

TURKISH CARPETS.

HOW AND WHERE THEY ARE MADE—AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.

Three small towns—Oushak, Kouta and Ghioross, within the boundaries of Greater Phrygia, in Asia Minor, have preserved to the present day the carpet manufacture, one of the few remaining branches of Turkish industry; and it is rather an interesting point to note that this manufacture has not much changed its locality from time immemorial.

Oushak, the largest of the three towns above mentioned, is situated on an elevated plateau between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. It has a population of over 15,000 inhabitants, of which only about a third are Christians. The houses are built of sun-dried bricks in the usual style of modern Turkish towns, and plastered over inside and out with a sort of dark clay, which gives the place a sombre appearance perfectly in keeping with the character of its people. Quiet old fountains and wells, mosques and minarets, overhanging latticed balconies, and dark, narrow, crooked and dirty streets characterize the place even more than other towns nearer the seaboard. Wool in every stage of progression, from the moment it is clipped from the sheep to its final dyed and spun state, fit for the hands of the manufacturer, meets the eye in every direction, and indicates the peculiar occupation of the inhabitants of this busy little town, which, but for this industry, would in all probability have shared the decaying tendency of other Anatolian towns.

Almost every household of any importance carries on the carpet manufacture. The mechanism employed is of the simplest and rudest description. A vertical frame supports two horizontal rollers about five feet apart. The warp, of any required length, consisting of an upper and lower thread, is wound around the upper roller, and the ends fastened to the lower one, from which the work is commenced by the women and girls, who kneel or sit cross-legged in a row before the frame. Each workman has a certain width of work allotted to her, and proceeds to knot the tufts which form the pile in rows, using different colors to form the pattern. Each tuft is knotted independently of the others to an upper and a lower thread of the warp. When a row is thus tied the tuft is passed with the hand between the warp, and then beaten down with a heavy wooden comb. The pile is now clipped smooth with a large pair of shears, and the next row above the first commenced with. As the work proceeds upward it is rolled over the under roller, and a corresponding length of warp unrolled from the upper one, until the required length of carpet is made. The tying of the tufts and the picking out of the variously colored wools which hang in balls over the frame, is carried on with the most surprising rapidity, the pattern being meanwhile worked from memory, unless some new design is to be made. Forty-four rows of pile are thus knotted in the course of the day, and for this amount of labor each workman is paid from six to twelve cents daily. It will thus be seen that the women are the sole manufacturers, that no mechanism or instruments beyond a frame, shears and comb are used, and that the design is worked from memory. Yet, with such limited means at their disposal, these skillful workers contrive to produce the most harmoniously colored and certainly the most durable carpets in the world.

We have so far spoken only of the women; the men's share of the industry is to collect and dye the wool for the manufacturers, and manage the sale of the carpets when completed—tasks light enough, compared to the irksome labor of the females, but quite consistent with the Oriental notion of man's superiority over the less favored sex. The dyes which by their permanency have given much of the celebrity to the Turkey carpet, are mostly produced in the neighborhood. Madder roots for the reds, and yellow berries for the yellow and orange, are grown in the surrounding districts, and indigo for the blue is imported from abroad. The carpets and rugs of Ghioross and Kouta, are made on precisely the same principle and in the same primitive manner as those of Oushak, but the work is of a finer description, and the colors livelier and more suited to the tastes of American purchasers than the somewhat darker appearance of the Oushak carpets, which are in almost general use for dining-rooms in England.

LAKE TAHOE.—Half of this lake is in Nevada, the other half in California. It is twenty-eight miles long and from twelve to sixteen miles wide, and has been sounded to a depth of 1,600 feet. Its waters are a beautiful ultramarine, and it may be called the purest water in the world, containing by analysis only four per cent. of impurities. It is so light and mobile as to be easily lashed into foam, or calmed to a mirror-like surface. In the early morning it is like a looking-glass with surrounding objects reflected in it with surprising accuracy. Several steamers of small tonnage are used in navigating it. Its altitude is about sixty-three hundred feet; it is always cool and pleasant in the hottest weather. The lake never freezes and never gives up its dead. No person that has been drowned has been known to rise to the surface. Wood, as soon as it is saturated, sinks to the bottom. The water is as clear as crystal, and huge rocks fifty feet down are plainly discernible. In fact, it is a marvel, and the very contrast of the Great Salt Lake; for this is so dense and sluggish as to offer great resistance to the human body and everything else that will float.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Etc.

AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Geo. Huntley

Entire Stock of GOODS, CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Table and Pocket Cutlery, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PITCHFORKS, AND BLANCHARD TURNERS, ETC.

AT LESS THAN COST, CASH AND CASH ONLY!

