

Remarkable and Historic Trees.

There are numerous remarkable and historic trees, among which may be named the bread-fruit tree of Ceylon, the fruit of which is baked and eaten as we eat bread, and is equally good and nutritious. In Barbadoes, South America, is a tree which by piercing the trunk produces milk, with which the inhabitants feed their children. In the interior of Africa is a tree which produces excellent butter. It resembles the American oak, and its fruit, not unlike the olive. The great traveler, Park, declared that the butter surpassed any made in England from cows' milk. At Sierra Leone is the cream fruit tree, which is quite agreeable in taste. At Table Bay, near the cape of Good Hope is a small tree, the berries of which make excellent candles. It is also found in the Azores. The vegetable tallow tree also grows in Sumatra; and the bark of a tree in China produces a beautiful soap. The talipot tree in Ceylon grows to the height of one hundred feet, the leaf of which is so large that it will cover nearly twenty people, like an umbrella. The banyan tree is wonderful; it never dies, and is constantly extending, for as the branches shoot downward they take root, and thus produce other trees, whose branches in like manner extend downward, and resembling large oaks, the fruit of which is much like rich scarlet figs and furnishes a luxurious subsistence to monkeys and birds of every description.

The pippl tree is said to be "the most completely beautiful of all which adorn the wide garden of Nature." The Hindoos called it the "Tree of God" and the "religious fig," because under its shade they suppose their god Vishnu was born. It is held by them in such veneration that the form of the leaves is only allowed to be painted on furniture used by the princes. They plant them as memorials of persons deceased. They serve also as shade for travelers. The Chinese feed vast numbers of silkworms on this tree.

One of the most remarkable trees in history is the great dragon tree, which was blown down by a hurricane six years since at Orotava, in the island of Teneriffe. It was a stately tree, about eighty feet high, as early as A. D. 1492, and so old and remarkable a tree then as to excite particular notice and care for its preservation. Humboldt spoke of it some sixty-two years ago and computed it to be 6,000 years old. Sir George Staunton had previously brought into notice in 1771. A cypress tree in Oaxaca, Mexico, which forty three years ago measured one hundred and twenty feet in height, one hundred and seventeen feet ten inches in circumference, and which sheltered Herman Cortez and his followers under its widespread branches, is now 5,000 years old.

A type of antiquity in the vegetable kingdom is that of a fig tree in Ceylon, planted, according to documentary and traditional evidence, 288 B. C., making it 2,165 years old. The oldest oak in England in Herefordshire, situated in Hereford Park. It is over a thousand years old. Another old oak is the "Parliament Oak," York, from the tradition of Edward I. holding a parliament under its branches, on one of the estates of the Duke of Portland. It is considered to be thirteen hundred years old. The tallest oak in England was the property of the same nobleman, and was called the "Duke's Walkingstick." It was higher than Westminster Abbey. The largest oak is known as "Calthrop Oak," Yorkshire; it measures seventy eight feet round the ground, while the "Three shire Oak," at Workshop, is so called from its shade covering part of three counties.

A HORSE'S INTELLIGENCE.—A very charming illustration of an animal's intelligence is afforded in the performance of "Nettie," a beautiful trickmare, that was recently exhibited at the aquarium in New York city. A six-legged gate, no toy gate—but as high as a man's head, is placed in the ring. A horse comes running out and places himself alongside and parallel to the gate. At the word "Nettie" he goes around the arena at a terrific pace, and takes both gate and horse in her wonderful stride. Another horse comes out and takes his place by the side of a number one. Nettie goes about the track once and clears the gate and both horses with a single flying leap. A third horse comes out and takes his place by the other two. Nettie first walks up to the gate and looks over it. It is really higher than her head, and she naturally holds it. What is she looking at? She is counting the horses! Fact. Once Nettie tried to jump over six horses, failed and hurt herself. After that she never could be persuaded to jump if there were more than four, and no art can make her try. She always satisfies herself as to the number before she leaps.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—Les Mondes notes a curious instance of what lightning strikes frequently at the same point has gradually killed vegetation over a considerable area in the vicinity. The current after entering the earth made a deep hole some four inches in diameter. For some reason repeated strokes, during the last five or six years, have fallen at this point, and every year the circle of dead current bushes around it has widened. At present the affected area has a diameter of over 20 feet, and a large cherry tree some twelve years old recently died. Fresh holly bushes and shrubs planted within the boundary die within two years. It would seem that the lightning strokes have some influence in thus destroying vegetation, possibly by producing in the soil chemical compounds injurious to plants.

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Wanamaker and Brown. Please Call W & B OAK Hall.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown, ALWAYS HAVE THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC. TO BE FOUND IN CAMBERIA COUNTY.

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TREASURER'S SALE Unseated Lands and Lots in Cambria County, A. D. 1878.

Table listing land sales for various townships including Adams, Allegheny, and Cambria, with columns for acreage, owner, and price.

