The beautiful deceptive phenomenon known as the "mirage" is of three distinet kinds. First, there is that form of it where some distant object, below the horizon, and consequently out of the range of vision, seems to be lifted up into unid-air, and to hang suspended there—sometimes suspended in its natural position, sometimes upside down, and sometimes both ways at once; the image in this latter case being doubled, like a ship and its reflection in the water. Secondly, there is that form of it where some object high up in the air, such as a cloud, or a village on a hill, seems to be brought down and to lie floating in a vast lake stretching miles away at the spectator's feet. Thirdly, there is that less frequent form of it, where the setting sun appears to fling huge shadows | of terrestial objects far out into space. Of the first kind of mirage there are

ome very striking instances on record. While sailing in the Polar seas, in 1822, Captain Scoresby saw the inverted image of a ship, apparently suspended in the air, some miles distant. "It was," he writes, "so well defined that I could distinguish every sail, the general rig o of the ship, and its particular character. insomuch that I pronounced it my father's ship the Fame, which it afterward proved to be; though on comparing notes with my father when we met, I found that our relative positions at the time gave our distance from one another at nearly thirty miles, being about seventeen miles beyond the horizon, and some leagues beyond the limit of direct vision." In May, 1854, the captain of H. M. S. Archer, while cruising in the Baltic, saw a similar mirage of the whole British fleet, consisting of nineteen sail. Here, again, the distance between the vessels was found to be full thirty miles. In both these instances the objects seen were inverted. On the 27th of June of this year, at Hastings, a more striking example of mirage was witnessed. The whole coast of France, from Calais to Dieppe, though more than fifty miles distant, and quite out of the range of ordinary vision, seemed to be lifted up into mid-air, and was seen there, not inverted, but in its natural position, during the space of three hours, by hundreds of persons assembled upon the The most remarkable instance of all, however, is that recorded by Dr. Vince, From Ramsgate, the four turrets of Dover castle may be seen on a fine day over the top of an intervening hill. While looking in this direction one evening, Dr. Vince saw the whole castle, not litted up into the air above the hill on the other side, but to all appearances brought over bodily on this side of it. "So strong was the image," says Dr. Vince, 'that I could not see the hill through it." The double mirage is seen oftenest on the shore of the Straits of Messina, where the phenomenon is known as the Fata Morgana. The images of men, horses, houses and ships are projected into the air feet to feet, or keel to keel, as the case may be, until the at-

seen floating about together. The second kind of mirage—that, namely in which the object is brought own instead of being elevated—is most Lower Egypt, where it often proves cruelly deceptive to the thirsty traveler. Dotted about the waste are elevations, on which the natives have built their villages, in order that they may be safe from the floods during the periodical inundations of the Nile. In the heat of the day, the mirage brings down an image of the sky upon the level, some few miles in front of the caravan, and produces the effect of a broad expanse of water, in which each village, brought down also, appears as an islet. Lured on by the refreshing prospect, man and beast push hopefully forward, often miles out of their track, to find the water, and the islands, constantly receding from their view, until the evening comes and they vanish altogether. So complete is the delusion, that not only experienced and scientific travelers, but even the Arabs, themselves are often deceived by it.

The third kind of mirage is seen only from the top of the Brocken, the highest summit of the Hartz Mountain range in Hungary. It is there known as the Brokengespenst, or "Specter of the Brocken;" and very specter-like it looks in the red evening sun. You no sooner step out upon the plateau on the top of the hill, than your shadow, grim and gigantic, is apparently flung right out against the eastern sky, where, with all visible space for a play-ground, it flits swiftly from place to place, following your every movement. This mirage is only visible in the evening just before sunset, so that the shadow is doubly eaggerated, first by the distance and leve of the sun, and then by the distance the surface upon which it is projected,

