DEATH IN THE PEACH.

A fatal case of poisoning by peach-stones which has just occurred in Paris, may serve as a warning to those families in which children are allowed to look after themselves for hours together. It may be assumed that very few children under the age, say, of ten or twelve, have any idea that peach-stones or peach blossoms are dangerous. They have been shown the deadly nightshade, and probably the wild hemlock, and have a canny dread of them; but nurse-maids are not nearly so fond of pointing out the peach tree as an object of horror and aversion. The victim of the recent accident in Paris has certainly not been cautioned against the attractions of the peach. He had developed, at the tender age of five and a half, the faculty of reasoning on inductive principles, and he saw no reason to doubt that as cherry and apricot stones contained eatable kernals the nobler fruit had at least an equally desirable treasure in its inmost recesses. Accordingly he secreted the stones of a number of peaches which had been sent to his mother from the country, and possessing himself of a hammer when left alone broke them open industriously, and then set to upon a solid feast to which he did hasty but complete justice. The taste of the kernels was not perhaps on a par with the expectations previously entertained, but it would be ridiculous to go through the severe labor of cracking such hard shells without entering into the fruition of the labor when once finished. So the unlucky child was found by his parent on her return writhing in the grievous agonies produced by prussic or hydrocyanic acid. The arrival and efforts of the doctor were vain, and another item had to be added to the long list of "deaths by imprudence." It is as well, now that the season of wall fruit has arrived, to explain what extent of poisoning properties is possessed by the peach-stone. The writers on toxicology state that an ounce of the kernels contains about one grain of pure hydrocyanic acid, and it is known that one grain of the poison will almost to a certainty kill any adult person. Two-thirds of a grain has very often been fatal, and, indeed, may be regarded as a fatal dose for a child.

THE ORIGINAL OF THE CULTIVATED POTATO.—A potato plant (*Solanum Fendleri*) growing in great abundance in northern New Mexico is supposed to be the original of our cultivated potato. This native plant forms one of the chief articles of diet of the Navajo Indians. The squaws dig up the small tubers with whatever implements they can obtain, often, using a strong, smooth piece of wood with a wedge-shaped end. The plant grows on low, rich spots, and by spring the earth is turned up in every conceivable direction in the search for the potatos. The latter are from one-half to three quarters of an inch in diameter, and of good flavor—tasting somewhat like boiled chestnuts. The Navajo Indians consume such large quantities at a time as to cause griping pains, and as a remedy take at the same meal a quantity of earthy matter containing magnesia, which relieves the stomach. Some years ago a quantity of the tubers of this species of potato were received and distributed by the Department of Agriculture. Reports from various localities stated that, in many cases, these improved under cultivation, and increased largely in size.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD PICKLES.—Many housekeepers are now putting up pickles for winter use. There is nothing so annoying or unpleasant to the thrifty housewife as to find, on inspecting her pickle jars, instead of good, firm green pickles, that she has for her labor a soft mass of tasteless, insipid stuff, unfit for the table, rendered so most likely from the use of impure vinegar containing acids or other deleterious ingredients. Following is a recipe taken from a reliable agricultural journal which has been tried and found correct by an old housewife of many years' experience: "Pour boiling salt water over the pickles using a handful of salt to one [illegible] popular water; let them stand [illegible] organized in then drain them off, th[illegible] composing the cover then claim that their vote will be far in excess of what the other two parties concede to them. In every view we regard the result in the district as extremely doubtful, but if the Greenback party polls the vote it proposes to in Indiana, White's own county, that inflated statesman will have abundant time to employ in pushing forward his magnificent project of improving the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers by means of slackwater navigation.

