THE LAW OF TRESPASS.

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agricultural, Geo. W.Hlood, member from Indiana county, read a paper on this subject which is of such general interest that we have decided to publish it entire. A careful study of the paper will give our readers a very clear knowledge of the rights they possess under the law in regard to this subject. On account of its length and the demand on our space for other malter, we are compelled to divide the paper, but this will not detract from its

140fulness Trespass, in its largest and most ex-Lensive sense, signifies any transgression or offense against the law of nature, of society, or of the country in which we live, whether it relates to a man's person or his property. But in the limited and confined sense in which we are at present. to consider it, it signifies no more than an entry on another man's grounds. without a lawful authority, and in doing some damage, however inconsiderable. to his real property. For the right of property once established in lands, it ollows, as a necessary consequence, that his right must be exclusive. That is, the owner must have to himself the sole use and occupation of his soil. Every entry, therefore, thereon, without the owner's leave, and, especially, if contrary to his express order, is a trespass or transgression. The Roman laws seem to have made a direct prohibition neessary in order to constitute this injury. But the laws of England, justly considering that much inconvenience may happen to the owner before he has an opportunity to forbid the entry, has treated every entry upon another's land as an injury or wrong, for satisfaction of which an action of trespass will lie; for a but determines the quantum of that satisfaction by considering how far the offense was wilful or inadvertent, and by estimating the actual damage sustained: and the same may be said to be the law with us to-day ; That every entry upon land, in the occupation or possession of another, constitutes trespass, unless the act can be justified in the exercise of some legal or personal authority, or ingrateful perfume. corporeal right. If your land is not surrounded by an actual fence, the law incloses it with an imaginary inclosure, to pass which is to break and enter your close ; and every trespass upon hand is. in legal parlance, an injury to the land, dihough it consist merely in the act of walking over it, and no damage is done to the soil or grass. The mere act of breaking through the imaginary boundary constitutes an action of trespass, and is in violation of the right of property. though no actual damage be done, and where a person has a special privilege to enter upon lands, to make seizure of goods, and he exceeds his authority by breaking open the outer doors of your dwelling house, he is a trespasser ab initio, and all his subsequent acts are trespasses, and his position is then the same as that of any stranger, acting without any color of authority or justification whatever. The same is true of a person who has lawful authority to enter the lands for any purpose whatever, if he exceeds his authority by doing what he ought not to do or what he had no authority to do, or if he stay longer than he had a right to stay. If one man throws stones or rubbish, or materials of any kind, on the lands of another, he passer, and will be held respona pull into another mania yard, or to fix a spont so as to discharge water upon another man's land, or to suffer fifth to some through a boundary wall and to run over another's close or yard, withat his leave or premission, is a trespase unlass the right of way over the adjoining close, or a right to discharge water upon it, or a right for the passage of suste water and refuse through it has been gained. There is a distinction, lowever, oetween a direct forcible act of troopass and one which is merely con-If I erect a spout on my house so that the water turned into it from my premsee fulls directly upon the land of neighbor, this is a trespass; but if I erect a spoul so thirt the water first falls apon my own hand, and then escapes on he land of my neighbor, this is a not trespass, for it is lawful for me to erect a spoul on my own house so that the water falls upon my own land, and if Lexercise ordinary care to prevent from escaping on the land of my neigh bor, but after the water fails from the spout it runs upon his land. I caunot be accountable to him in the action of trespass. If I build my house with eaves rojecting over the land of my neighbor to that when the rain comes it fails upon his land, trespass in this instance will not lie against me therefor, for although I build my house with the caves projecting over onto the land of my eighbor, yet I did not cause the rain to fall, nor did it fall under my direction or control. The injury is not direct from the act, but in consequence of it. and a result, thereof, and for such injuries the law has provided an action on the case, but not trespass as the reme-dy, 130 N. Y., 400; 6 Cush., (Mass., 70.) THE FIRST BANKS .-- We are generally told in histories of banking, as, for instance, in that of Gilbert, that the First National Bank was that of Venice, founded in the year 1157, but I agree with Mr. McLood, that this institution was not at first in any sense a true bank. he state being deeply involved in debt, its creditors were formed into a corporition, and the debts made transferable, like our consols. It was not until 1587 last the institution began to take money on deposit. The depositors received credit on the bank's books equal to the setual weight of buillon placed there. which the bank undertook to keep innot in its vaults, and to repay the deesitors at any time or to transfer to my one class. The carliest real bank us that of Barcelona, founded in 1401. In this case the city funds ere made esponsible for any moneys intrusted to the bank, which not only received depositis, but exchanged money and disonated bills. The bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1600. The so called bank of St. George, at Genoa, dates such to 1407, but does not appear to azve done genuine banking businessjuntil 1685. The bank of Stockholm, which commenced in 100s, was the first bank in Europe to issue bank notes, which, until that time, were totally unknown in the West, although, as we have seen, they had long been in use in China. TIDES IN PLACE OF COAL -At the has meeting of the Liverpool Engineering Society a paper was read touching he probable exhaustion of coal, which the author advocated the substiation of the tides as a producer of moion which would outrival all other sources of mechanical power. A corespandent of the Builder, toe, is of the inion. A compressed air chamber filled by the tide at Brighton, for inmuce, would, he is confident, run an Emospheric railway, such as Brunel invented, from that place to London. If the titles could be thus utilized by all stanpe. our railways and factories-all the work now done by the steam engine could be performed by them, There would