HOW MIRAGES ARE FORMED. Each of these different kinds of mirage has its own separate cause, though they all depend for their existence upon a special state of the atmosphere. Before the phenomenon is possible the air must bedivided into strata of different degrees of density. That done, the mirage follows, sometimes by refraction, sometimes by reflection, sometimes by the projection of shadows. Let us take the mirage by refraction first. Place a shilling in in empty bowl and walk backwards until the coin, being hidden by the rim of the vessel, is no longer visible to you. Now, standing just where you are, ask a friend to fill the bowl with water, and as he does so the coin will gradually come back within the range of vision, and you will see it as plainly as ever, How is this? You have not moved, and the coin has not been moved. No; but the straight ray of light which, passing from your eye to the basin, enables you to see the coin at first, has been bent in passing through the water, and you are now able, as it were, to see round a corner. This is precisely what takes place in cases of mirage like that seen by Captain Scoresby and by the people of the beach at Hastings. The rays of light thrown back by the ship in the one instance and by the French coast in the other, would, in ordinary states of the atmosphere, have shot outward and upward high into the air, and left the objects from which they were reflected totally invisible to persons at the distance of thirty and fifty miles. But in both cases the intervening air was ranged in strata of different degrees of density; and just as the ray from the coin in the hasin is bent by passing through the water, so were the rays from the ship and the coast bent in passing through a layer or layers of denser atmosphere. The kind of mirage which, like that seen by the traveler in the desert, brings the object down, instead of elevating it is accounted for differently. In the former case we had re raction, here we have reflection. The terrible heat of the sand rarefies the air nearest it, and, contrary to what is usual in nature, forces the denser atmosphere into a stratum above it. The two strata meet stratum above it. The two strata meet like two pieces of glass, one inid on top of the other and where they is in a second complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in of the other, and where they join a surof the other, and where they join a surface is formed, which, like a lake, reflects buck all objects above it. It is in this way that an image of the sky is brought down to look like water in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

Brocken is very simple. To the east of the Hartz mountains there is always a very dense and have and the presents a surface capable of receiving the impression of a shadow and of retaining it as a wall does, therefore, the sun gets round to the west, therefore, the sun gets round to the west.

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the shadow of all objects that are near enough to this surface are projected upon A SCHENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF THE it. It is not the fact that these shadows are flung out, as they appear to be, upon what is called the sky, they are all close at hand. And the chances are that if it were possible to walk straight out towards them from the top of the Brocken, the spectator would very soon get

To produce the mirage in miniature. let the reader take a red-hot poker and look along it horizontally towards an object (say some letter of the alphabet) stuck upon the wall a few feet away. He will soon see the inverted image of the object a few inches from the end of the poker, and a few inches above it.



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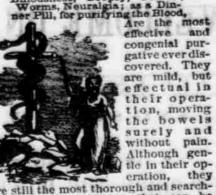
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desert, the illusion being rendered the imore perfect very often by the ripples that run over the surface of air.

The explanation of the Specter of the Brocken is very simple. To the east of the Hartz mountains there is always a very dense and hazy atmosphere, so dense

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, r all the purposes of a Family Physic; id for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, andigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumora, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood, Are the most



le in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be ployed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vig-

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

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S. H. DECKER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Lilly's, Cambria Co., Pa., Offers his professional services to the citizens of washington and adjoining townships. Office and residence on nailroad street, opposite Passenger station, where hight and day calls will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance or weather. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

FEATS OF A MOHAMMEDAN SHEIKH. A correspondent of an English paper, writing from Damaseus, gives an ac-

count of some of the feats performed by a Mohammedan shiekh of that city, Rusian Abouton, from which we select the following:

those used for cooking purposes, each about a foot long, he called the wildest half-stripped desciple to him, and opening his mouth, muttering the while with great apparent intensity of concentration a prayer or invo-cation, he with a sudden jerk forced the point clean through the cheeks so that it could be seen projecting on the other side. He repeated the process with the other fer. Put it into a pail having a closecheek, the man showing no sign of pain and not a drop of blood flowing from the wound, He then went to his son, who calmly gazed at him with his large swimming eyes, open-ed his mouth, and received a stab through the cheek without the quiver of an eyelid. I was watching him closely and could not observe the slightest muscular contraction. The point was clearly projecting through the skin, and deception was impossible, as there was every opportunity afforded for the closest inspection. Leaving the two victorials and the closest inspection. tims with their mouths thus trussed, as it were, the sheikh took a square box, which when it was opened, was found to contain when it was opened, was found to contain several live scorpions of unusual size. Taking up one of these as large as an ordinary land-crab, he handed it, all wriggling, darting its tail in its efforts to sting, to a man who came forward, and he calmly but rapidly dropped it into his mouth and crunched it, with great appearent relish, eating it completely up. Then he saw a much larger box containing sernents of various sizes. These containing serpents of various sizes. These he turned out upon the floor, dominating them after the manner of serpeut charmers, and allowing them to twine and curl round him. Drawing a live snake, about two feet long, out of the box, he held it up by the tail, when suddenly a tall man, afflicted appearently with St. Vitus' dance, with hair disheveled, rushed forward with a loud cry and with foaming lips seized the snake with both hands, tore it violently asunder, and plunged its bloody and palpitating end into his mouth. This seemed a signal for a gen-eral scramble. In a moment three or four men were tearing the writhing fragments with their teeth, and with eager greediness devoured them in large mouthfuls, until not

to believe that to remain with one's cheek kewered did not at all events produce a feeling of discomfort, and as they must have been standing for at least a quarter of an hour in the same attitude, I told the sheikh to pull out the skewers. This he did, in each case preceding the sharp pull with which he extracted them by an earnest invocation. When they were drawn out the points were bloodless, while, excepting that here was apparent induration of the cheek at the spots through which the skewers had passed there was no sign of what bad hap-

A brazier full of live charcoal was now brought in and fanned into flame. When it was glowing with a bine and lurid light the sheikh, calling suddenly on Allah sev-eral times, jumped literally on the blazing mass in his bare feet, and stood there nearly a minute. Then getting down, the charcoal was again fanned into a flame and the men who had eaten the scorpions and serpents and who had been skewered through the cheeks rushed forward, plunged their hands into the burning mass and tossed the glowing embers into their mouths, crunching them up with the greatest unconcern. Meantime the smell of burned flesh became un-mistakable, which somewhat militates against the theory that their flesh is impervious to fire, through I am bound to say no one showed any signs of feeling pain.

A DISCOVERY IN GRAPE CULTURE A letter to the Secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Society from W. W. Scarborough, of Woodburn, a suburo of Cin-

cinnati, says: "I have received your favor inquiring about the results of the new method of pro-tecting grapes from disease, etc., by enclosing the bunches in paper bags. Hearing in 1876 that my neighbor, Mr. Gottlieb Myers, had in that year tried successfully this ex-periment, early in the summer of 1877, just after blossoming had been accomplished and the young grapes fully set, I enclosed in pa-per bags 2,500 bunches chiefly Concords and Catawbas, and some few bunches of Delaware, Iona and Isibella, and gathered in the magnificent fruit. Of the fruit that year not bagged there were probably one-half destroyed by rot, with a further loss by mil-dew, birds and insects.

This year I had 7,500 bunches inclosed in bags, with substantially the same result to the kinds or varieties of grapes before mentioned. Some 200 bunches of the Hartford Prolific variety did not do as well as the other varieties. There was less rot this year in our open vineyards than for many years past, but yet there was a disease, although diminished, and the same loss by birds and insects to the unprotected bunches, which

"The bag used is the common paper pasted bag used by the grocers, made of yellow Manilia paper, and six inches wide, by nine inches long or deep, and fastened to the bunch by two or three pins. These bags (or most of them) if made of good quality of paper will last for two years' use, as will the ins also be good for the second year's use,

if of good quality.
"The quality of the fruit is improved by its isolation in the bag-it is richer in sac-charine matter, and of higher flavor. The cost of bags, pins and labor is about onethird of a cent per hag on the small scale of my experiments. The result of the experiments has confirmed the theory which I have held, that the rot is caused by the puncture of the grape by some minute insect just at the time when it becomes of full size and when covered by the night dew or the moisture of a foggy night or morning.

