THE CARDIFF GIANT.

HISTORY OF A GREAT HOAX.

One of the greatest hoaxes of modern times was that of the celebrated Cardiff Giant scheme. It was conceived by one George Hull, a tobacconist, of Binghamton, N. Y. It was the outgrowth of a controversy held one evening in 1866, between Hull and a Rev. Mr. Turk, of Ackley, Iowa, regarding the former existence of giants in the earth. The result seems to have been that Hull decided upon producing an image which should, after being buried and exhumed, pass muster as a fossil man of unusual size. After much difficulty, Hull succeeded in obtaining a block of stone from a quarry in an out-of-the-way place, on the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad, suitable for the purpose. It weighed 3½ tons, measuring 12 feet in length, 4 in breadth, and 22 inches in thickness. It had been shipped to E. Burghardt, Chicago, who had been engaged to engrave the image. On its arrival in Chicago, it was moved to Burghardt's barn, and two men at once set to work upon it—one, Edward Sale, a German; the other, an American named Markham. After the stone cutting was finished, the figure was subjected to long and patient rubbing with sand and water, which produced the water-worn appearance so often cited as incontrovertible evidence of extreme antiquity. The pores of the skin were carefully imitated by carefully picking the entire surface with leaden hammers faced with needles, giving the peculiar "goose flesh" which puzzled so many. There still remained an appearance of freshness which was finally obviated by bathing with writing-fluid, and afterward washing with sulphuric acid, giving the desired appearance of antiquity. Packed in sawdust, the giant was shipped to Union, N. Y. In the dead of night, and amid torrents of rain, the iron-bound case was unloaded, and hidden under a pile of chaff on the farm of a relative of Hull's, where it was buried a few days later. Over a year elapsed, and then Hull wrote to Newell (the owner of the farm) to "find the giant," when, in accordance to a prearranged plan, several men of the village were hired to sink a well on the spot. Suddenly the shovel of one of the diggers struck a hard substance, which, on clearing away, proved to be a massive stone foot. "Jerusalem," said he, "it's a big Injun!" The greatest excitement prevailed. On the following Monday dozens of scientific men came down. An offer of $10,000 for the giant was made, and refused, and finally Newell, acting under Hull's order, sold a three-fourths interest to half a dozen citizens of Syracuse for $30,000. Learned professors pronounced it a statue of great antiquity, while others declared it was a petrified man. For a while the Cardiff Giant yielded an income equal to the interest on $3,000,000, and as high as $25,000 was offered for one-eighth interest.—Ralph Waldo Emerson pronounced it beyond his depth, "astonishing and undoubtedly ancient." Cyrus Cobb, the artist, declared that any man who called the giant a humbug "simply declared himself a fool." But in a few months the proofs of the fraud were made apparent, and the Cardiff Giant was consigned to popular oblivion.

ABOUT BEARDS.—The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander of Macedon, not for the sake of fashion, but for a practical end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had the habit of grasping them by the beard, and so he ordered his soldiers to shave. Afterward shaving was practised in the Macedonian army, and then among Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the Middle Ages, at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced, and the habit was retained; though classicism gave place to romanticism, and that, in its turn, was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Russia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the utmost persistence, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement, as they believed, of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of Western Europe and in the United States the beard was restored to honor only about twenty years ago, but even yet the majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the Great.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The vitality of seeds may be tested by placing a sample of almost any of the larger kinds of seed or grains upon a hot pan or griddle. When the seeds are good and the vitality is perfect the seed will pop or crack open with more or less noise; on the other hand if the seed is not good or the vitality is defective, it will remain still and burn. This is a much quicker and surer plan of testing seed than to plant in earth or warm water. To test in this way it is not necessary that the seed be perfectly dry, although they should not be moist.—Seeds should not be kept too dry; an airy but moderately dry garret is the best place to keep them.

The quantity of seeds per acre required for different crops is as follows:

Wheat per acre, broadcast, one and three-fourths to two bushels per acre; drilled, one and a half bushels.