IT is again reported that Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, has issued a requisition directed to Gov. Hartranft, for United States Senator, John J. Patterson, who, since the adjournment of Congress, has been an occasional visitor to this state. Patterson is badly wanted in South Carolina to answer several high and aggravated charges, of which, if he was innocent, he would long since have returned to Columbia to confront and overthrow, instead of evading, and by his cowardly course rendering a requisition necessary to secure his presence in the Palmetto State, from which he boldly and openly bought his way into the Senate. The Legislature of his native State, Pennsylvania, in 1863, at the instance of Cyrus L. Pershing, then a member from this county, branded him in a resolution as a perjurer, and since that time his career has been one of uninterrupted infamy. It is understood that he is willing to resign his seat in the Senate if Gov. Hampton will assure him of full exemption from the present proceedings, on his return to the State, but as Hampton has no sympathy for thieves, if Patterson is caught and taken south he will not again disgrace the Senate [illegible] his presence.

Messrs. EDITORS:
As we were connected with
Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S

Dental Establishment!
AT THE TIME HIS
CENTENNIAL SPECIMENS
Were manufactured, we state positively that those elegant Dental Specimens which received the
CENTENNIAL MEDAL and DIPLOMA
WERE MADE BY
DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT
And his assistants. And we desire also to state that we have been in many dental offices, and have seen dentistry in all its phases, but have never seen work turned out anywhere to equal that made at
278 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We do not think it necessary, but we also wish to endorse
Dr. Quincy A. Scott
As a gentleman, upright and honorable in all social and business relations.
DR. JOHN SCOTT, DR. W. H. PERRY,
DR. JOS. GRAHAM, JOHN K. AHL,
ALL OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

UP! UP! UP!
IN THE NUMBER.
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
IN THE PRICE.
THE MODEL
GROCERY STORE OF ALTOONA
HAS BEEN REMOVED
From 1323 to 1324 ELEVENTH Avenue,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FORMER LOCATION,
Where the undersigned may be found at all times fully supplied with a better variety of
FRESH GROCERIES
than has ever before been offered for sale in that city. Expenses having been reduced by my removal, I am enabled to sell my goods at
LOWER PRICES THAN EVER
—in fact so low that I defy any man in the business to undersell me.
☞ Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same, especially from my numerous friends in Cambria county, I respectfully invite everybody to give me a call and examine my goods and prices before buying elsewhere. P. F. CONFER,
April 12, 1878. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

COME TO THE PEOPLE'S
CHEAP VARIETY STORE.
The PEOPLE'S VARIETY STORE is the best yet;
We'll treat you all well and a bargain you'll get.
Loretto's the place where cheap goods are found,
So come all good people and gather around!
Come all ye good people from far and from near,
I'll tell you of something you'll all like to hear!
Come out of the country, come out of the town—
Buy all kinds of goods since the price has come down.
The VARIETY STORE is the cheapest you'll find—
Choice goods you will get there of every kind;
The price of our merchandise suits the hard times,
By dealing with us you will save many dimes.
To keep up the prices would be a great crime,
Now that the laborer gets half pay for his time.
From all the large cities our goods we do get;
We pay for them there on the instant, cash net,
Which enables us lower to sell, do you see?
And thus do our prices and hard times agree.
All produce we take from the country in trade,
And thus we get goods without cash being paid.
Come, all pretty girls, sober matrons, and see!
Come, young men and old men—boys high as your knee!
The place we hold forth is at Lacey's old stand,
Where the best kind of bargains the cash can command;
The PEOPLE'S CHEAP VARIETY STORE is our full name,
And all kinds of goods you'll get cheap at the same.
M. J. TEITELBAUM.
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., June 4, 1878.-3m.

GREAT REDUCTION!
$147.60 A Year.

[INSTITUTE AND GROUNDS.]
CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE
AND
FEMALE COLLEGE,
RANDOLPH, N.Y.
It is a large and thoroughly equipped Seminary for both sexes. Established in 1850. Property free from debt. $30,000.00. New Boarding Hall, with steam-heat, etc., erected in 1873 at a cost of $35,000. Excellent board and home-like arrangements throughout. Total expense for board, furnished room, steam-heat, light, washing, and tuition for 14 weeks, $49.20, for one year, $147.60.
For catalogue or further information, address,
Prof. J. T. EDWARDS, D. D., PRINCIPAL.
☞ Fall Term opens August 27. Winter Term opens Dec. 9. Spring Term opens March 25.

