MYSTERIOUS SOUNDS.

Perhaps the most familiar of mysterious sounds are those produced by the ventriloquist; familiar because almost every county fair is visited by one or other of these exhibitors; mysterious because the real source of sound does not correspond with the apparent. It lies within the province of the anatomist or physiologist to explain why it is that some men can speak from the stomach instead of from the throat, and without any perceptible movement of the lips; but the person who can do this, the ventriloquist, may make himself a most bewildering deceiver of those who listen to him. Our power of determining the exact direction whence a sound comes is less than we usually imagine. It is said that Saville Carey, who could well imitate the whistling of the wind, would sometimes amuse himself by exerting this art in a public coffee house; some of the guests at once rose to see whether the windows were quite closed, while others would button up their coats, as if cold. Sir David Brewster notices a ventriloquist of exceptional skill, M. St. Gille, who one day entered a church where some monks were lamenting the death of a brother. Suddenly they heard a voice, as if from over their heads, bewailing the condition of the departed in purgatory, and reproaching them for their want of zeal. Not suspecting the trick, they fell on their faces and chanted the *De Profundis*. A committee appointed by the academie des sciences to report on the phenomena of ventriloquism went with M. St. Gille to the house of a lady, to whom they announced that they had come to investigate a case of aerial "spirits" somewhere in the neighborhood. During the interview she heard what she termed "spirit voices" above her head, underneath the floor, and in distant parts of the room, and was with difficulty convinced that the only spirit present was the ventriloquistic voice of M. St. Gille. Brewster tells of another master of this art, Louis Brabant, valet de chambre to Francis I., whose suit was rejected by the parents of a beautiful and well-dowered girl with whom he was in love. He called on the mother after the death of the father, again to urge his suit; and while he was present she heard the voice of her deceased husband expressing remorse for having rejected Louis Brabant, and conjuring her to give her immediate consent to the betrothal. Frightened and alarmed, she consented. Brabant, deeming it desirable to behave liberally in the marriage arrangements, but having not much cash at command, resolved to try whether his ventriloquism would be as efficacious with a money lending banker as it had been with the widow. Calling on an old usurer at Lyons, he managed that the conversation should turn upon the subject of demons, spectres, and purgatory. Suddenly was heard the voice of the usurer's father, complaining of the horrible sufferings he was enduring in purgatory, and saying there was no way of obtaining alleviation except by the usurer advancing money to the visitor for the sake of ransoming Christians from the hands of the Turks. The usurer was terrified, but was too much in love with his gold to yield at once. Brabant went next day and resumed the conversation, when shortly were heard the voices of a host of dead relations, all telling the same terrible story, and all pointing out the only way of obtaining relief. The usurer could resist no longer; he placed 10,000 crowns in the hands of the unsuspected ventriloquist, who, of course, forgot to pay it over for the ransom of Christians either in Turkey or anywhere else. When the usurer learned afterward how he had been duped, he died of vexation. Of all produces of the so-called mysterious sounds, Dr. Tyndall's sensitive or vowel flame is one of the most curious. Out of a particular kind of gas, with a burner of peculiar construction, the learned professor produces a lighted jet of flame nearly two feet in height, extremely narrow, and so exquisitely sensitive to sounds that it sings and dances up and down in response to everything that is sung or said, with different degrees of sensibility for different vowel sounds. "The slightest tap on a distant anvil reduces its height to seven inches. When a bunch of keys is shaken the flame is violently agitated and emits a loud roar. The dropping of a sixpence into a hand already containing coin, at a distance of twenty yards, knocks the flame down. It is not possible to walk across the floor without agitating the flame. The creaking of boots sets it in violent commotion. The crumpling or tearing of paper, or the rustle of a silk dress, does the same. It is startled by the patter of a rain drop. I hold a watch near the flame; nobody hears its ticks, but you all see their effect upon the flame; at every tick it falls and roars. The winding up of the watch also produces tumult. The twittering of a distant sparrow shrieks in the flame; the note of a cricket would do the same. A chirrup from a distance of thirty yards causes it to fall and roar." In reference to the power of the flame to respond to poetry, the professor says, "The flame selects from the sounds those to which it can respond; it notices some by the slightest nod, to some its obeisance is very profound, while to many sounds it turns an entirely deaf ear."—*Chambers' Journal.*