Rye, broadcast, one and three-fourths bushels; drilled, one and a fourth bushels.

Barley, broadcast, two to two and a half bushels; drilled, one and three-fourths to two bushels.

Oats, broadcast, two to three bushels; drilled, two bushels.

Timothy, one and a half to two gallons.

Red clover, when sown with timothy, two and a half to three gallons; red clover when sown without timothy, three to four gallons.

Herd grass, fifteen to twenty pounds.

Blue grass, twenty to twenty-eight pounds.

Lucerne, drilled, ten pounds.

Millet, three-fourths to one bushel.

Corn in hill, one to one and a half gallons.

Sorghum, two to three quarts.

Buckwheat, one bushel.

Beets, four to six pounds.

Beans, one to one and a half bushels.

Potatoes, twelve to fifteen bushels.

A TENNESSEE WEDDING NOTICE.—A marriage at Memphis has moved a local editor to remark calmly and classically:

"The chivalry of the gallant doctor has garlanded his chaplet with the fairest and sweetest flower that blooms in the parterre of beauty, whose fragrance will impregnate with redolence every impulse of his generous heart. The brightest star that radiates the galaxy of fascinating women shines upon and illuminates his pathway with her bland smile and alluring light, whose resplendent effulgence, glowing with undimmed lustre, each revolving season will pilot the ingenious victor of so estimable a prize to the haven of happiness. The life of the intrepid bridegroom is cemented with the richest and most beautiful jewel that gleams in the casket of love, whose diamond brilliancy will cover with a more verdant line the laurels wreathed around his brow, gleaned from their voyage down the stream of time. May joys and blessings as exquisite and hallowed as those engendered by a shower of roses scattered down by the hands of the Peri from the far-off gardens of Paradise crown their wedded future and increase with the lapse of years."

A fan quick, please!

RETURNS PAY.—In various ways it pays to store the mind with knowledge. The body is controlled and directed by the mind. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength, and is disciplined to use this strength as desired. Just so one's mind; by active exercise in thinking, planning, studying, observing, it acquires vigor, strength, power of concentration and direction. Plainly, then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking gives it increased power and efficiency and greater ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame—his work—to better results than he can who merely or mainly uses his muscles. The man with a well-stored mind is pretty sure to be successful in his undertakings.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

GEO. HUNTLEY

HAS NOW ON HAND THE

LARGEST, BEST and MOST VARIED

STOCK OF

Hardware!

Stoves, Tinware,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

&c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of various styles and patterns;

Builders' Hardware

of every description and of best quality;

CARPENTERS' TOOLS!

of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;

Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,

Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of **Harvesting Tools.** Also, a large assortment of

Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,

Carriage Oil Cloth.

PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; IMPORTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be

SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!

☞ Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR 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.

KANSAS FARMS

—AND—

FREE HOMES!

The KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD

Is published by the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, to supply the large and increasing demand for information about KANSAS, and especially the magnificent body of lands granted by Congress in aid of the construction of its road. This grant comprises

Five Million ACRES

OF LAND, consisting of every odd section in each township for a distance of twenty miles on both sides of the road, or one-half of the land in a belt forty miles wide, extending to Denver City, Colorado, thus forming a continuation of the belt of country which, from the Atlantic coast westward, is found to be, in climate, soil, and every production of nature, the most favored.

The Kansas Pacific

Is 114 Miles the Shortest Road from Kansas City to Denver.

The favorite route of the tourist and the best line to the

San Juan Country.

A copy of THE HOMESTEAD will be mailed free to any address by applying to

S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

March 14, 1879.-6m.

J. C. McGINLEY'S

DINING ROOMS!

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.

Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

PATENTS!

LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.

PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 131 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3-14.-11m.]

$30 Fancy Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, &c. no 2 alike, [illegible]

ATTENTION

EVERYBODY!

We desire to inform the public in general that we have

Established a Big Store

—AT—

TUNNEL HILL,

And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces

Much More in Quantity and Variety

than is usually kept in stores of the kind.