THOROUGH EDUCATION!
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES!
[illegible] place, [illegible]
breach than in the Seminary,
[illegible] WILLE, OHIO.
THE New York HOLYOKE PLAN,
that a woman [illegible] location, beautiful surrounding
last Woman's [illegible] proved and enlarged buildings,
ter adopted a [illegible] Offers to young ladies all the advantages
for a platform [illegible] Christian Home, with a thorough
its most earn[illegible] instruction in the Higher Branches
that it has d[illegible] $, $170 PER YEAR.
state of subj[illegible] and tuition, fuel, lights and lodging
selves sceptic[illegible] in French and German, use of
without faithfuls, &c.
this reason [illegible] with full information, address
lady who openly [illegible] [7-19.-2m.]
the court before which [illegible] ER
testify is a thing for specia[illegible]
she been a reformer or a p[illegible]
or a poet or a fashionable [illegible] LTING
avowal of religion might [illegible]
the eccentricity of genius;
simply a young married wo[illegible]
cial standing and without [illegible] ING;
astonishment of the magist[illegible] ENGINE OILS,
excusable.

[illegible] nerally.
—The political assessment [illegible]
Washington goes unceasingly on, [illegible] burgh.
ery bureau and department has been [illegible]
oughly canvassed, notwithstanding [illegible]
Hayes' civil service order of June 22d, [illegible]
that "No assessment for political purposes on officers of subordinates should be allowed." At first there was a partial resistance to the assessments, but when it was understood that prompt payment was the price of loyalty, and summary dismissal was the price of recusancy, the clerks fell in and sought to subscribe as a measure of self-protection. It remains to be seen whether the money thus subscribed will all go for "documents," or buying votes.

—The National *Republican* is after that horny-handed son of toil, Ben Butler, and challenges him to give his consent that the Register of the Treasury may exhibit the records of his office, in return for which the *Republican* promises that it will undertake to show that Butler is now, and has been for some time, the owner in his own right and the custodian of United States Government bonds aggregating more than $1,000,000.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-TWO 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.
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JOHNSTOWN, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.
Ebensburg, Jan. 25, 1878.-tf.

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, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a
FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,
Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the
Very Lowest Prices for Cash.
LEMMON & MURRAY.
Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

WOOL! BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER WOOL!
THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or bro't 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.-tf.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,
[illegible] Franklin Street, Johnstown,
[illegible] cent, beENTS, HEAD and TOMB-
[illegible] years. Of MOUNTER and CABI-
[illegible] occurred in the [illegible] VETS, &c., manu-
and of the 38,508 [illegible] best Italian and
emigrated last year, [illegible] satisfac-
Britain, and only 12,0[illegible] design and
States.

—The trade dollar is now, in acco[illegible] E.
with the order recently issued fr[illegible] EL,
Treasury Department, receivable [illegible]
Government only at its real bullion [illegible]
which is estimated at 90 cents. Thi[illegible]
consequence of its having been depri[illegible] !
its legal-tender quality by act of Con[illegible]
It contains 7½ more grains of silve[illegible]
the new legal-tender dollar, which [illegible]
ceivable at par with gold, though it [illegible] orily,
lion value is only about 88 cents. [illegible] tf.)

