

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY. A WONDERFUL SUBTERRANEAN PALACE.

Recent proceedings in the Hungarian parliament disclosed a most remarkable discovery, which, were it not so conclusively authenticated, would be almost impossible to believe. The story, as condensed from the office reports, is that two peasants, or rather shepherds, from the village of Ivan-Egerzeg, near the ancient city of Veszprim and not far from Lake Balaton, came to Pesth and to a jeweler and offered some broken fragments of what evidently was some very old golden ornament for female wear, probably a bracelet or band for the upper arm. The jeweler questioned the shepherds, and their answers being unsatisfactory, he had the men arrested on suspicion of being thieves. On the examination they told a tale which was so astonishing that it was communicated to the minister of the interior and this functionary ordered an investigation by scientific officers. The information of the shepherds was, that in the woods skirting Ivan-Egerzeg, where they had some huts for shelter when out at night, they had been digging at a little hill, wanting the earth for building purposes. Suddenly they came upon what appeared to be a square structure of brick walls with a stone covering the aperture. Removing this stone, they found that these walls inclosed an opening into the earth, and they resolved to sound its depth. Lowering a stone tied to a rope they ascertained that the shaft, about three feet in diameter, or nine square feet, descended perpendicularly to a depth of over a hundred square feet. The people they had lowered reached what seemed to be a stone floor beneath, and from the sound itself they judged that this opening must lead to some large subterranean cavern or hall.

They agreed to keep their discovery a secret and to explore the mystery. A day or two afterward the shepherds were again at work. They prepared a small square board, freighted with stones, and in the centre of it they placed three lighted candles. This they let down through the shaft, and by the light of the candles they saw distinctly that the inner sides of the shaft were smooth and apparently ended in some large apartment. As the candles continued to burn all the way down, they came to the conclusion that the air could not be vitiated, and that it would be safe to go down. They next prepared a rope ladder of the requisite length, secured several lanterns, and then one of them let himself down the shaft. At the bottom he stood in wonderment as he gazed upon a large square hall, the walls covered with faded paintings, chairs, benches and tables standing around, ornamented with gold and ivory, and large heavy doors, hung on golden hinges, leading to other rooms. The shepherd climbed the ladder and told his companions of the discovery. Both of them went down together, and walking about, found themselves in a succession of rooms abounding with elaborately carved furniture of a style they had never seen before. In some of them were low, large stoves, evidently once used for beds; there were also closets, bureaus containing armlets, shields and helmets. There were also breast plates of leather, covered with iron and studded with ornaments in gold. Some of the armlets they took away, broke them up and carried them to Pesth for sale, in which transaction they were arrested, as above stated. The officers of the Hungarian ministry of the interior began their investigation under the ancient law which makes all such discoveries the property of the crown, and their report, as communicated to parliament, is still more startling. Their researches clearly establish it as a fact that this subterranean structure was undoubtedly an old Roman castle, built many centuries before the Huns and Magyars left their Asiatic homes to invade this part of Europe. This section of Hungary was the province of Pannonia, of the Roman empire, and in the vicinity of Lake Balaton there was a large permanent Roman camp, the agricultural and military settlement of the Romans extended for many miles, and traces of this Roman occupation, which continued down to the sixth century of the Christian era, have repeatedly been found. But how this vast structure, which is said to cover two acres and but two stories high, with massive walls of stone and brick, was covered with earth to the depth of more than sixty feet, over which a forest of heavy timber had grown up—a forest, too, that is mentioned as existing in the oldest preserved chronicles of the kingdom the officers have so far found, is impossible to account for. In one room several skeletons of human beings have been found, but the bones were too much decayed to indicate with certainty the race to which they belonged. As a thorough search of this wonderful building is now proposed, further developments may clear up the mystery. The shaft through which the first discovery was made is believed to have been either a chimney or an observatory or lookout, as iron hooks have been found fastened to the wall inside, to which means of ascent and descent were probably attached. The Minister of the Interior has asked for a preliminary appropriation of one hundred thousand florins to make a more full examination, and also demanded authority to commence work at once, digging out the whole earth and burying the place and thus bringing to the eyes of the nineteenth century evidence of Roman provincial life, hidden from the light of day possibly for fifteen centuries.