SUPERIOR CEMENT FOR FINE GLASS.—For mending valuable glass objects which would be disfigured by common cement, chrome cement may be used. This is a mixture of 5 parts gelatine to 1 of a solution of acid chromate of lime. The broken edges are covered with this, pressed together and exposed to sunlight, the effect of the latter being to render the compound insoluble even in boiling water.

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HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

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NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

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FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

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FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

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Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

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Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its

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Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

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Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

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On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

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For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

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For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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January 28, 1876.-1y.

1776. SPRING & SUMMER. 1876.

MRS. M. MOORE,

323 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

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I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

Most Elegant GOODS,

which will be closed out at great bargains, in part as follows:

French Garments,

for spring and summer wear, consisting in part of Damask and Plain Silks, Sicilian Cashmeres, Sacks, Mantles, &c. The selections comprises cosumes for street and evening wear. Prices greatly reduced. [5-12—3m.]

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 Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

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TIN, COPPER,

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Sheet Iron Wares

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We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

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IN PIECES OR SUITS.

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

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All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

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ENGLAND & BINDLEY,

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Three Doors below Grant Street, and One and a half Squares from Union Depot.

We invite the attention of Buyers to Stock and Prices. [5-5-3m.]

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE

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Knives, Forks & Spoons, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, HINGES, NAILS, FILES, &c. CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' & AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

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[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

Fairbanks' Standard

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Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, Grocers' Fixtures, &c. Scales Repaired promptly. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., [3-31.-3m.] 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT!

Has returned from Europe.

OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE.

[3-10.-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

PORTRAITS ON SILK.

Located in the southeastern section of the women's pavilion there is exhibited by Mrs. S. Riley, wife of Mr. Alfred A. Riley, of Louisville, Kentucky, probably the most wonderful piece of needle work ever done in the world. It is claimed that they equal if they do not surpass the Gobelin in the main hall. The work exhibited consists of eight pictures, one of them a portrait of James Bridgeford, of Louisville, Kentucky. The others are of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Royal of England, now Crown Princess of Germany, and the battle of Langside or the death of Douglass in defense of Mary Queen of Scots; the latter being the most elaborate and representing Douglass dying in full armor on the field, his horse near and his knights about him. The Queen is partially bent over him and the priest holds a cross to Douglass' face. An oak tree covers the whole group, and the blending of colors and shading of the faces and garments of the personages is simply indescribable.

Part of the work upon the portraits exhibited has been done in Europe and part in this country. The portraits are probably more remarkable than the more ambitious of the pictures, as they are stitched with silk, black and white so beautifully and artistically blended, that they cannot when in the frame, mounted, be told without the closest scrutiny from line steel engravings or etching.

It is assuredly the perfection of art and the triumph of patience and skill. There are portraits of Hon. W. E. Gladstone and John Bright, the latter unfinished and intended to show, and it proves beyond a doubt, that the drawing has been done entirely with a needle. The Queen, Prince Albert and Prince and Princess of Wales are in colors, and are equal to the celebrated Gobelin above alluded to in brilliancy and delicacy of shading. The Gladstone, Bright and Bridgeport portraits are to imitate engravings, and are said to be superior to the Gobelin, being correct likenesses and finer work, and it is well nigh impossible to tell without a microscopic glass that they were drawn with a needle. The portraits are in white silk, done with a fine needle, with silk which is taken from the cocoon of the silkworm, that alone furnishing a fibre that is sufficiently fine.