METHODS OF COUNTERFEITING SILVER COIN.—A silver piece passes current so long as the imprint is not badly defaced or weight greatly reduced. A hole through the coin, however, condemns it—a fact, we believe, not generally known. The low value of silver prevents any such proceedings as in the case of gold, as the amount that could be safely abstracted will not pay for the trouble of doing it. Consequently all silver counterfeits are true imitations, and there is hardly a date of a dollar, half dollar or quarter which has not been copied with remarkable accuracy. The counterfeiter either makes a mould in plaster from the real coin, and casts from it, or he stamps his imitation in dies. As this last process is the same as in use in the mints, the counterfeits thus produced are more difficult to detect, because, besides being more accurately finished, the compression which the alloy receives brings it nearer to standard weight. A large number of counterfeit silver coins are made chiefly of type metal. A very dangerous half dollar is composed of silver, copper and zinc, and is worth about twenty seven cents, it is from seven to ten grains too light. Spurious half dollars have appeared which constantly deceive bank tellers and other experts because they are of full weight. They are made of a compound similar to German silver, and are so well plated with genuine silver that the acid does not effect them. They are, however, too thick, and the guage, as usual where the balance fails, shows the fact. Counterfeits of the quarter-dollar, though very plenty, are less dangerous than those of larger pieces. They are composed of antimony, tin and lead, and they are both too thick and too light, although they have a good ring. A peculiar composition has been employed, to which powdered glass is added to give a clear sound; but this is but a clumsy expedient, as the coin is far below proper weight, a fact easily appreciable by mere handling.—*Scientific American.*

HOW GAS WAS FIRST USED.—Great was the amazement of all England when, at the close of the last century, Wm. Murdock discovered the use of combustible air or gas. So little was the invention understood and believed in by those who had not seen it in use, that even great and wise men laughed at the idea.

"How could there be light without a wick?" said a member of Parliament when the subject was brought before the House. Even Sir Humphry Davy ridiculed the idea of lighting towns by gas, and asked one of the proprietors if they meant the dome of St. Paul's for a gas meter.

Sir Walter Scott, too, made himself merry over the idea of illuminating London by smoke, though he was glad enough, not so long after, to make his own house at Abbotsford light and cheerful on wintry nights by the use of that very smoke.

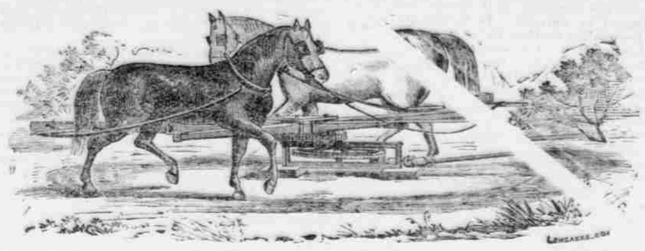
When the house of Commons was lighted by gas, the architect imagined that the gas ran on fire through the pipes, and therefore he insisted on their being placed several inches from the wall for fear of the building taking fire. The members might be observed carefully touching the pipes with their gloved hands, and wondering why they did not feel warm.

The first shop lighted in London by the new method was Mr. Askerman's on the Strand, in 1810; and one lady of rank was so delighted with the brilliancy of the gas lamp on the counter, that she asked to be allowed to take it home in her carrage.

A WONDERFUL FLOWER.—At the home of Thurlow Weed, in New York city, there is now or was a few days ago in bloom one of the rarest flowers in the world, the Dove Flower, or Spiritos Sanctus, of Brazil. The flower is rare, even in its native land. The stalk is about forty inches in height, with a leaf like that of a tube rose. On the top are four of the flowers, the lowest of which is in full bloom, the three others in bud. The flower in bloom is small, and of the most exquisite cream color. Its perfume is delicious. It is similar in shape and size to the Madeira nut opened, but still joined. One-half of the flower remains upright, and the other half lies down exactly at right angles to its mate, exposing in the erect part a most dainty floral grotto, in which rests, apparently upon a perch, a petal shaped like a dove about to fly, with outstreached head and extended wings. The dove is cream white, with the exception of the upper extremities of the wings, which are beautifully speckled. The perfection and life-like appearance of the dove are incredible to persons who have not seen the flower. In the land of its growth the Spiritus Sanctus is held in great esteem, and among the superstitions, in absolute veneration. Many legends are told about the "sacred flower," Mr. Weed received the plant about a month ago, and it bloomed a week before last.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BEANS.—Pythagoras forbade his disciples to eat beans, believing that at the creation man was made from them, while Lucian introduces a philosopher in hell, saying that to eat beans and to eat our fatner's head were equal crimes. Clemens Alexandrinus, and after him Theophrastus, was of the opinion that eating beans caused steritility, while Cicero suggests that they are enemies to tranquility of mind. Beans in Egypt where formerly consecrated to the dead, and the priests held it a crime to even look at them, judging their very sight unclean; yet the monuments of Egypt show that the bean was cultivated there at a very early date.