Messrs. EDITORS: Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT. As we were connected with JOHN G. MILLIS.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF TOBACCO! The great celebrity of the TIN TAG TOBACCO.

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SUNSHINE TOWNSHIP.

Table listing land sales for Sunshine Township, including names like Patrick McCall, Warren M. Parks, and others.

Seated Lands and Lots.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold the following seated lands and lots of ground on which taxes remain unpaid, and which have been offered to the Act of Assembly of April 23rd, 1878.

Table listing seated lands and lots for various townships including Adams, Allegheny, and Cambria, with columns for name, acreage, and price.

FAITH OF A LOST COLONY.

Norwegian colony on the east coast of Greenland is brought to mind by the numerous expeditions now sent out for Arctic explorations. One of the most interesting of these is that covered by adventurous Norwegian explorers, and the settlement of the country back as far as the year 1871. flourishing colonies—one from the west coast, and the other from the east coast, and were occupied for a period of 100 years, and though separated by 800 miles of desert, they had no trouble in raising themselves independently of each other by means of fishing and raising the pasturage of the valleys being in those days luxuriant. The western colony had at one time four parish churches and 110 villages, while that on the east coast still larger, had two towns, 190 villages, eleven parish churches, two monasteries, and was the seat of a bishopric. About 1350 the Danish colony, having been weakened by a plague, was exterminated by the Danes, and early in the next century its Norwegian neighbor disappeared suddenly and mysteriously from man knowledge.

Numerous attempts to learn of its fate were made, but the information ever obtained was contained in a letter from Pope Nicholas V. to the Bishop of Ireland dated 1448, which stated that the colony had been attacked by a hostile fleet some years before, and laid waste with sword and fire. In 1822 Capt. S. P. Lee discovered houses containing apparatus and household utensils, but no inhabitants, and there is reason to believe that the dwellings were those of the longest colony. Some persons are still of the opinion that beyond the icefields a remnant of these lost Norsemen may yet be found, and an ex officer of the United States Navy goes so far as to say that "the greatest undertaking of the present age would be to reach the isolated colony."

A BALKY HORSE.

A correspondent writes to the New York Observer. In your last paper was a good article about balky horses, which reminded me of a successful experiment made by the writer's father, some years ago. He bought a very valuable horse which was offered at a very low figure, the only fault was being notoriously balky. Believing kindness would cure him, one pleasant morning the horse was put before a wagon, and my father seated in it, took the reins and led the horse. He started and went about a mile, when he stopped and looked around towards the wagon, intimating as far as looks could express the idea that he would go no farther. My father said, "Well, we will see what we can stand it out the longest." At there the horse stood for two hours occasionally looking round as if dissatisfied; but as often as the horse mildly urged to go on, he would respond in the negative in the best he could. It was a test as bitter as the will of the horse and the patience of the driver. At last the horse was heartily sick of his experiment, and started off in good earnest, and was allowed to go about a half a mile when he was turned towards home and put into the stable. The next day the trial was repeated with similar success, except that the horse stopped about an hour. The third day's trial was like the two previous ones, reducing the time to half an hour, and this was the last time he was ever allowed to balk. The fact was, the animal broke his own will and cured himself.

NEW MODE OF MAKING BUTTER.

Adam S. Loewen, of Reading, has a machine for making butter which is of novel construction and works wonderful results. His machine is an ordinary egg beater, holding about two quarts, and he uses a powder which he calls the "magic butter maker." The powder resembles white flour, and he colors the butter with a harmless coloring matter, so that when the contents made it is of a beautiful yellow color, resembling the best Lancaster or Chester county butter. In ten minutes from a pint of milk and a pound of butter, by the use of the egg beater, he makes two pounds of choice yellow butter, which in appearance of taste is equal to any offered for sale in the Reading market. Mr. Loewen says that the process which he has will reduce the cost of butter fully forty per cent., which is a considerable saving when butter is selling at sixty cents a pound. Mr. Loewen exhibited the effect of his power in the production of butter at the Eagle office, and his representations were found to be correct. The milk Mr. Loewen used was taken from a cow owned by Mr. Dietrich, of Elm street. Mr. Loewen says that butter will keep just like other butter, losing none of its weight. In less than two minutes and a half he made that butter in his experiment.

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

Health and Happiness are precious wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS!

CHICKEN CHOLERA—A CURE.—The following is held to be an infallible remedy for the so called chicken cholera: Make a mixture of two ounces each of red pepper, alum, rosin and flour of sulphur, and put it in a food in proportions of one tablespoonful to three pints of scalded meal. In severe cases give one-third of a teaspoonful in a meal pellet once a day to each fowl, putting a small lump of alum in their drinking water. The writer says: "I have tried the above cured fowls in the last stage of the disease. I make it a practice now to give my fowls some of it once or twice a week, and there are no symptoms of any disease among them."

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