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GENERAL WASHINGTON'S CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—On the occasion of General Washington's first visit to Newport, to confer with Count de Rochambeau, Christopher Ellery was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the town to receive the distinguished guest. During the General's stay at Newport he took tea at the house of Mr. Ellery. On this occasion many of the French officers and patriotic Newporters were present. Mr. Ellery was a widower, and his daughter, Miss Betsy Ellery, then a young girl of sixteen or seventeen, who subsequently married Samuel Vernon, an eminent Newport merchant, presided at the tea table in question and poured out tea to her patriotic guests. Miss Ellery was at the time suffering from a severe sore throat, and could not speak above a whisper. General Washington observing this embarrassment of his youthful hostess, said to her: "Miss Ellery you seem to be suffering very much. What is the matter?" Miss Ellery told him the cause of her trouble, upon which the General said to her: "I suffer myself, very frequently, from a sore throat, and take a remedy which I find very useful, and which I would recommend to you, were I not sure that you would not take it." "But I am sure," replied Miss Ellery, "that I would take any remedy that General Washington would propose." "Well, then," said the General, "it is this, 'onions boiled in molasses'; it has cured me often." Miss Ellery took the remedy, and, of course, was cured. The youthful hostess of this tea party died at Newport, in 1857, a few days before the ninety-third anniversary of her birth. She was a woman of strong and cultured intellect, and delighted in telling her children and grand children about the trials of the patriotic sons and daughters of Newport who were exiles during the British occupation of their town.—Providence Journal.

How to Discover ALTERED WRITINGS.—A discovery is announced by a French chemist to which recent events in this State give a special interest here. Its value lies in its application to the discovery of alterations in writings that are suspected of having been tampered with. The coloring matter of ordinary ink consists chiefly of a combination of tannic acid with oxide of iron. Mr. Gabet has discovered that however skilfully any writing may have been erased, sufficient traces of the iron oxide always remain to appear in a photographic image, though they may be totally invisible to the eye on the original paper. He presented as an illustration a bond drawn for 105 francs, which had been altered to 5,000 francs and so negotiated. The original paper bore no suspicious appearance and the closest optical inspection failed to detect any trace of the figures that had been erased. But on a photograph of the same paper the figures were plainly discernible, mingled with and partly obscured by the latter figures substituted for them. The light reflected from the surface once stained by ink, though indistinguishable by the eye, affects the photographic materials differently from them that reflected from the paper where the ink has not touched it. It is believed that a photograph will always settle the question whether a suspected paper has been altered by erasure.

DARING BIRDS OF PREY.—Dr. Wood, in the American Naturalist, tells the following stories: "Our common goshawk is the most daring and venturesome of any of our diurnal birds of prey. A farmer who resides a few miles from my office, wishing to perpetuate the old New England custom of having a chicken pie for Thanksgiving dinner, caught some fowl, took them to a log, severed the neck of one and threw it down beside him. In an instant a goshawk seized the struggling fowl, and flying off some ten rods, alighted and commenced devouring his prey. The boldness of the attack so astonished the farmer that he looked on with blank amazement. Recovering from his surprise he hastened into the house and brought out his gun, which secured him both the hawk and the fowl. Another instance of still greater daring occurred near a dwelling house; the door being open the hen flew inside; the hawk followed, and seized her in the room occupied by an old gentleman and his daughter. The old man hastened to the rescue, and struck the hawk with a cane before it released its grasp. The daughter caught the hawk as it attempted to fly out of the door, and killed it."

RESTORATION OF FADED MANUSCRIPT.—It often happens that the ink with which old records were written, upon either paper or parchment, has faded and rendered the characters apparently undecipherable. It is well, therefore, to know that such writings may easily be rendered legible by moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a solution of sulphide of ammonium. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored again at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this sulphide is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

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Miller House, LATE "GAIN HOUSE," Corner Main and Pittsburgh Sts., GREENSBURG, PA. Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.

Now for Good Meat at Bottom Prices!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre Street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings and prices will be strictly in accordance with the market. D. H. ZAHN, March 2, 1894.