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ICE CREAM WITHOUT A FREEZER. Beat the yolks of eight eggs very light. and add thereto four cups of sugar and stir well. Add to this, little by little, one quart of rich milk that has been heated almost to boiling, beating all the while, then put in the whites of eight eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Then boil "Taking a handful of skewers similar to the mixture in a pail set inside another containing hot water. Boil about fifteen minutes, or until it is as thick as a boiled custard, stirring steadily meanwhile. Pour into a bowl to cool. When quite fer. Put it into a pail having a closefitting cover and pack in pounded ice and salt-rock salt, not the common kind. When packed, before putting the ice on top of the cover, beat the custard as you would batter, for five minutes steady; then put on the cover, put the ice and salt over it and cover the whole with a thick mat, blanket or carpet, and let it stand for an hour. Do not let the salt get inside, or it will spoil the cream. Carefully uncover and scrape from the bottom and sides of the pail the thick coating of frozen custard, making every particle clear; beat again hard until the custard is a smooth, half congealed paste. Do this thoroughly. Put on the cover,

> A CURIOUS LAKE,-Here is what they tell about a wonderful body of water in Colorado, the surface of which is covered by a cornfield:

ice, salt and blanket, and leave it for

five or six hours, replenishing the ice

and salt if necessary.

In Colorado there is a ten-aere field which is no more nor less than a subterraneau lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which produces thirty or forty bushels to the acre. If anyone will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle he will find it filled with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long can be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes and are perch-like in shape. The ground a particle of the snake remained. They then drew back with seeming reluctance, wiping their bloody lips with their hands:

"Meantime the man and boy who had been pierced watched the proceedings with the atmost unconcern. As it was difficult strong and rich to produce fine corn, though it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting the field-hands eatch great strings of fish by punching a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him. Any one having country surrounding this field gives evidence of marshness, and the least rain produces an abundance of mud. But the question come up, has not this body an outlet? Although brackish, the water tastes as if fresh, and i is evidently not stagmant. Yet these fish are eyeless and scaleless—similar to those found in caves.

STILL ANOTHER CURE FOR NEU-HALGIA, -Several weeks since I was attacked with a severe dental neuralgia. After resorting to friction, cold and hot applications, etc., without obtaining any relief, I lay upon my bed, trusting that sleep might come and give me respite Still the excruciating pain continued, and while I was suffering the "tortures of the doubly damned," undecided whether to arouse some tired druggist for a bottle of chloroform or chop my head off. (with a decided preference, however, for the chloroform), I suddenly bethought me of what I had read of an anasthetic which we always carry with us. There upon I began to inflate my lungs to their utmost capacity, and then forcibly blow out all the air 1 could. Immediately the pain began to lessen, and after a few repetitions of the process it had entirely ceased, being displaced by a delightful tickling sensation in the gums, and furthermore I know not for in less time than it takes to tell it I was sound asleen awakening the next morning delightfully refreshed, and without a symptom of my ailment left. Hence, you see, I was not simply temporarily relieved, but enfall 2,450 bunches therefrom of perfect and tirely well again. I wish others would try this and report results

THINK OF IT-DRINK OF IT THEN. IF YOU CAN,-Think of it, housekeepers. Scientific experts have discovered that green coffee is manipulated-paint--so as to deceive purchasers into the idea that they are buying nice, green berries of a high grade, when in reality they are getting only an inferior article covered with a substance which a chemical analysis shows to be lead, chromium and iron, in the form of chromium of lead and Prussian blue-these two compounds forming when mixed, the socalled "chrome green," Whether this ingredient is poisonous or not-whether a ow poison or a quick poison—is not stated; but it is certainly an uncomfortable reflection that, in the indulgences of our morning's potations, we may be unconscious partakers of a deadly poison. With the adulterated coffee, adulterated tea and adulterated beer, the thirsty will be puzzled to know what to drink,

OLD newspapers will put the finishing touch to newly cleaned silver, knives, forks, tin-ware, etc., better than any-

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efore purchasing elsewhere.