It is everywhere conceded by those who have given us a call that

Our Stock

IS NOT EQUALLED FOR

QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT

by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new features and new lines of goods—shall always buy in large quantities and allow no reduction in stock—we hope by strict adherence to GOOD GOODS, CLOSE PRICES AND SQUARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ALL KIND OF GOODS!

More than that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of all classes to

DEAL WITH US PERMANENTLY

by carefully catering to their wants and wishes and treating them as we ourselves would wish to be treated in all matters pertaining to business.

TO FARMERS

We would say we have an unlimited demand for all kinds of grain and produce, and can offer them prices in advance of others in the business.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BARGAINED FOR

☞ We earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and pledge our best efforts in all transactions.

B. M. JOHNSTON & CO.

STORES: Hollidaysburg, McKee's, Williamsburg, Tunnel Hill.

FLOURING MILL—WILLIAMSBURG, PA.

January 24, 1879.-6m.

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN

—ON THE SUBJECT OF—

Cheap Groceries!

By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to

F. P. CONFER'S

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

1324 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞ Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house.

F. P. CONFER,

Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

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, Cashier.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

Removed to Bank Building

—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

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.

GEO. W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.

PENSIONS, Back Pay, and Bounty, Increased Pensions, Equalized Bounty, and all Military Claims specially collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Judgments, Rents, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to on reasonable terms. ☞ Special attention given to all kinds of business in the Orphans' Court, and the settlement of Accounts of *Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and Assignees.* [2-14.-'79.-3m.*]

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, 1876.-1y.

THE ARGAN TREE.

In his account of his recent travels in North Africa Sir Joseph Hooker, the English botanist, describes the argan tree as in many respects the most remarkable plant of South Morocco; and it attracts the more attention as it is the only tree that commonly attains a large size, and forms a conspicuous feature of the landscape in the low country near the coast. In structure and properties it is nearly allied to the tropical genus *Sideroxylon* (iron wood); but there is enough of general resemblance, both in its mode of growth and its economic uses, to the familiar olive tree of the Mediterranean region to make it the local representative of that plant. A few scattered trees only are said to be found north of the Tensift; but it seems to be not infrequent in the hilly district between the Sous and the river of Oued Noun, making the total length of its area about 200 miles. Extending from near the coast for a distance of 30 or 40 miles inland, it is absolutely unknown elsewhere in the world. The trunk always divides at a height of 8 or 10 feet from the ground, and sends out numerous spreading, nearly horizontal branches. The growth is apparently very slow, and the trees that attain a girth of 12 to 15 feet are probably of great antiquity. The minor branches and young shoots are beset with stiff thick spines, and the leaves are like those of the olive in shape but of a fuller green, somewhat paler on the under side. Unlike the olive the wood is of extreme hardness, and seemingly indestructible by insects. The fruit, much like a large olive in appearance, but varying much in size and shape is greedily devoured by goats, sheep, camels and cows, but refused by horses and mules; its hard kernel furnishes the oil which replaces that of the olive in the cookery of South Morocco, and is quite unpleasant to the unaccustomed palate of the Europeans. The argan averages about 25 feet in height and covers a space of 60 or 70 feet in diameter. Some times goats were seen feeding on the fruit, much to the amusement of Sir Joseph, who had not been accustomed to consider the goat as an arboreal quadruped. Owing to the spreading habit of the branches, which in the older trees approach very near to the ground, no young seedlings are seen where the trees are near together, and but little vegetation, excepting small annuals; but in open places and on the outer skirts of the forest, there grows in abundance a peculiar species of thyme (*T. Broussonetii*), with broadly ovate leaves and the characteristic strong scent of that tribe. Its penetrating odor seems to be noxious to moths, as the dried twigs and leaves are much used in Mogador, and found effectual for the preservation of woolen stuffs.