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E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Dashiell, on Centre Street, Ebensburg. [6-24-94] ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTON, PA. Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of Mrs. Dashiell, on Centre Street, Ebensburg. [6-24-94] J. B. McCONNELL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, LORETTA, PA. Office formerly occupied by Dr. J. J. McLaughlin, on Centre Street, Ebensburg. [6-24-94]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

REVELATION OF THE PROCESS OF THE FORMATION OF ANTHRACITE. We have before us now on our shelves a specimen which is one half anthracite coal and the other half a soft sediment. For over 4000 years there has been in use in the Ridge shaft of the Philadelphia and iron company, this mixture of wooden pipe, about six inches in diameter, made of inch boards put together, which served to raise water from one of the rings in the shaft to the lower level. The rings were arranged round the sides of the shaft to catch the water coming out of the slate, or coal, and are put in place by the water from falling down the shaft, forming a regular shower bath of water. At the ring in question a large quantity of the water from the shaft was turned into the new pipe and the old one, nearly full of sediment adhering to its inner surface, left standing. The water was turned into the new pipe and the old one, which is some ten feet or more in length. After passing through it for over 4000 years, the greater part of this sediment was taken out, and when broken up, a wonderful phenomenon was observed, that the sediment was gradually changing into what appeared to be anthracite coal. About half the inside of the sediment-lined pipe had changed into coal, and the remainder was also gradually changing into the only portions of the sediment remaining quite soft being that deposited first and next the old pipe. A cross section of the shaft shows, commencing at the top, a circle of about half an inch diameter surrounding the pipe, the opening remaining in the pipe, a circle of sediment partly turned into coal, and then the sediment in its original state and the sides of the shaft. The surface of sediment exposed to the action of the air, where has changed first, and the influences or chemical combination which had changed its nature gradually operating on the sediment. The process of this is plainly seen in the sediment that already turned into coal.

Some four months since we found that this wooden pipe had become so clogged with the brown sediment that it was impossible to carry off the water from the shaft. Consequently a new pipe was ordered and the old one, nearly full of sediment adhering to its inner surface, left standing. The water was turned into the new pipe and the old one, which is some ten feet or more in length. After passing through it for over 4000 years, the greater part of this sediment was taken out, and when broken up, a wonderful phenomenon was observed, that the sediment was gradually changing into what appeared to be anthracite coal. About half the inside of the sediment-lined pipe had changed into coal, and the remainder was also gradually changing into the only portions of the sediment remaining quite soft being that deposited first and next the old pipe. A cross section of the shaft shows, commencing at the top, a circle of about half an inch diameter surrounding the pipe, the opening remaining in the pipe, a circle of sediment partly turned into coal, and then the sediment in its original state and the sides of the shaft. The surface of sediment exposed to the action of the air, where has changed first, and the influences or chemical combination which had changed its nature gradually operating on the sediment. The process of this is plainly seen in the sediment that already turned into coal.

There are any quantity of such of this wonderful formation and they are themselves seeing and touching and being accommodated. A specimen of pipe about sixteen feet long, left standing in the shaft for 4000 months or years. Samples have been sent to Gen. Pleasant Knapp, for examination, and the public will soon have the benefit of gentlemen qualified to judge of surprising formation; but if the coal will form from sediment raised by mine water when exposed to the action of the atmosphere under such conditions for a period of 4000 months, what becomes of all the theories of the geologists and engineers on the subject? How the great heat, the millions of years, and tremendous pressure, according to the various theories of the heretofore accepted, were necessary to account for the deposits of the finest and best found?

THE PINEAPPLE.—The pineapple dates back for centuries. Columbus discovered it on the Island of Guadalupe in 1492, and it is supposed to have been introduced to Europe from Java. It was first brought to America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. It was first brought to America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. It was first brought to America by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

California may get some share of this fruit, for the hot Southern countries will produce this delicious fruit in abundance. If not our nearer neighbors, California and Mexico, will be added, will give us Pineapples.

To WASH BOWLS.—To wash soap suds; add ox-gall to a gallon of water. Wash through the hands, without rinsing in tepid water. Rinse in little dissolved gum Arabic. The article, but do not wash it carefully with a warm water wrong side.