HORSE POWERS
—AND—
Threshing MACHINES!
With STRAW CARRIERS, of Different Sizes.



[The above Cut represents a Two Horse Sweep, with Iron Frame, very simple in its construction and durable. It is a Tumbling Bar Power and has an Iron Jack.]

THE OLD WAY
The Best Way.
HAVE YOUR OWN
Machine and Power
—AND—
THRESH
When it suits you.

Save Your Money and Do Your Own Threshing
WHEN YOUR MEN AND HORSES HAVE NOTHING ELSE TO DO.
Also, Cutting Boxes, School Desks, Etc.
Address: W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists,
JULY 26, 1878.-2m. TYRONE, PA.

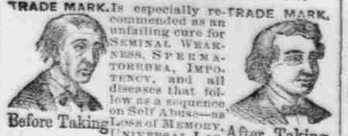
TIP-TOP DRESSING
CAN ONLY BE WELL DONE
When the New Suit is gotten from WANAMAKER & BROWN
OAK HALL
Undoubtedly THE LARGEST, THE BEST, The most reliable Clothing House.
S. E. COR. 6TH & MARKET ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
☞ Don't Forget the Street and Number.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and $1 each. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and by Druggists generally.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach an internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and $1 each. Sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and by Druggists generally.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.
Aug. 9, 1878.-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK. Is especially re- TRADE MARK.



commended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHŒA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse—as
Before Taking LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LAS- After Taking.
SITUDE, PAIN IN BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PREMATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.
☞ Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. ROBERTS, and by Druggists everywhere.
HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [8-16.-1y.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1 21,'76 -tf.]

Some Interesting facts to Remember About the Sun.

The sun is 320,000 times as large as the earth.

The sun is 400 times as far off as the moon.

A lady who weighs 100 pounds here would weigh 2,700 pounds if on the surface of the sun.

The heat given off by the sun would melt 287,200,000 cubic miles of ice every second.

The diameter of the earth bears the same relation to its distance from the sun, as the breadth of a hair to 125 feet.

A railroad train traveling without stops at the rate of 40 miles an hour would get to the sun in 293 years.

The sun is believed to become some 250 feet smaller every year.

This contraction would be sufficient to generate the enormous quantity of heat which it radiates.

Another theory is that comets and meteoric matter falling into the sun may be its ailment to offset the tremendous loss which combustion certainly involves.

It would require the combustion of thirty feet of coal over the entire surface of the sun every second to generate the same heat.

The stars are supposed to average larger than our sun and to have planetary systems like ours.

The nearest star is 250,000 times as far off as our sun.

It takes light eight minutes to come from the sun, but it must have required 50,000 years to come from the farthest visible stars.

When the eleven-year storms on the sun occur, the magnetic needle on the earth is varable and sometimes considerably deflected.

The earth is flying around the sun at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute.

The sun and all the stars are moving through space, accompanied by their planetary systems, at a rate varying from 20 to 500 miles a second.

Some of the sun spots (craters) are 100,000 miles in diameter, and one of them would easily swallow up the whole of the planets, Jupiter himself only making a mouthful.

Maedler's curious and brilliant speculation is that the star Alcyone is the central sun of our universe, and that our sun and the visible stars are swinging around it in orbits measured by millions of years.