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Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaraneed in both work and price. EBENSE'G WOOLEN FACTORY COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the Engastine Woodley Faction from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Jones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in operation forthwith for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Card-ing, Dycing, Spinning, Weaving, &c., Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels,

zan guarantee entire satisfaction to all who fax us with their enstom, F. H. BARKER, ALVIN EVANS Ebensburg, May 2, 1879,-11. ED. JAMES. B. O. Oeschger, FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER,

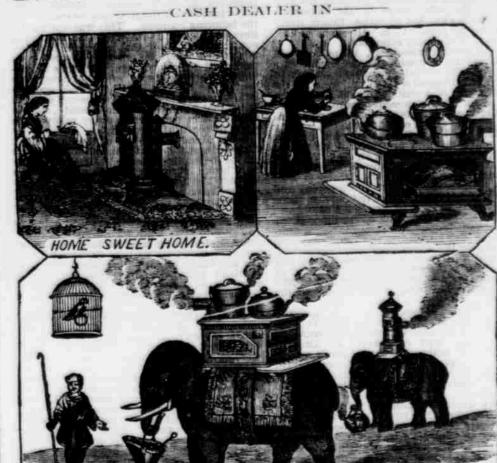
EBENSBURG, PA. SHOP in Gurley Building, on High street, where Scholce samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best work furnished fully as cheap as inferior clothin can be bought ready-made. SeA trial is earnessly solicited.

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LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.

GEO. W. YEAGER.



TIN MSHEET-IRON WARE, 1402 ELEVENTH AVE., ALTOONA, PA.

-----AND MANUFACTURER OF----

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY.

ROOFING, SPOUTING and Repairing PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY ATTENDED TO. [3m.]

THE SPRING TRADE

AT THE POPULAR PIONEER

CLOTHING HOUSE

OF GODFREY WOLF. 12th St., Next Door to P. O., Altoona, Pa.

from marning until night, so that in not a few instances it became necessary to employ extra salesmen in order to accommodate the public; yet, notwithstanding this supercodested code of vastomers, the mammath stock at this great Clothing Emperium has been found equal to all demands made upon it for new and desirable

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS:

to-day the best stocked and really the cheapest house in that city. Nothing but tained such a business as has been done at this favorite Clothing Store, where

PRICES are DOWN and will be kept down to the very lowest figures. No one, therefore, should buy a Sum-

mer Suit, Coat, Pants, Vest, Hat, Cap, or anything in the way of Furnishing Goods, natil he has seen the stock and learned the prices at

GODFREY WOLF'S E-PRICE AND LOWEST PRICED CLOTHING HOUSE, Next Door to the Post-Office, Altoona, Pa. [5m.]

BLIC OFFICE

-BUT AS A CANDIDATE FOR-PUBLIC PATRONAGE

Having pulled down his political yest and embarked in the mercantile business on

LARGE STORE ROOM ON HIGH STREET. Recently occupied by McLaughlin Brothers,

Where he has just opened and is now offering for sale an immense, varied and elegant STOCK OF GOODS of every description, J. FREIDHOFF

Is fully prepared to pull down-in fact has pulled down-the prices of all kind of merchandise, and is giving bargains in DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., which cannot fail to attract the attention and secure e patronage of eash buyers who want to get the most goods and the best goods for their money. So don't forget to call, and this fact before you keep: A broom

that's new is best of all, because it makes the cleanest sweep. N. J. FREIDHOFF. EBENSBURG, MARCH 21, 1879.-11.

PLAIN FACTS! TO THE PEOPLE OF

We hereby respectfully inform you all that we have Just FACTS opened an immense and elegant stock of

Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Shirts, Overalls, Underwear, PLAIN

NECKWEAR, and a full line of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, in the sale of which we quarastee to purchasers a sering of fully twenty free percent, on the sollar, which will surely compensate any one for fare and other needful expenses in visiting Altoona. Besides the above, we have other lines of Goods which we will make it worth as this is SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

PLAIN S. B. CORN & CO., New Bridge (1307 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa INFORM YOUR NEIGHBORS OF THE GOOD NEWS AND

PLAIN FACTSI DR. M. R. B. CREERY, Surgeon Den-DR. M. J. BUCK. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

live and residence owned and recent-ly occupied by Br. J. J. Oatman, re-spectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