A peculiarity about this kind of work, outside of its great beauty and finish, is that it differs from the work of the painter or sculptor, who, if he makes a mistake, can remedy it with brush or chisel, but a misstitch in these portraits, and the work is ruined. There is no sketching, drawing or marking; the likeness must be done with the needle alone, guided by the eye of the true artist, and handled by delicate fingers. The work is very tedious, and of course can only be done a little at a time.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG.

I had had this dog for several years, and had never—even in his puppyhood—known him to steal. On the contrary, he used to make an excellent guard to protect property from other animals, servants, etc., even though these were his best friends. [Mr. Romanes here adds in a note, "I have seen this dog escort a donkey which had baskets on its back filled with apples. Although the dog did not know that he was being observed by anybody, he did his duty with the utmost faithfulness; for every time the donkey turned back its head to take an apple out of the baskets, the dog snapped at its nose; and such was his watchfulness that although his companion was keenly desirous of tasting some of the fruit, he never allowed him to get a single apple during the half hour they were left together. I have also seen this terrier protecting meat from other terriers (his sons) which lived in the same house with him, and with which he was on the very best of terms. More curious still, I have seen him seize my wristbands while they were being worn by a friend to whom I had temporarily lent them."] Nevertheless, on one occasion he was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading and he was sitting, there was within reach a savory mutton chop. I was greatly surprised to see him stealthily remove this chop and take it under a sofa. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For fully a quarter of an hour this terrier remained under the sofa without making a sound, but doubtless enduring an agony of contending feelings. Eventually, however, conscience came off victorious, for emerging from his place of concealment, and carrying in his mouth the stolen chop, he came across the room and laid the tempting morsel at my feet. The moment he dropped the stolen property he bolted again under the sofa, and from his retreat no coaxing could charm him for several hours afterward. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to or patted, he always turned away his head in a ludicrously conscience-stricken manner. Altogether I do not think it would be possible to imagine a more satisfactory exhibition of conscience by an animal than this, for it must be remembered, as already stated, that the particular animal in question was never beaten in its life.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

SETTING A CREEK ON FIRE.—A singular phenomenon can now be seen in Clarion county, Pa., on a small stream known as Catfish run. For a long time the inhabitants of that locality have noticed a commotion on the surface of the water, like that made by gas bubbling to the surface. These bubbles have been seen for many years, but no particular notice was taken of them until recently, when the quantity of escaping gas increased, and the surface of the stream for several rods was covered with bubbles. A strong smell of gas also impregnated the air in the vicinity.

Last month the place was visited by several gentlemen who had heard of the phenomenon. They became convinced that it was gas, and determined to test its burning qualities. A bunch of rags was obtained at a farmhouse, and thoroughly saturated with kerosene. To this a match was applied, and the burning ball thrown into the stream. Before it reached the surface of the water, the gas ignited and a slight explosion followed. In a few moments the body of the gas burned steadily, and in every portion of the stream small flames sprang up where the gas escaped in moderate quantities. Since that day the gas has continued to burn, and the area of the stream covered by it has increased, until now the fires extend a quarter of a mile up and down the run.

Catfish run is a sluggish stream bounded on either side by steep, wooded bluffs. At night the scene along the burning stream is magnificent. The fires light up the dark forests, and sparkle on the waters, making a spectacle rarely witnessed. This stream is contiguous to oil territory, and the only satisfactory theory of the source of the gas is that it arises from petroleum deposits beneath the water, as the same phenomenon, although the gas was in less quantity, has been noticed on Oil Creek.

THERE is a curiosity of literature in England called the "Wordless Book." It does not contain a word, but the color of its leaves are supposed to interpret the thought. Two black leaves symbolize the unregenerate heart of man; red, the blessed redemption; white, the purity of the soul, washed in the blood of redemption; and gold, the radiant joys of heavenly felicity.

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THOROUGHLY RENOVATED,

And can be reached from all points by STREET CARS.

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The above house, just open for the reception of guests, is most centrally located in the business part of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout in the most improved style, and will be in every respect a first-class Hotel with all modern improvements, having the improved electric telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first-class passenger elevator, with all safety patents attached. The cuisine department will be a leading feature. [4-28.-3m.]

