. Europe.
three months. Took in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin-"

"I think of going away myself," in-terrupted his friend. "I think a week at "Good morning," said Jones, hurrying

"The next man he met said:

"Been away, Jones?"
"Yes," he replied, with lessened enthusiasm, "been in Europe for three months. Was all over the continent and

months. Was all over the continent and saw everything worth see——"
"Come to think of it, I believe I did hear something about your being in Europe. Well, so long, old man."
The next person Jones encountered asked him when he expected to take his summer vacation, and by the time he reached his house his enthusiasm. reached his house his enthusiasm was so far cooled that he gave his left hand to his wife, and bestowed a grateful look in the direction of the dog. which stood on the porch wagging a welcome with his

[Arizona Gazette]

A new tanning agent, likely to be of great value, has been discovered, one great value, has been discovered, one which also has the property of adding weight to the leather. The plant is an annual, and grows upon desert and dry upland soil; it is known by the Mexicans and Indians as "gonagra." The discoverer is a Mr. Edwards. The report states that the plant "has a root somewhat longer and more scraggy than the cultivated beet, though resembling it in appearance. Practical use demonstrated that its tanning properties were about three times as ning properties were about three times as great as the common oak bark, and that in all essentials it was superior to the bark in the manufacture of leather. Ever since his fortunate discovery Mr. Edwards has used this root in the manufac ture of leather, it being delivered to him by the Indians for about \$8 per ton, while oak bark costs \$20 a ton in San Francisco, and the freight has to be added." He Had Met Her Before.

[New York Times.

Young Feeblemind (who has just been presented to Miss Montague)—I—aw—think I've had the playsure of—aw—meeting you before, Miss Montague.

Miss Montague (quite positively)—I think not think not.

Young Feeblemind (embarrassed)-Aw -wern't you at Sawatoga lawst season, Miss-er-Montague? Miss Montague-I was never there in

Young Feeblemind (hopelessly embarrassed)—Well—aw—it's doosid queer, you know. I must have met some young lady at Sawatoga lawst season that beahs a stwange wesemblance to you, or here a happy thought struck him I must have met you, Miss-er-Montague, at some place-aw-that beahs a stwange wesemblance to Sawatoga, bah Jove!

[Chicago Herald.] "Do I keep a cyclone pit?" echoed the passenger from the west; "yes, I keep one not far from my house, but Lord bless you, I ain t afraid of cyclones. The cyclone was never born that could scare me or make me run. "But what have you got the cyclone pit for?"

"Well, you see, my old woman has spells of temper when t'aint safe for a feller to be around, 'speshully wash daya. On them occasions I find my little cyclone pit right smart handy."

Cold Infusion for Iced-Tea.

[Courier-Journal.]

Medicus writes: "Tell your readers that a cold infusion is preferable to a hot one for iced-tea. Pour cold water on the dry tea at least four hours before the tea is needed, place it in the ice-chest and add the ice when served. The same proportions are used as for the hot infusion."

Ice in Hombay.

[Foreign Letter.] Bombay's ice is provided from immense machines, in which the ice is manufactured daily. Recently the water supply gave out, and for three days no ice was to be had. During the time the death-rate of the city more than doubled COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

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"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. Hener Morron, 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 Harrs, State Assayer, Mass."

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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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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.

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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