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains BY BUYING A Big Lot of Goods for Very little Money!

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.

Geo. Huntley, HIGH STREET, EBENSBERG, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co. BANKERS, EBENSBERG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

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MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE, AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa. CHARTERED SEPT. 13, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than one dollar. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without trouble to the depositor, to call or to present the deposit book.

Special attention paid to business of corporations. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, EBENSBERG, PA.

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all work in his line, such as repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewels, &c. at short notice, in the very best manner. Shop on High Street, near west of Huntley's store. Please give me a call. Ebensburg, June 22, 1877.

AMERICAN VERMILION WORKS, DR. A. M. KEIM, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, EBENSBERG, PA.

Office opposite A. J. Christy's Drug Store. Night calls can be made at the office. [2-4-77]

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBERG, PA.

Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON WARES

HEATING PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES, Sheet Metals,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

S. C. BAILEY, J. S. BOLSINGER, Plumbers, AND WATER, STEAM, AND GAS FITTERS!

Ebensburg, Pa. Are prepared to put Cold and Hot Water Pipes in houses and attend to all other work in their line promptly, expeditiously, at the lowest possible prices, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Also, can furnish and install on the most reasonable terms, Marble Wash Stand, Iron Sinks for kitchen, Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Iron and Wooden Bureaus, Gun Holes, Galvanized Iron Pipes, one and one-quarter inch Lead Pipe (light for country use), and Terra Cotta, Serran and Drain Pipes, 2, 3, 4, and 6 in. in size. Also, will put up all kinds of Brass Globe Valves for steam and iron cylinders pumps. All orders left with J. S. Bolsinger, or at his shop on Crawford street, will have early and prompt attention. Ebensburg, June 22, 1877.

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the new five-story and commodious building on High Street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscribers better prepared than ever to manufacture articles in the TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE line, and to offer to the public the most complete assortment of the very best living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of the most approved domestic and foreign articles of tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, 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 WATER sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be understood in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all. F. L. LUTINGER, Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1876.

WOOL MADE UP TO ORDER!

THE EBENSBERG WOOLEN COMPANY offers for sale or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and the goods made by us is the well known quality of the Scotch, design and color of our factory by steam power, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brot to us for that purpose.

P. S. Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates. Ebensburg, May 11, 1877.

PARKER'S MARBLE WORKS

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown. MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTERS AND CARRIAGES, GRANITE, &c. Manufactured by 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 low cash rates. Try me. JOHN PARKER, April 24, 1877.

WILKINSON & O'RIEL, MANUFACTURERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa. Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. [4-12-77]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBERG, PA.

Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre Street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [11-1-77]

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. [12-1-77]

JAMES J. OATMAN M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, EBENSBERG, PA.

Office and residence in new building on High Street, one door west of Blair House. Aug. 26, 1876.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBERG, PA.

Office on High Street, east end of residence. [4-17-76-77]

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—Housekeepers may be glad to know that a tablespoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water will restore the color of carpets.

Vinegar and fruit stains upon knives can be taken off by rubbing the blades with a raw potato, and then polishing on the knifeboard in the usual manner.

A stick of black sealing wax and one of red dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine makes an excellent color for wicker baskets or other small articles of the kind. Lay it on with a small brush.

When the gilt frames of pictures or looking-glasses, or the moldings of rooms, have specks of dirt upon them from flies or other causes, they may be cleaned with white of eggs gently rubbed on with a camel's hair pencil.

To do up shirt bosoms in the most perfect way one must have a 'polishing iron' a small iron rounded over and highly polished on the ends and sides. Spread the bosoms on a hard and very smooth board with only one thickness of cotton cloth sewed tightly across it.

First rub your tins with a damp cloth, then take dry flum and rub it on with your hands, and afterward take an old newspaper and rub the flum off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick dust or powder, which spoils the hands.

NEW REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.—Among the many remedies of modern times in the case of common diseases may be mentioned the use of salicylic acid or salicine in acute rheumatism, especially of the joints; and its efficacy is attested as the result of over one hundred cases treated at a London hospital with this remedy. Relief was experienced in nearly every case, sometimes in three hours, and in other cases not for several days. The minimum of time necessary for the disappearance of pain from the joints was twelve hours, secondary effects being observed in a few cases, such as nausea, a humming in the ears, partial deafness, etc. Large doses produced a fall of temperature also; this, however, not being regarded below the normal condition. The pulse and respiration became less frequent; the appetite was not seriously affected. The medicine was administered in three three-grain pills taken every three hours. Salicine seemed to have less effect, but possessed the advantage of not disturbing the stomach.

