THE FAMOUS GUN TRICK.

Philip Astley, noted for his equestrian amphitheatre, is said to have begun life as a soldier, in which capacity, when on foreign service with his regiment, he demonstrated his ability as a conjuror by inventing the now famous gun-trick. This consists in pretending to fire a pistol loaded with ball, and catching the ball on the point of a knife. The explanation of the trick is, that in the first place the pistol is secretly loaded only with blank cartridge. In this harmless condition the conjuror slips into it a tin tube which nicely fits it, and then ostentatiously loads it with ball. Before firing, the tin tube is dexterously removed and when the weapon is fired no harm ensues; by an instantaneous manœuvre the bullet is triumphantly exhibited as being caught in the required situation. It is related that Astley invented the trick to save the effusion of blood at the duel of two comrades in the army, for one of whom he acted as second. Succeeding in getting the other man's second to assent to the ingenious device, the duelists fired at each other without effect, and the affair was amicably adjusted. Very clever this. One might, however, say with Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel,"

"But scarce I praise their vent'rous part
Who tamper with such dangerous art."

Mr. Frost mentions two instances in which the gun trick proved fatal. One was that of a conjuror in Dublin, who was shot dead by the accidental substitution of a real loaded pistol for one in which the charge was withdrawn. The other took place in Germany, at the performance of a conjuror named DeLinsky. He set up his wife to be fired at by six soldiers, each of whom was to bite the ball off his cartridge in charging his gun. Heedlessly, one of the soldiers did not bite off the ball, and Madame DeLinsky was shot through the body. She died on the second day after the accident. The catastrophe clouded the latter years of the unfortunate conjuror. In the course of his travels Houdin visited Algiers, and there astonished the native Arabs with his performance of the gun trick, which he did in a way somewhat peculiar. At one of his entertainments an old Arab admitted that Monsieur was, doubtless, a great magician, but he should prefer to use one of his own pistols. Houdin said this might be done next day, after he had invoked the powers to assist him. It was a severe trial of skill, for there was some danger in dealing with a wary and suspicious barbarian. Next day the exploit came off. Houdin only stipulated that he should be allowed to load the pistol, the Arab handing him a leaden bullet from a saucerful from which to make his choice. This was agreed to. Houdin, as every one thought, dropped the leaden bullet into the pistol, but instead of doing so, he dropped a previously prepared sham bullet, which dissolved into dust on being fired. "Now," said the conjuror to the Arab, "take the pistol, and fire at me, I will catch the bullet in my mouth." The pistol was fired, and to the profound amazement of the crowd of Arabs, Houdin took a leaden bullet out of his mouth, which all admitted to be the bullet that had been selected from the saucerful. To still further astonish the company Houdin declared that by loading with another leaden ball he would bring blood out of a stone wall. All were eager to see this wonderful feat. It was performed in a way differing little from what had already taken place. Instead of dropping a real ball into the pistol Houdin used a sham bullet filled with a red liquid, which dissolved on striking the wall. Wonder tremendous. We believe that Anderson in his gun tricks was similarly in the habit of substituting light composition balls for real bullets, and was equally successful. It was all a matter of sleight of-hand.—*Chambers' Journal.*

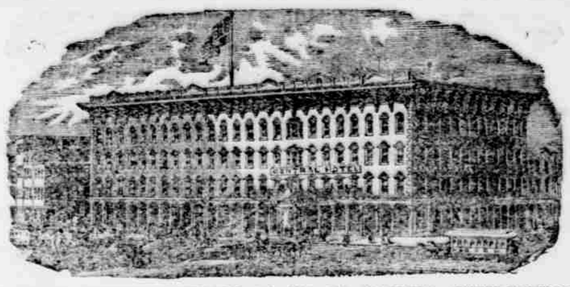
A SHOWER OF ICE IN MIDSUMMER.—One day last week, during the heavy thunder storm that passed over the western portion of Aroostook, Me., there is said to have fallen, in the town of Sherman, a literal shower of ice. The larger pieces were oblong, with sharp corners. One measured two and one-half inches long, two inches wide, and one and a half inches thick. Cabbage leaves were riddled with holes as large as a man's hand, while fruit and forest trees suffered severely. The fall of ice was several miles in extent. There was no wind blowing at the time, otherwise the damage to window-glass would have been immense. The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial* tells this story.

TO PRESERVE GREEN TOMATOES.—Take green tomatoes of any size; pull off the stems; boil them in plenty of water till tender, but do not let them break. Strain the water from them. Make a syrup, allowing one pound of sugar to a pint of fruit boiled; add bruised ginger, lemon peel (pared very thin and lemon juice according to taste. Boil the tomatoes till they are clear. Just before taking off the fire add a small quantity of brandy, about two tablespoonfuls to six pounds of fruit.