WHAT VOICES INDICATE.—There are light, quick, surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the saying, "I won't do to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech. Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out as if the man owed humanity a grudge, and meant to pay it some day. That man's opponent may tremble, and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act. There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance. There is the incredulous tone that is full of a covert sneer, or secret "You can't fool me, sir," intonation. There is a whining, beseeching voice that says "sycophant" as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters; its words say "I love you; I admire you; you are everything that you should be." Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, which occasionally goes with sharp features but always with genuine benevolence. If you are full of affectation and pretence, your voice tells it. If you are cold and calm, and firm, and persistent, or fickle, and foolish, and deceptive, your voice will be equally truth-telling. You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are so doing.

A NEW VERSION.—When Damon, who was a red-ribbon man, had the ague, Pythias used to set up with him all night, and take his bitters for him. And Damon used to lend Pythias his razor to cut his corns with. They borrowed money of each other and never quarreled about it. They would play through a game of croquet and never fight or call each other "measureless liars." For nearly two years they belonged to the same choir and never had a row. They used to meet at Darling's grocery and tell each other funny stories about the neighbors while they browsed out of the cracker barrel. They were always careful of each other's feelings. Pythias had a foot like a shovel-plow, and his boots used to frighten the cattle, but Damon always professed to admire it and sigh and say, "Oh, Pythias, if I had such a foot as that I'd marry some girl that could support me out of her own income." But Pythias would smile and say that he was not proud if nature had built so much of him on the ground that he always felt like a land-grabber every time he stepped.

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—Passengers on the Valley Railroad, says the New Haven *Register*, are attracted daily by the conduct of a large and intelligent dog waiting by the roadside for the daily newspaper, which was formerly thrown to him from the baggage car for his master who lived half a mile from the rails. The master has been dead many months, but the faithful dog has not missed the mail train a day since. There is no paper for that master now, but sometimes the baggageman, in pity, for the dog, tosses a paper to him as the train rushes by, which he eagerly seizes and starts joyfully over the hills for his home. When the train has gone by and no paper is thrown, he rushes wildly up and down the track, gazing after the cars with an almost human look of disappointment, and jogs dejectedly homeward.

A GYMNASTIC BIRD.—There's a pretty little bird that lives in China, and is called the fork-tailed parus. He is about as big as a robin, and he has a red beak, orange-colored throat, green back, yellow legs, black tail and red and yellow wings. Nearly all the colors are in his dress, you see, and he is a gay fellow. But this bird has a trick known by no other birds that ever I heard of. He turns somersaults. Not only does he do this in his free life on the trees, but also after he is caught and put into a cage. He just throws his head back and over he goes, touching the bars of the cage and alighting upon his feet on the floor or on the perch. He will do it over and over a number of times without stopping, as though he thought it great fun.—*St. Nicholas.*

A CUTE PUSS.—A gentleman who resides on Adams street and has a fountain in the front yard stocked with small fish had been puzzled for some time over the disappearance of the fish from the basin of the fountain. One night last week he and several friends sat up and watched. About 10 o'clock they saw the house-cat stealthily approach the rim of the fountain and scratch in the ground. The cat caught a worm, which she moved around in the water for a few minutes, then, when the little fish would rise and bite at the bait, the cat, with the other paw, grabbed and ate them. "Puss" was the "lone fisherman" of the place. The above story is authentic, yet it reads as if it was apocryphal.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A DETECTIVE'S SHREWDNESS.

TRAVELS ALL THE WAY FROM SCOTLAND IN THE DISGUISE OF A PIPER, AND SECURES HIS MAN AT SHENANDOAH.

For nearly two years past a young man, wearing the garb of a Highland piper, has been wandering about in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, playing his pipes in the streets, attending picnics and dances, and apparently depending on his instrument to make him a living. A few days since he was playing in a mining village on the outskirts of Scranton. A crowd had gathered around him, among them a mine laborer named Braidy. Suddenly the piper ceased the music, and stepping from the crowd seized Braidy by the shoulder, and announced that the laborer was his prisoner. At the same time he produced papers which he said was his authority for making the arrest.