CASTOR OIL, besides being an extellent dressing for leather, renders a vermin proof. It should be mixed say half and half, with tallow or other oil. Neither rats, roaches, nor other vermin will attack leather so prepare To REMOVE the iron taste from her kettles, boil a handful of hay in then and repeat the process if necessary Haywater is a great sweetener of to wooden and iron ware. In Irish day,

ed with water in which hay has been steeped. CHAR the ends of your posts before putting them into the holes. The will last much longer. They may b charred a little higher than the ground although that is likely to make then little unslightly. There are farmer who even after charring make an to plication of thin tar.

ies everything used for milk is sould

THE highly-injurious caustic with of lime accidentally introduced in the eye, as frequently occurs to the engaged in building, may be entired neutralized by the use of cold sugge water, owing to the formation of a conpound of the lime and sugar, which

s without any action upon the ere MANY persons dislike lettuce 18 1 salad. They may not be aware 24 when boiled, minced, and properly per pered with butter, salt, and pepper is a very pleasant addition to the disner table, and finer than cabbage which are a great deal more expension A trial will convince the most sker, cal of this fact.

A FARMER who has had ten year experience in Colorado claims to har found a sure remedy for the police bug scourge. His plan is simply a plant one or two seeds in each hill potatoes. He says that the bugs : shun it every time; and for ten yes he has thus been successful in raise potatoes while others have failed.

By simply soaking oats in ten water a saving may be effected their consumption. By this meththe rations for each animal may be duced one-third. Horses whose tell have seen their best days master the grain in its ordinary condition : sufficiently, and younger animals their greed often swallow much all whole. All this may be obvined the remedy suggested.

In fattening animals the most somical plan is to fatten as quickly possible, because the less amount food expanded by respiration more will go to the formation of a In experimenting with a pig. Mr. Law found that 500 pounds of last meal, given as freely as it could in caten, increases his weight from to 200 lbs in 17 weeks. Had a line er time been taken in the consum of the food, it is conclusive the good portion of it would have been pended in the maintenance of the mal's existence and not

amount of fat produced CURE FOR CHOLERA, DIARRIEA | R takes it in time, will ever have cholera. We commend it to all a friends. Even when no cholen a ticipated, it is an excellent m for ordinary summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.: Taken parts of tincture of Cayenne | tineture of opium, tineture of r essence of peppermint, and spe campuor. Mix well. Dose, drops in a little cold water, aco to age and violence of sympt peated every fifteen or twenty m

until relief is obtained. WHEN TO CUT FENCE POSTSperience teaches." It is diffe prove by argument why fence ; timber cut for other purposes, gust, will be more durable the at any other season. But known to many who are expe timber business that "powder the destruction by larvae of wo ing beetles, never occurs in hid oak cut in August; and that; logs cut in the summer will after being left several years woods, when those cut in the will often be seriously rotted farmers aver, as their experfence posts cut in Augusi will by many years others that a in the winter or in the spring we may not be able to explain son from any difference in the of the sap or the condition of itself at the two seasons it may to accept the fact as shown by ence, and get out the fence pe

possible, in the month of Aug

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS-

recent meeting of the Penns Board of Agriculture, an exc interesting paper was read by Stewart, of Murryville, Wests county, asserting that the jo dinary corn is rich in crys sugar; and he invited his fell bers to witness the process, feeted, and in practical oper ing the coming State fair. cognizes three distinct ols charine juices, the third those like maize and son not heretofore been general zed as distinct, containing best condition both cane ! nnervstallizable sugar, but reason of the defective mod ment heretofore resorted to !! practically uncrystalliz asserts: "The stems of lat in any of its many varietie at the proper stage of deve well as those of the different of sorghum, contain in gres ance a saccharine juice sean ed in richness by the su Louisiana." The sugar this process is the true cane sugar-not the worthless "corn sugar." al product of the immature Mr. S. says : "The yield o FACTS acre from a single crop

from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. to the average from the and the beet at their best, half the cost." Again bined sugar and grain crop the largest stemmed val corn should be grown." adduced enough to prompt " inquiry in regard to this in subject Mr. Le Duc, Com of Agriculture, two years 15 that Indian corn furnishes and Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from \$ to 10. a. m., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, p. m. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19,-tf.]