A CURIOUS RESULT.—Judge Gray narrated the process and the result of an effort made by him to kill the stump of a yellow locust tree at his place. Having heard much of certain applications, among the rest kerosene, killing plants as well as insects when applied for that end, he bored holes in the stump referred to, penetrating to the very heart, to make sure of accomplishing its death. To his surprise a most rank growth of sprouts from the stump was the result.

THOUSANDS of base deceivers are hung every night—on the backs of chairs.

The CENTRAL HOTEL, of Pittsburgh.



SMITHFIELD STREET, FROM 2d TO 3d AVEN'S, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class House in the city. Street cars pass the door every five minutes to all the depots and all parts of both cities. Terms, $2.50 per day.
Aug. 18, 1876.—3m. WALSH & ANDERSON, Proprietors.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE.
QUEENSWARE.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, 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.

JAMES WILKINSON.....H. T. O'FRIEL.

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12—tf.)

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 of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg.
D. H. ZAHM.
March 2, 1876.-tf.

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.

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,

IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

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 $55.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at HUNTLEY'S.
[9-18-75.-tf.]

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

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

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

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

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.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the new-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

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.

Boyd & Gamble,

ARCHITECTS
And Superintendents
Germania Bank Building,
Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by
March 24, 1876.-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

LITTLE PEOPLE of THE SEA.

The latest investigation into deep sea life shows that the vast area lying beneath the ocean is covered with a simple animal life, boundless in extent and infinite in variety. Under conditions too rigid and severe to permit the growth of the humble sea-weed, these creatures live, and multiply, and die. Far beyond the reach of light, in a glacial temperature and under enormous pressure exists this wonderful fauna.

As we strip the mystery of vitality off garment after garment, as the conditions became fewer and its mode of existence less complex, the wonder, instead of becoming less, constantly grows upon the mind. The human intellect longs to find a commensurate physical cause for the effect which we call life. When, as in the higher organic beings, the conditions are many and the process complicated, and the phenomenon of vitality does not seem so puzzling; antecedent seems to bear some sort of proposition to consequent. The mind rarely troubles itself to make some distinctions between complicated machinery and motive power. A liberal display of wheel-work is adequate to account for results without any reference to the initial force. But as we contemplated the life of the protoza, which reign supreme in the ocean's depths, we see the awful and mysterious problem presented in its simplest terms; forms of existence which are formless, organisms possessing no organs, life contradicting the very definitions of life and yet performing all its essential proportions. The conditions, complex and multitudinous, under which we live are here reduced to two or three; the elements, many and bewildering, which enter into ordinary statements of the problem, are here eliminated, and yet we are forced to recognize the same principle giving functional activity to a mass of structureless jelly which animates the highest organic beings.

When we see this formless life governed by laws, each in itself as inexorable as that which guides the rolling planets, and all in their various combinations as flexible as those which control our human existence, we feel the sense of awe which a whisper from the unseen world would send thrilling through our nerves. We are standing face to face with life stripped of its familiar conditions. It looks us in the eyes as the disembodied ghost of the life now so familiar to us.

CURE FOR FELONS.—We have had a case of felon in our family lately, and treated it successfully by steaming the whole hand with bitter herbs. It was allowed to progress, through ignorance, until badly swollen, exquisitely painful, and of a livid purple color. Being in the palm of the hand it involved the whole hand and wrist in the swelling. A handful each of tansy, hops, catnip, and wormwood was thrown in an old basin, a small quantity of tobacco and half a teacupful of soft soap added, and sufficient water to cover. When boiling hot, the hand was placed over the steam, and a small blanket was thrown over the basin to retain the steam which was applied until the mixture cooled. This was repeated day and night until the pain was entirely removed, which was in forty-eight hours. The relief from the paroxysms of pain is almost magical as soon as the steam is applied.

The mixture was only once renewed. Between the applications of steam, a poultice of soft soap, thickened with slippery elm flour, was applied, but I think it was unnecessary. After using for a day the hand was submitted to a physician, who thought it should be lanced or no relief would be found in less than a week, but the next day the pain took its final leave. No anodyne was used to procure sleep, as the steaming instantly relieved the pain until the next attack.

ENGLAND is excited over a new invention in the shape of a new flying machine which is described as follows: A boiler is constructed so that its power to generate steam shall be great compared with its weight and that of the required amount of water contained in it. The exhausted steam is condensed, and returned as water into the boiler as fast as it is formed, to keep the water in the boiler at a constant and small amount. By a single engine or cylinder, working like a steam hammer, without a crank or fly wheel, structures like wings attached to the frame of the engine are made to flap like the wings of a bird, and thus to raise and drive through the air the whole machine and any seats or carriages attached to it, without any light, gas, or hot air to give it buoyancy.