Braidy seemed entirely overwhelmed by the arrest, and made no opposition or protest, but accompanied the piper to the authorities, where it was revealed that the piper was a detective. For two years he had been on the track of his prisoner, who is charged with having murdered a wealthy man named Findlay, in Scotland, January, 1877. Braidy was in the employ of Findlay. Early one morning the latter was found dead by the roadside with his skull crushed with a club. Braidy had been discharged the morning before for drunkenness. He had been heard to make a threat that he would get even with Findlay. He was nowhere to be found, but was traced to Glasgow, where it was believed he had taken a vessel for America.

William Male, detective, was employed by the relatives of the murdered man to come to this country and search for Braidy, who it was thought would bring up in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he had friends working. One of Braidy's peculiarities was his love for the bagpipe, so the detective, being a piper, adopted the disguise of a Scotch piper, and played about in the coal towns, in hope of some day attracting the attention of the man he was seeking, he being sure, from information he had received, that Braidy really was somewhere in the coal regions. The ruse succeeded, after two years' patient trial. Male is now on his way to Scotland with the alleged murderer.

THE LATEST INVENTION IN USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.—Within the last few years there has been expended a great deal of inventive thought and genius upon what may properly be classed as household articles, the most noted results of which are the production of the sewing machine, the wringer, the washing machine, the carpet sweeper, etc. Almost every week we chronicle the advent of some new invention by which the cares and labors of housekeeping are lessened, and woman's work made easier.

The newest thing to challenge our attention and gladden the heart of the housekeeper, and which has been sold quite extensively in this community, is what is called the NOVELTY BRUSH HOLDER, CARPET STRETCHER and SWEEPER, a very simple contrivance designed to *firmly* hold in position any kind of a brush or duster; having an extension handle that enables one to wash or dust windows, walls or ceilings without the aid of a step ladder. That is one of its conveniences, and it is also one of the best carpet sweepers in the market, holding the brush firmly at an angle. It cleans the carpet thoroughly, raises no dust, and does not wear the carpet like the ordinary broom or brush, and will outwear a half dozen brooms. As a handle for the scrubbing brush it is the best device ever made; no more kneeling on the floor, no more back aches or sore fingers.

As a carpet stretcher alone it is worth its cost, as a carpet of any size can be laid evenly without any of the labor and vexation usually attending such work. It is strong, simple, thoroughly made, cannot get out of order, has no screws, lever or hinges, is compact, cheap and durable.

It is manufactured by Brown & Co., Cincinnati, the well known manufacturers of useful household articles, and is sold only by their agents to housekeepers. The real utility of this article will at once be seen by those most interested, and we predict for it a large sale. Every housekeeper in the land will want one.

Any reliable lady or gentleman wishing remunerative employment would do well to secure the agency for this county, which can be done by enclosing a stamp for descriptive circular and terms to

[5-9.-4t.] BROWN & CO., Grand Hotel Building, Cincinnati, O.

VICIOUS COWS.—A writer sends the Elmira *Farmer* his plan for curing kicking cows. It is as follows:

"When my patience becomes exhausted in coaxing and scolding a cow that kicks, I put a leather strap around her body, forward of her bag and behind her hip bones, and buckle it tight, and if she is very bad I tighten it up another hole. Then she can do no harm for she cannot raise her feet more than two or three inches from the floor. When she becomes satisfied that she can do no harm she will stand perfectly still; then you may loosen up on the strap by degrees, and soon leave it off entirely, for she soon learns to stand still to be milked. I bought three heifers a few years ago, and in breaking them they were ugly and gave us much trouble. The boys wanted to put on the strap, but I objected on the ground that they were heifers and we should have to use the strap an indefinite length of time; but the boys got tired of whipping and scolding and applied the strap. They soon found that the heifers could stand still to be milked, and there was no further trouble with them. I lost the use of two fine heifers several years ago. They were very ugly, so that we could not break them to milk, and we had to dry them up and fatten them. I think they might have been saved if we had known the virtue of the leather strap properly applied. In the summer we think that we have a dairy of gentle cows, but this time of the year they become restive and weary by having sore teats, which makes it necessary to use the strap occasionally.