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The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

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HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

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Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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MILLINERY GOODS,

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Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

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Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

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Union Crop LEATHER,

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BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

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4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.

Jan. 7, 1876.—1y.

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139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

Traditions Relating to Birds and Animals.

Certain traditions relating to birds and beasts are only explicable on the supposition that they were once objects of divination or worship. The old Germans—we know from Tacitus—used white horses, as the Romans used chickens, for purposes of augury and divined future events from the distinct intonations of neighing. Perhaps probably is that the discovery of the horse-shoe is so universally thought lucky, some of the feelings still survive round the iron of its hoof. But horses, like dogs or birds, were invariably accredited with a greater insight into futurity than man himself; and the many superstitions connected with the flight or voice of birds resolve themselves into fancy, not inconceivable among men surrounded on all sides by unintelligible tongues, that birds were the bearers of messages and warnings to men, which skill and observation might hope to interpret. Why is the robin's life and nest sacred, and why does an injury to either bring about bloody milk, lightning or madness? The Christian legend says that it extracted a thorn from the crown of Christ, or that it daily bears to hell a drop of water to put out the flame, or accounts in either way for the red spot on its breast. But this is evidently a mediæval gloss to some heathen belief like the reason of the unlockiness of the magpie, that it would not enter the ark, but sat jabbering outside over the drowned world; or like the idea of the aspen still trembling at the part it played in the crucifixion.

It has been suggested that the robin, on account of its color, was once sacred to Thor, the god of lightning; yet is it not possible that its red breast singled it out for worship from among birds, just as its red berries the rowan from among trees long before worshipers had arrived at any ideas of supernatural divinities. All over the world there is a desire for things red. In the Highlands women tie some red thread round the cows' tails before turning them out to grass in spring, and the red thread round their own fingers to keep off witches; and just as in Esthonia mothers put some red thread in their babies' cradles, so in China they put some round their children's wrists to teach them to regard red as one of the best known safeguards against evil spirits. Indeed, one of the chief reasons of comparative folk lore is to question against the theory which derives popular traditions from Aryan or other mythology.

We have already alluded to the belief that in parts of China the same feelings prevail about the swallow as in England and Germany. But there are other analogies between the East and West. A crowing hen is an object of universal dislike in Brittany, and families in China will keep a crowing hen. The owl's voice is ominous of death or other calamity in England and Germany, as it was in Greece (except at Athens); but in the Celestial Empire it presages death and is regarded as the bird which calls for the soul. And the crow also is in Germany a bird of ill-omen. Is it not, then, likely that these popular fancies about birds and animals have begun in the same way among the same or different races of the globe and were subsequently adopted but never originated by mythology? May it not be that certain birds or animals became prominent in mythology because they had already become prominent in tradition rather than that they became prominent in tradition because they previously had been prominent in mythology. For instance, instead of taking a dog's howling as a death omen, the Aryan belief that the dog guided the soul from its earthly tenement to its abode in heaven, may we not suppose that the myth arose from an already existing omen, and that the belief arose, as omens still do, from a coincidence which suggested a connection subsequently sustained by superficial observations? The St. Swithin fable which arose within historical memory and still holds its ground in an age of scientific observation, well illustrates how one striking coincidence may lead into a belief which no amount of subsequent evidence can weaken or destroy. Be it so, if it happened that a dog howled just before some calamity befell an Aryan forefather, thousands or thousands of years ago, long before they had attained to any thought of a soul or heaven, we can well imagine that the dog, which already betokened death, should, when they came to frame the myth, be conceived as the guide which was waiting for the soul to carry it to heaven, and might survive to the latest ages. It, at all events, militates against the exclusively Aryan origin of the belief, and exemplifies the extraordinary coincidence of ideas among different people, that the Egyptians lay a dog's head by the grave of a child, "for the soul of a dog can find its way everywhere, and will show the ignorant babe to the land of souls."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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