WHAT MILK WILL DO.—Attention has been called to a practice prevalent in some parts of the country, which appears to illustrate the power possessed by milk of absorbing atmospheric impurities. It is that of placing a saucer of milk in a larder, to preserve meat or game from taint. It is said that not only does it answer that purpose, but that the milk after a few hours becomes so bad that no animal will touch it. This is probably one cause of the milk turning sour when placed in a refrigerator with vegetables, etc.

CASTOR-OIL may be agreeably taken by first rinsing the glass with moderately hot water, and then proceeding as follows: Take hot water, two drachms; castor-oil, one ounce; peppermint water, one drachm; to be put in a tumbler in the order mentioned above. Hardly any taste of the oil remains in the mouth, and it is easily swallowed. The tumbler is also easily cleaned, as little or no oil adheres to it.—*Medical Brief.*

CALIFORNIA!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

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

Omaha and California Line

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

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

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, Ewaunee, 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

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

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.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

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

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

For St. Paul and Minneapolis. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached to both trains.

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.

For Leavenworth, Four Trains daily.

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

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't. Chicago.
January 25, 1876.-1y.

CENTENNIAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Westminster Hotel,

NEAR THE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,

On Belmont, the main avenue to the Park, within three blocks of the main building.

West Philadelphia.

This new and beautifully located Hotel is now open, and has been built expressly for the reception of guests visiting the International Exposition.

It has all the modern improvements, combining convenience, safety and comfort.

The Pennsylvania Centennial Railroad Depot is only two squares from the house.

The Chestnut and Walnut and Race and Vine street cars pass the door every ten minutes to the Exhibition Grounds, and to all parts of the city.

The "Westminster" has a much larger number of rooms on the first floor than any other Hotel in the city. The house is but two stories high, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

For particulars apply to W. T. CALER,
Westminster Hotel, Philadelphia.
July 21, 1876. 3m.

Belmont Hotel,

Philadelphia,

CORNER 41st AND OREGON STS.

Four Blocks from Centennial Exposition.

Capacity, 1,000 Guests. Terms, $3.50 per Day.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

☞ Private Parlors and Rooms en suite, etc.

Located in a lovely grove of maple trees. The most attractive Hotel near Centennial Grounds. Free from noise, dust, mud and combustible buildings. Built and furnished by Baltimoreans. The patronage of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia especially solicited.

CHAS. F. & F. P. STEVENS,
[6-30.-3m.] Owners and Proprietors.

PEABODY HOUSE,

Corner LOCUST and NINTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. WATSON, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout*. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept in the PEABODY.
May 26, 1876.—4m.

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock. ACOSS & CO.,
319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock choice brands of Cigars. [6-15.-tf.]

BONNER HOUSE, LORETTO, PA—Having just completed and furnished this commodious and elegant hotel, the subscriber respectfully solicits from the public in general and summer visitors in particular a fair share of patronage. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and has a fine ten-pin alley attached, as well as abundant provisions for the accommodation and amusement of all who may favor the house with their custom. Terms only $10 per week.
W. J. BONNER.
Loretto, May 19, 1876.-tf.

Miller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"

Corner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,

GREENSBURG, PA.

Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
[2-4.76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

SANDALWOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either cubebs or copaiba. It never produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other Medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send to 25 and 27 Wooster Street, New York, for one. (4-28.-6m.8x.)

M. A. WESNER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12,'76.]

Life, GROWTH, Beauty.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

Not a Dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and the natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health, softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

HERE IS THE PROOF

—OF ITS—

Superior EXCELLENCE

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia—a man whose veracity none can doubt:

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "*London Hair Color Restorer*," which restored my hair to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 North Ninth street, Phila.

DR. SWAYNE & SON.—*Respected Friends:* I have the honor to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "*London Hair Color Restorer.*" Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, corner Tenth and Coates, Phila.

BOSTON TESTIMONY.

JULY 22D, 1871.—DR. SWAYNE & SON: Last winter, while in Trenton, N. J., I procured six bottles of "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER," which I like very much, in fact better than anything I have used in the last nine years. If you please, send me one dozen bottles C. O. D., care of W. S. Fogler & Son, Druggists, 723 Tremont street, Boston.

Respectfully yours, ADA BAKER,
No. 50 Rutland Square.

DR. DALTON, of Philadelphia, says of it: The "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 Cents per Bottle—6 Bottles, $4.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, we will forward to any address on receipt of price. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms—neglected coughs, night-sweats, hoarseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "**Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.**"

BRONCHITIS—a premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption—is characterized by catarrh or inflammation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness and pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

HEMORRHAGE, or SPITTING OF BLOOD, may proceed from the larynx, trachea, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue excertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, etc.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

It has a marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a general alterative action is needed. Under its influence the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

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Courtship and Marriage in the Balearic Islands.