In Holland a milker never takes his seat without a strong cord with which he ties the legs of the cow together, and with another he fastens the tail so that it cannot be whisked about.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF LITERATURE.—It will be welcome news to all lovers of good literature that the new, beautiful and marvelously cheap ACME edition of CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE is to be completed on June 1. Volume IV. has just been issued, and the remaining four volumes are to be issued and delivered at one time on the date stated. The work richly deserves the sale it has already obtained of nearly 100,000 volumes, and ought to attain, as it probably will, to a round million. The price, which has varied at different times, increasing as the publication has progressed, has been permanently fixed at $2.00 for the paper (8 vols. complete, nearly 3,500 pages), $3.00 for cloth, $4.75 for half morocco, gilt top, and $3.75 for 4 vol. edition in half morocco, gilt top binding. A discount of 10 per cent. from these prices is allowed to those whose orders are received before June 1, and a further discount of 10 per cent. to those ordering in clubs of five or more sets at one time. Postage, if by mail, 48 cents extra. Orders will be filled in the order of receipt. Specimen pages and full particulars will be sent free on request. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York, Publishers. Sold only direct to purchasers, and not thro' dealers or agents.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.—The June number of this cheap and popular magazine is out, and will be found of unusual interest. It is fresh and full of the best stories, poetry, engravings and useful matters; and such a magazine can be welcomed in every family in the country. During the last three months the sales of "Ballou's Magazine" have increased in the most wonderful manner, and they will increase still more as its usefulness becomes better known. Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley street, Boston, at $1.50 a year, postpaid, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country for 15 cents a copy. Buy a copy, and try it.

AN EXCELLENT COFFEE RECIPE.—Stir into the ground coffee sufficient white of egg to make a smooth paste; add the proper quantity, by measure, of boiling water, and let it boil gently for twenty or thirty minutes. Made thus it is exquisitely clear and transparent, the coagulated albumen holding every finest particle of solid matter.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly for February.*

MAN respires, aspires, conspires and expires.

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In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

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Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells ***in Clothing alone.*** Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

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New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

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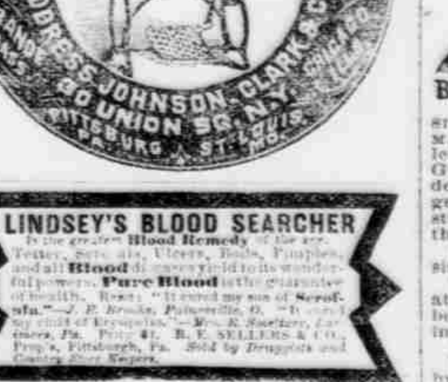

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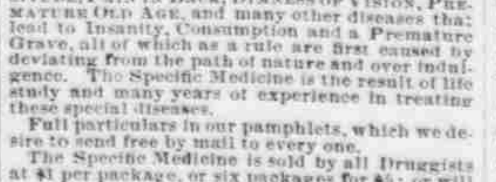

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Lilly's, March 14, 1879.-1y.

COLORING BUTTER.

We notice in the *Western Rural* a brief communication from a "Farmer's Wife," describing her mode of coloring butter, which does not at all injure but adds to the flavor of the butter. It is simply using the juice of an orange carrot, as follows: "For about three gallons of cream take six or more good sized carrots, wash them and grate them on a coarse grater; when grated, pour on boiling water, which will extract the color. Put the cream in the churn; strain the carrot juice through coarse muslin into the cream and churn. Should the cream be warm enough, the carrot juice must cool before using. Aside from the coloring the carrots give the butter a sweet taste, similar to grass butter."