THE LYRE BIRD.—This bird, if it had been known to the ancients, would have been consecrated to Apollo, its lyre-shaped tail and flexible voice giving it a double claim to such honors. The extraordinary tail of this bird is often upward of ten feet in length, and consists of sixteen feathers, formed and arranged in a very curious and graceful manner. The two outer feathers, formed and arranged in a very curious and graceful manner. The two outer feathers are broadly webbed, and are curved in a manner that gives to the widely spread tail the appearance of an ancient lyre. When the tail is merely held erect, and not spread, the two lyre-shaped feathers cross each other and produce an entirely different outline. The two central tail feathers are narrowly webbed, and all of the others are modified with long slender shafts bearded by alternate feathery filaments and well representing the strings of the lyre.

The tail is seen at its greatest beauty between the months of June and September, after which time it is shed, to make its first reappearance in the ensuing February or March. The great stronghold of the lyre bird in the colony of New South Wales. It is of a wandering disposition, and although it probably keeps to the same bush, it is constantly engaged in traversing it from one end to the other, from the mountain base to the top of the gullies, whose steep and rugged sides present no obstacle to its long legs and powerful muscular thighs. It is stated that it will spring ten feet perpendicularly from the ground. The food of the lyre bird consists principally of insects, particularly of centipedes and cleoptera—*Scientific American.*

A VETERAN FARMER told me a few days ago of a method of relieving a choking cow which was new to me, but which he assured me was unfailing. It is worthy of trial at any rate. A round stick, two or three inches long, is put into the cow's mouth, like a bit into a horse's mouth. A string is then fastened to each end of the stick and tied to the horns or up over the head. This forces her to keep her mouth open, and allows the gas which forms in the stomach, and is the cause of the severe pain and rapid swelling which accompanies choking in a cow, to escape. The effort also of trying to rid the mouth of its unusual encumbrance is the best help toward freeing the passage of the throat: if the trouble is not removed in this way the cow may be kept alive until help is obtained for trying other measures for her relief. In such cases time is of great importance. He assures me he has seen his plan tried in many cases, and in none had it failed of a complete cure in less than half an hour.—*Ex.*

PRESERVING THE SKINS OF ANIMALS.—So soon as the skin is removed from the carcass, and while fresh, make a brine of salt and alum strong enough to bear an egg; then put the skin into this blood warm, and let it lie and soak twenty-four hours; then take it out, and having tacked it upon a board, (the fur inward,) scrape the skin, and a thin membrane will come off; then having warmed up the pickle again, put the skin into it a second time and let it remain five hours more, after which take it out and nail it upon a board to dry, (fur inward,) and then rub it with pumice stone and whiting. Hare and other skins may be prepared in the same way. They are in best condition for preparing in winter.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
HAVING an ambition to pay my debts, I will sell as much of the following described real estate as will be necessary for the purpose, viz:
No. 1. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, containing 7½ acres, having thereon erected a two story double Dwelling House.
No. 2. A SQUARE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by Lloyd street, West street, Ogle street and Spruce alley, having thereon erected a double Frame Dwelling House and a Frame Stable.
No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, fronting on Lloyd street, and adjoining the Foundry.
No. 4. A PIECE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by the Turnpike, Lloyd street and West street, containing about one acre.
No. 5. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (near Ebensburg), bounded by the Clay Pike, land of Edward Owens and John Kirschner, containing 10 acres and 63 perches.
No. 6. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF UNIMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (at Beulah), bounded by the Beulah road, land of Joseph Willman, Heirs of James and Geo. Mills, and others, containing 62 acres and 85 perches.
No. 7. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Blacklick township, known as the "John Gillan" farm, containing about 123 acres, having thereon erected a Stone Dwelling House and a Frame Barn. There is a coal bank opened on the premises.
Where the above property will admit of division, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
WM. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, May 31, 1878.-tf.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 1½ miles from East Tyrone, containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers, and if not sold before the the first of March next, it will then be rented.
Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township, 2½ miles from Altoona. This property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.
Also, a tract of improved land situated partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built to it, ready for shipping coal.
These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DECKER,
Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 869, Altoona.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1877 -1y.*

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH,
Cambria county, Pa. Night calls can be made at the residence of Jas. P. Murray. [3-22,-tf.-88*.]

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.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Ebensburg, 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. [10-14.-tf.