SOUP BREAD.—A model housewife suggests the following method of utilizing sour or stale bread: If bread is found to be sour and hard, it need not necessarily be followed by a complete waste of that important article of table consumption. It can be soaked in sweet or even sour milk over night for giddle cakes and in the morning, by the addition of an egg or two, according to the quantity, and with a little flour and soda, make it into a palatable and agreeable change for breakfast; and if the bread is sour a trifle of soda must be put into the cottage pudding for dinner. If the bread be toasted for tea, it must be thoroughly browned, recooked, in fact, which destroys much of its acidity, though never quite as good, of course, as bread that was sweet at first.

CRACKED PEARS.—Mr. C. C. Miller of West Philadelphia, Pa., tells the Germantown Telegraph how he prevented his pears from rusting, becoming hard and cracking. He says: "For the last two years I have sowed salt around the trunks of the trees, enough to make the ground white, and the result is, I have no more flinty, hard, cracked pears, and my White Dogones have regained their plump size and beautiful rosy blush. I write this for the benefit of all who like perfect fruit. I have no doubt the mystery lies at the roots, salt being death to all the worm tribe. I believe if salt was applied to all apple orchards it would be as effectual as scalding now is to pear trees. I apply the salt but once a year, and whitewash the trees with a strong salt pickle to prevent it washing off."

SEED WHEAT.—Farmers, in running your wheat through the fanning mill after threshing, do not be satisfied with making merely clean seed; aim at producing a grade of wheat that will weigh; run it through the mill until every shrunken and small seed and weed is blown out, even if you have to run it through three times, five five times; aim at having good, plump, heavy grain, and when you have your crop another year, you will see the advantage of taking time and care in selecting seed wheat. Do not look only to good cultivation and manuring, but select good seed as well. If farmers would take more care with their seed, and to the fertilizing and cultivation of the crops, there would be a greatly increased product per acre, and consequently with less cost and more profit.

TO PREVENT MOLD FROM SCORCHING IN THE OVEN DURING THE ROASTING PROCESS, simply keep a basin or cup of water in the oven. The steam generated not only prevents scorching but makes the meat cook nicer.

WANTED.

Send for Printed List of Farms for sale and exchange in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Virginia, and the South, South-west and West. Also, want the address of persons having large tracts of land suitable for colonies. Send for a printed list it will cost you nothing. S. H. JAMES, Pittsburgh Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues, Jersey City, N. J. [8-23-77]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

Office and residence in new building on High Street, one door west of Blair House. Aug. 26, 1876.

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

Office in Coleridge Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittel, Esq.) Centre Street. [1-21-76-77]

WAR DECLARED AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodeled, refitted and removed to our

LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!

IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBERG, PA. Where we have just received an immense stock of

NEW FALL GOODS

Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CAMELS, &c. We also keep a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c. SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBERG FOR McLAUGHLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.

GIVE US A TRIAL! AND SAVE 20 PER CENT. BY BUYING FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce. McLAUGHLIN BROS. & CO.

GES, FOSTER & QUINN, Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county. [2-4-77] Don't forget the number and street.

Great Reduction IN TEETH! A FULL SET FOR \$6.00

Dr. Quincy A. Scott's, 278 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO VISIT PITTSBURGH TO HAVE DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT EXTRACT THEIR TEETH WITHOUT PAIN BY HIS ABSOLUTELY SAFE AS IT IS THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. G. M. Hurler, a surgeon of 30 years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of laughing gas. He was in perfect health, but the gas, administered very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. June 16, 1877.

A LECTURE TO Young Men.

Just Published, in a Small, Elegant, Price, 10c. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Rational Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, Induced by Self-Abuse, Voluntary Emissions, Impure, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incurability, &c.—By ROBERT J. COLVER, M. D., author of the "Green Book" &c.

The well-known author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the usual consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without resorting to any dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, or any other means, and that a cure may be effected in a few days, and that the patient may be restored to his normal condition, and that he may be able to enjoy the pleasures of marriage and family life, and that he may be able to do so without any further resort to medicine. The Lecture will be read in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publisher, DR. J. H. KELLY, MEDICAL CO., 414 1/2 Street, New York. [4-12-77]

THIS WAY FOR Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

In addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essence of all kinds, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Bibles, &c., &c., together with every FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY.

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scour and Dyeing Brushes, Combs of all kinds, Toiletries, Goggles, Glass-eyes, Spectacles, Lenses, &c., &c., and every other article necessary to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash. LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

AGENTS WANTED \$50 TO \$200 PER MONTH

A New, Clear and Concise UNIVERSAL HISTORY Communicating with the earliest periods and closing with the latest events of the World's progress. Grand History in one. Ancient, Middle Ages, Modern, including history of Continental, English, and American Republics, and the United States. A book of thrilling interest and universal appeal. Sells better than any other—Bentley's, Hurd's, Low's, and all the others. Extra terms—send for a copy. Address, J. C. McNEIL, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. [5-25-77]

CRAWFORD HOUSE, EBENSBERG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and has hereafter to conduct on strict business principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be furnished, to summer boarders, who will find the Crawford a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the hot season. ISAAC CRAWFORD, Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

BLOOD.