Chapter 8 of a book recently published by Charles Tyl[illegible] which treats of courtship and marriage is full of charming little bits of Balearic manners and customs. The law of compulsory civil marriage, passed in 1870, seems to be [illegible] by the majority of the M[illegible] who are sympathetically evade its provisions, [illegible] where property would be [illegible] neglected. The wooing in Majorca is so far as the humbler classes are concerned, *sui generis*. There it is perpetually leap year, and the role of Phyllis to court Damon, to the [illegible] or dulcet end, as the case may be, of an engagement in the upper circles is a serious [illegible] and, if parents and [illegible] agreeable, the course of true love is smooth enough; but in those cases where they do not, the bride is "[illegible]da," or robbed, which our author explains thus: "A young lady [illegible] to be robbed when the lover [illegible] aspires to her hand and heart [illegible] her without the consent and [illegible]nance of her guardians, and the circumstance actually occurs [illegible] to make all parties interested in such matters quite accustomed to this mode of procedure." The "[illegible]" which came over with the Conqueror (James the First, of Aragon) still carries its head high above the common herds these families are not numerous, but some few still exist who have remained in the island since the King of Aragon annexed it. No action for breach of promise ever takes place, and it would probably not be easy to bring a resolute lover to book, and make him pay for his "change of mind." The Spaniard scorns a pecuniary recompense for injured honor or damaged [illegible] aspirations. This may be [illegible] the logical consequence of a [illegible] leap year; the lady being in the lady's side, the male creature is merelessly "sacked" as a fair denizen of the seraglio, in the days of Haroun Alraschid. Occasionally a male member of the aristocracy is "robbed," and in these cases the [illegible] is some dainty damsel of low degree. In the Island of Ivica the popular emblem of love is grapes, and the most brilliant accomplishment a young damsel can display is to tread without flinching while her lover [illegible] at her legs, and which often occurs after a lengthy courtship the appearance of a Christmas plum pudding in the other islands gallantry displays itself by the usual offerings of sweetmeats; in Ivica the tribute is [illegible]der. Majorca would appear to be a paradise of servant girls, for not only are "followers" allowed but [illegible] for, and Sundays and feast days claimed as a right for a turn on the Alameda with their lovers. A [illegible] song upon the miseries of "servantism" in the Majorcan dialect is [illegible] but we suspect the prose translation fails to give the epigrammatic force of the original.—*The Athenæum.*

HOW A BIRD FLIES.—The most prominent fact about a bird is a fact in which it differs from every other creature except the bat and insect—its power of flying. For this purpose the bird's arm ends in only one long slender finger, instead of a full hand. To this are attached the quills and small feathers (coverts) on the upper side, which make up the wing. To serve how light all this is, in the first place, the bones are hollow, like the shafts of the feathers are hollow and finally, the feathers themselves are made of the most delicate filaments interlocking and clinging to one another with little grasping hooks of microscopic fineness. Well, how does a bird fly? It seems simple enough to describe, and yet it is a problem that the wisest in such matters have not yet worked out to everybody's satisfaction. The explanation of the Duke of Argyle appears to be this: An open wing forms a hollow on its under-side like an inverted saucer; when the wing is forced down, the upward pressure of the air caught under this concavity lifts the bird as much as you hoist yourself up between the parallel bars in a gymnasium. But he could never, in this way, get ahead, and the hardest question is still to be answered. Now, the front edge of the wing, formed of the bones and muscles of the fore-arm, is rigid and unyielding, while the hinder margin is made of the soft flexible ends of the feathers; so when the wing is forced down, the air, under it, finding this margin yielding, the easier, would rush out here and, in so doing, would bend up the ends of the quills, pushing them forward out of the way, which, of course, would tend to shove the bird ahead. The process, quickly repeated, results in the phenomenon of flight.—*Robert Ingersoll, in Scribner for September.*

TO CAN FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR.—Good fruit can be canned without sugar. If the fruit is sound, ripe and good, sugar is neither desirable nor necessary. It is good enough without it. Fruit properly cooked and put up cold and the cans sealed, will keep if they be, ages without sugar. Sugar, in its crystalized saccharine, is a modern invention. Sugar was unknown in Europe till about the middle of the fourteenth century; and when used it was freely, and it generally is, in a good deal of much disease, and especially among children. Many of the little innocents are hurried into eternity by the misguided love of fond mothers, who stuff them with candies, cakes, pies, sweetmeats, and sweetened milk. The poor stomach, unable to cope with the saccharine conglomerations, turns them into a ferment, and the result is bowel complaint, worms, and fevers, and the grave prematurely opens its mouth to receive the poor ignorant victims of folly and ignorance.