This is the statement, and we wish to add our endorsement to its correctness in every respect. Some fifteen years ago a neighbor asked us to buy her butter, and after trying it and finding it to be unusually good we engaged all she had to spare. Although it was in the midst of winter when we commenced to take it, we found it not only to be equal to grass butter, but to be similar to it in taste, and we decided that it was equally delicious. Being unable to discover the secret of its excellence, we called upon our neighbor for information. She smiled and said that it was the way she always made butter in winter, as did her mother and grandmother; and then went on to describe the way it was done, which was exactly in accordance with that of the "Farmer's Wife" aforesaid—that is to say, grated orange carrot, boiling water, straining it out, pouring into the churn, etc. We published the receipt at the time, which was republished in a number of other papers, and it is quite probable that this was the source whence the "Farmer's Wife" derived her information.

Now this receipt is easy enough for any one to adopt. It is as plain as to make a cup of tea and is equal to any so-called gilt-edged butter that was ever made in the absence of pasturage. From this it will be seen that there is no excuse for making the poor butter in winter that we see so much of. The only expense is a few carrots at a churning, and a few minutes of labor, which are overcome a half-score of times by the increased price of the butter sold.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HARROWING POTATOES.—Some [illegible] years since a field of potatoes was harrowed when the soil was reasonably moist, and with the exception of destroying a few hills the operation was very successful, killing the weeds and assisting in smoothing the surface. On another occasion, however, another field was similarly treated, but with this difference, that in the second case the spring was very dry from the time of planting, and consequently the soil was very dry; the young plants were just beginning to show themselves, and on account of the disturbance of the young plants, together with the extreme heat of the soil, a large number of the potatoes were entirely killed—dried up, or burned to death. Thus it appears that in that case the use of the harrow was a case of treatment too heroic for the potatoes. There is another mode that may be adopted for clearing weeds from the hills of the potatoes and of loosening the earth, which is by means of a fine tooth garden rake, which can be used very rapidly and effectually.—*Connecticut Farmer.*

POTATOES UNDER STRAW.—The culture of potatoes under straw is a simple matter. The seed should be placed on the surface of the ground, at short distances apart, say 16 inches, and then carefully covered with straw. If the ground is comparatively free from weeds, the straw need not be more than six inches thick; but if the land is very foul, the covering of straw should be at least a foot deep. If the straw, if it has been bound up, will lie closer, more solid to the ground, and need not be so thick. The light must be excluded from the potato, and it will grow and take root in the ground; there must be straw enough to produce darkness, and this is all that is required. The straw does not tend to mold during the season, but presses down and affords a complete protection, so that the hills of young potatoes form on the top of the ground with nothing over them but the mulch made by the straw. Of course, there is no cultivating or hoeing, but if weeds make their appearance above the straw they must be pulled out.—*Rural New Yorker.*

GAS TAR AND THE CURCULIO.—[illegible] have for a number of years been trying remedies to prevent the curculio from stinging plums. The remedies all failed until I tried gas tar, mixed with water and a small portion of wood ashes. The latter were added to cause the tar and water to mix more readily. This remedy has proved with me a grand success. In applying I use a syringe pump, such as is used for washing windows. The mixture is applied three or four times during the summer; the first time as soon as the fruit begins to form. The insects commence their ravages very early and continue all through the season. After applying the remedy above given, the fruit and leaves are perfectly glazed. But by the time the plums are ripe, there is not a particle of smell or taste of tar.

A GENTLEMAN of Everett, Mass., has pursued successfully the following manner of raising squashes: He digs a small hole for each hill, in which he puts a liberal quantity of manure and covers it to the depth of an inch or two with soil. The whole is then covered with coal ashes, with which the hole is filled, and the seed, when the manure is covered. The seed is planted, or plants set, in the ashes directly over the manure. At each hoeing a fresh supply of ashes is scattered around the plants, which are thus kept entirely free from grubs, while in his experience every hill planted without ashes will be destroyed.

MANY complicated recipes for whitewash have been published, but perhaps they have no real advantage over the following: Take a lump of lime and slake it with boiling water; stir it during the process; strain it, and add a little salt dissolved in warm water, half a pound of Spanish whiting, two ounces of glue. This is good for ceilings, walls, wood, brick or stone.