DOG STORIES.

"When up they got and shook their ings,
Rejoiced they were no men but dogs."

Of late too much attention has been paid to the Spitz dog, to the exclusion of better beasts, and we are glad to see that the London *Spectator* has devoted itself to the collection and publication of stories about clever dogs of every description. Some of the anecdotes show that dogs may acquire a knowledge of the value of money and learn the commercial habit. A brown retriever which belonged to a fishmonger of Lothian street, Edinburgh, a few years ago, was accustomed to sit on his master's steps and wait for some of his friends to give him money. When he received a copper he trotted off to the baker's shop with the coin and laid it on the counter. His peculiar weakness was "soda scones," and when he handed in a half penny he was content with one scone, but if he gave in a penny he would insist upon having two scones. A vagabond Irish retriever was made a pensioner at Greenwich Hospital some thirty years ago, and named Hardy, after the governor of the institution. He was so honored for saving a person from drowning opposite the hospital. His allowance was a penny a day, and as he was a general favorite, he often got many voluntary contributions. He always spent his own money, and would go into the butcher shop, lay the coin on the counter, put his paw and his nose over it, and wait until a fair amount of meat was proffered before he gave it up, always insisting upon double as much for a penny as for a half-penny. Such a knowledge of number and such capacity for dealing across a counter would seem to indicate that dogs may be educated up to the standard of intelligence required by the Republicans for a voter. By extending the suffrage to all the dogs in the south, "both puppy, whelp and mongrel hound, and cur of low degree," they might secure a brave reinforcement to the party ranks. And as Yankee dogs are naturally cleverer than English dogs there is no doubt that some unusually bright curs might be found fit to put on a returning board. At least there is a well-authenticated instance in one of our inland cities of a case in which the canine intellect attained such a degree of human shrewdness that a dog attempted forgery. The culprit was a large Newfoundland dog which was accustomed to go to the butcher's like those spoken of above, and buy meat for himself. It was in the days after the disappearance of silver coins and before the appearance of subsidiary silver, so that the only money that the dog knew was fractional currency. Daily he received his allowance and invested it at the butcher-shop; but it came to pass after a while that he got hungry between meals and conceived the brilliant idea of committing a fraud. He selected a nice piece of paper, took it in his mouth, trotted off to the shop and presented it with a confident air; but unfortunately the butcher, after allowing himself to be imposed upon two or three times, concluded to go behind the returns, and refused to give the dog any more meat except for honest legal-tender. The *Spectator* also brings forward the history of a sad dog that knew enough to distinguish between the different days of the week, and acquired an unfortunate habit of Sabbath-breaking which, of course, resulted in his shameful death. He was brought up in the Canterbury province of New Zealand over twenty years ago, and, according to the primitive customs of all pioneers, his master made use of Sunday for a ramble in the woods, hunting wild ducks and wild pigs. The dog soon learned to watch for Sunday, and knew when it came, and gave many currish indications of his irreligious delight. In the course of time his owner went to live with a clergyman four miles away, and took the dog with him. There was no more hunting on Sunday. The man was content with church service, but the dog was not, and every Sunday he set out in the morning for his old haunts where the old customs still prevailed, had a glorious run in the woods and returned at nightfall. His master not only wanted to be pious himself, but to convert his dog, and so determined to break him of Sabbath-breaking. At noon Saturday he tied him to a fence rail, doubtless determined, like the boatswain who flogged the sailor-boy to prayers, to "save his damned young sinful soul." The perverse nature of the dog, however, prevailed; he dragged the fence-rail to use, took it along with him for two miles, and was finally drowned trying to pull it and his heavy chain across a stream. No comment on this awful example is necessary, and we may simply supplement this story of a positivist dog with that of a conscientious dog. A Catholic priest in Canada had a fine Newfoundland dog which learned to distinguish Friday from the rest of the week, and could not be tempted to eat meat on that day. He was overcredulous and trusting in his disposition, however, and if a person threw a piece of meat before him at any time, remarking in an encouraging tone as he took hold of it, "It's Friday, Jack," he would drop the morsel and sneak away with the most abashed air. By way of contrast to the irreligious and the pious dog, we may add the instance of the dissipated dog which is well known in Indianapolis. He goes about to saloons with a master accustomed to frequent such places and drinks the drippings of lager beer from the pans placed under the faucets of beer-kegs until he becomes drunk, when he goes into the street and behaves in the most riotous and disorderly manner. In conclusion, perhaps an anecdote told in the Rochester *Union* not long ago may serve

BALM OF GILEAD OIL.—The following is a famous, and incomparable, remedy for green wounds, burns, bruises, etc. The most alarming cuts and bruises of the skin, which are so frequently rendered worse by spirituous balsam, salves, etc., are completely cured in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours, by this incomparable oil. It should be kept in every house. Put loosely into a bottle of any size, as many balm of Gilead buds or flowers as will reach to about one-third part of its height; then nearly fill the bottle with good sweet oil, and after shaking it a little occasionally, and letting it infuse a day or two, it is fit for use. It must be very closely stopped, and will then not only keep for years, but be the better for keeping.

A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take one-fourth pound fresh cheese, cut it in thin slices, put it in a frying-pan, turning over it a large cupful of sweet milk; and one-fourth teaspoonful dry mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Roll three Boston crackers very fine, and sprinkle in gradually, then turn at once into a warm dish; to be sent to the table immediately.