Windsor's Blood-Scarcifier is the greatest Blood Purifier, Blood Tonic, and all Blood Disorders. It is a wonderful power. Don't fail to use it. It is the greatest of health. Price, 25c. Sold by all Druggists. [2-10-77]

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It can be easily earned in three months by any one of the sex. In any part of the country, try who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home ever night. We give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms—\$500 outlay. Address, HALL & CO., Portland, Maine. [3-23-77]

Where Do Flies Come From?

Flies come from eggs, and not from other things, die and return to the earth. They come in swarms, and by their action, because they multiply so rapidly, that did they not have so many enemies who are fond of sucking their blood and eating their delicate larvae, maggots, they would become so numerous as to depopulate the land.

Some flies are known to lay as many as 20,000 eggs at a time; these are small whitish, oval bodies, which fly, which rest a short time, and then go to rest in a hard, brown, oval case, from which they come forth in the third generation will appear in the same season. If the fly were to die in May, she might have a hundred thousand young flies about her in June; and should half a thousand eggs in June, by the first of August the old grandmother fly would have 600,000 young flies; and had she 600,000 will present you with a countless swarm in September.

This power of rapid reproduction shows us how flies become so numerous. When we throw out portions of meat, grease, vegetables and fish scraps from the kitchen, the flies swarm around and lay their eggs; eggs will hatch; the larvae will grow on the putrid and decaying matter, and furnish swarms of flies to multiply every particle of food in the pantry, dining room, and everywhere where food and any dirt can be found. They come from any place where they are thrown, where scraps and refuse and fruits, and all garbage, and any kind is thrown, and when they come from every place where dirt and dirt are found.

TIN, AND WHERE ITS ORIGIN FOUND.—Tin is one of the earliest metals known, which is contrary to what, not many years ago, was the general opinion of scientific men. Researches, however, which within last twenty years have been made with regard to the earliest metal-habiting Europe, have conclusively shown that weapons and implements of bronze (an alloy of tin and copper) were probably the metallic articles first in use, after those composed of copper alone, and before the introduction of iron.

In the curious "Lake of Geneva" discovered in Switzerland, and in the bronze implements, but in the tin have been discovered the portion of tin varies from twenty per cent. about ten per cent. being the most common.

The principal present resource in tin are first, Cornwall, where it is almost exclusively obtained in mines, instead of washing or working it; second, Saxony or Bohemia in small quantities, and extracted from mines; third, Banca and the islands of the Malay Peninsula, as parts of Hindustan and Malacca; all the productions from (now furnishing the greater part of commerce) known generally as "strait tin," being derived from "stream works;" fourth, New South Wales, Queensland, and other parts of Australia, together with Spain, Bolivia and Mexico also tin (or have lately done so) some portion of the tin of Siam, Java, and Malagasee, and several localities, have also produced greater or less quantities of tin.

THE SEVEN WISE MEN.—Most people have heard of the "Seven Wise Men of Greece," but very few know they were or how they came to be called so. Here is the story of their moral is worth remembering.

The names are: The Seven Wise Men of Greece are supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. Their names are Pittacus, Bias, Thales, Chilon, Cleobolus and Periander. The reason of their being called wise is given differently by the authors; but the most common accounts state that as some were fishing, certain strangers from the north bought whatever would be sold without seeing it. When the net was brought in they were found to have a golden tripod which Helen had sailed to Troy is supposed to have thrown there. A dispute arose between the fishermen and strangers to whom it belonged, and they did not agree they took it to the temple of Apollo and consulted the priestess regarding to the matter. She said must be given to the wisest man of Greece; and it was accordingly given to Bias, who declared that Thales was wiser, and sent it to him. Thales sent it to another, and so on until it passed through the hands of all the men, distinguished for their wisdom, each claimed that the other was wiser than he, it was finally sent to the temple of Apollo, where it was to teach the lesson that the wisest is the most distrustful of their wisdom.

RAZORS.—Homer, who is supposed to have written nearly 3,000 years ago, alludes to the use of the razor. An instrument has generally been made of metal, but Cortez found the Mexicans using razors of abridian, and the Hindus use pieces of shell and sharp teeth ground to a fine edge. In China and Japan, razors like English ones but without handles, are used.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Dip thin slices of ripe tomatoes into flour; salt, pepper, and fry in boiling lard until nicely browned.