COUGH SYRUP.—As colds and coughs are extremely fashionable just now, I have concluded to send a recipe, which in our family has proved infallible: 1 oz. muriata of vinegar; 1 pint of water (cold), and one pound of brown sugar. Take one tablespoonful, or a small wine glass full, every two hours.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—A lady correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says the following is an effective remedy for croup: Half a teaspoonful of pulverized alum in a little molasses. It is a simple remedy, one almost always at hand, and one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it after one hour.

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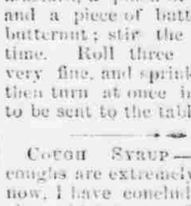
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Large Sample Rooms for commercial travelers.
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☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done 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 LUTHINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

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WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21-'76.-tf.]

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

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*,

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—We find the following in an exchange credited to the Johnstown *Democrat:*

The security of accidents on the Pennsylvania Railroad during the progress of the Exposition, when millions of passengers were carried was largely attributable to the efficiency of the block system of railway signals. It consists simply in dividing a line of railroad into sections or blocks, of such length that the movement of trains thereon can be easily observed and recorded by telegraph operators stationed to signal Lowery at the end of each block. As might be expected, the signal towers are nearly equal in number to the stations, a few of the minor stations only being without signal towers in the perfected block system. In accordance with its usual far-seeing policy, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the first to introduce on this section of the line the system of train signals outlined above. The Company's first efforts in this direction were begun a few months since. The work began was sure to be completed, and the block system is in operation on the New York Division and on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. On the main line the system was first used between Philadelphia and Paoli station. It was afterwards extended to Harrisburg, and then between Altoona and Pittsburgh, and recently it has been established on the Middle Division of the road.

East of Harrisburg on the main line, a distance of 105 miles, there are 42 signal stations, thus giving an average interval from one to the other of about two and one-third miles. Further west on the road the distances between the signal stations are considerably greater. The apparatus of each station comprises a signal box, located near the track so as to be easily seen by engineers of trains approaching from either direction, and the telegraph instrument within. The signal box proper stands about eighteen feet from the ground, and consists of sliding green and red signals, two on each side of different colors. These signals can be seen from a considerable distance during the day, and are illuminated at night by a powerful lamp at the centre of the box, which is divided into two compartments by a sheet of thick tin, this last named feature serving to make more apparent the white light or signal which appears when the two colored screens are withdrawn. Red moreen cloth is used for the colored signals and stained glass answers for the other. Four cords connect the two red and green signals on each side with the working room of the tower. By this means the operator can conveniently make the necessary changes in the signals. Red, the stationary signal is suggestive of danger, and informs the engineer of an approaching train that he cannot pass until a second signal shows that the block is clear. This information is conveyed by showing the white signal. A green signal is understood to mean that an engineer can proceed, but with caution, the block not being entirely clear of trains. Two operators are required at each signal tower, one being on duty during the day and the other at night. The exact time at which each train reaches a station is telegraphed at once to the operator at the next succeeding station. He is thus informed that the block is not clear, and if the approaching train be from the west the stationary red signal compels the engineer of a westward bound train to come to a dead stop without venturing on the occupied block. The order conveyed by the red signal is absolute and no engineer disobeys it. If it be thus seen that every engineer in approaching a signal tower knows beyond all doubt the condition of the track between the given point and the succeeding station. The red signal is so arranged as to fall in position of its own accord, and to remain unless drawn upward by the operator.

No passenger train is allowed to pass a station while another train of the same class is on the block or between the two stations without a special order from the superintendent. The precaution renders collisions impossible.—Freight trains are allowed to run on a block in quick succession, from two to five minutes behind each other.

WHY ADVERTISE?—People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which cost over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price ($1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

AUSTRALIAN CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—A correspondent of the *Queenslander* gives the following cure for sore throat: It cannot be too generally known that all forms of sore throat, whether simple, ulcerated, quinsy, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or otherwise, can be either totally cured or greatly alleviated by simply wearing a soft old silk kerchief twice around the neck, high up and next the skin, especially if worn at night when the pain is first felt. Like Naaman, the Syrian, people will take any trouble but the right one, and fly to gargles, blisters, lotions, pills, etc., and keep at them for a month at a time, but an old silk square—why it's too absurd, and so they hug their sore throat and wonder why it don't get better. Not only does the silk cure the sore throat, but it prevents a recurrence of it. I was formerly a martyr to quinsy and ulcerated sore throat, and used to have a whole month of it regularly every winter, and in spite, too, of all the usual battery of pills, gargles, etc., it ran its course till I tried the silk; the sore throat then took the hint and has left me alone ever since as a bad customer. I invariably kill it within an hour of any attempt it makes upon me; an old sore throat will take a day to cure. Mind, I do not pretend to say that the silk will cure fever or any other symptom or complication that may accompany sore throat, but this I do say, that it will cure and remove all pain and difficulty of swallowing in the throat without the aid of any local remedy, or it will do it in spite of them, if you do apply them and it both, but, without if, cure only comes by nature, not physic, as far as the sore throat goes; other remedies are neither good nor harm, except as they keep you from trying the infallible silk.

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Dec. 1, 1875. Colonnade Row, Ebensburg.

WATCHMAKING.—Having taken the room formerly occupied by R. Kinkead, Esq., in the rear of the old FREEMAN office and next door to M. L. Oatman's store, High street, the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to repair clocks watches, jewelry, etc., at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living prices. Please give me a call. CARL RIVINIUS.

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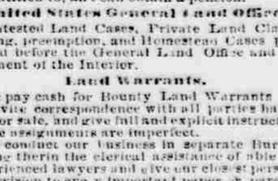
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