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy,

and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its SEL MARTINE

original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambrie, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

IDNEY-WORT THE ONLY MEDICINE That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

beso greet organs are the natural cleans of the system. If they work well, bealth be perfect: if they become clogged, wiful discusses are sure to follow with TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

ounness, Hendache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipution and Piles, or Hidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rhen-

matic Pains and Aches, re developed because the blood is poisoned lod natural

POTATOES AND THE MOON.

WARNER'S Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. (Formerly Dr. Conig't Kinkey Core.) A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kiduey, Liver, and Urinary Diseases. re of Diabetes, call for War-But soft Diabetes Cure. But Soft Diabetes Cure. But For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Hidney and Liver Cure.

mer while growing. WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS. WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS. It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates very function to more heatthful scilon, and thus a benefit in all diseases. It curves Scrofalous and other Skin Erup-ions and Diseases, including Caucers, Ui-ers, and other Sores. Dyspepsia. Weakness of the Stomach. Constipation, Distinces, General Debil-ty, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is inequaled as an appetizer and explutation inc. Bottles of two sizes prices, 50c, and \$1.00. WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevent Epiteptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Pros ation brought on by accessive drink, over-ork, mental shocks, and other causes. Powerfal as it is to stop pain and soche dis-tibed Nerves, it never injures the system, hether taken in small or large doses. Hottles of two sizes; prices, 50e. and \$1.00. to write about just now.

or April.

to do with it.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS WARNER'S SAFE PILLS Are an immediate and active stimulus for a torpid liver, and cure costiveness, presents. All-iounness, Billos Diar-times, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate the piller entre same mail dose for thermus wark frie Softs a ber. Warner's hife Encedies are ind by programs a businers is AFE PILLS SAFE PILLS H. H. Warner & Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y. READ! Transfor Pampian Testingunials

BEST IN THE WORLD !

ST HARALER BRAND 3

SALERATUS Which is the same thing.

Impure Bi-Carb Soda or Saleratus Impure Bi-Carb South of Salerhum which is the same thing is of a slight. by dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM ANDHAMMER" BRAND

will show the difference. See that your Saleratus and Bak-ing Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTAN-CES used for food.

Housekeepers who prefer bread made with yeast, will improve its quality, make it rise better and preventit from souring. by adding one-half to appoint of Church & Co.'s Soda or Baleratus. Ensure and not use too much. The use of this with sour mult, in preference to Baking New der cares twenty times its cost. See one pound package for valuable informs-

The attention of the public has been Having made quite a specialty growing potatoes for the last thirty years. I attracted of late to the large tracts of have had ample opportunity to look in- land owned and worked by capitalists to the peculiarities of their growth, and in the Northwestern States. This has they have often been very striking. One given many the idea that the tendency farmer will report that his best yields of American farming is in this direction. are obtained by planting one or two eyes in a hill, while another could only success of farming on an immense scale get his maximum crop by planting large would indeed increase the number of whole potatoes, and still others, some such experiments in the newer and unyears, really do get better results by occupied States, and this, perhaps, will planting whole small potatoes than from be the result. The business stagnation large ones cut as they usually are. One the last few years which has kept capitman I know planted part of a field with alists from investing in other enterprises a machine and part by hand, all from has naturally turned their attention to the same pile of seed and all the same farming. By securing large tracts of day. Those planted by the machine cheap lands, and keeping them under did much the best—so much that their the plow for wheat, a large apparent superiority showed very plainly all sum- profit is made. The first plowing superiority showed very plainly all sumbreaking the prairie sod-is expensive;

Some years we will see those planted but after that wheat can be grown for extremely late doing the best, while in several years with little expense, exceptother years those only do well that are planted earliest. All of these, and is done by machinery, and with as small many more, are the peculiarities that I a number of men as possible. Self-bind have noticed about the growth of pota- ing reapers diminish the labor of harvest toes, and in every case, by investigation, ing. Thrashing is done in the field, and a good reason could be assigned plainly the straw is burned on the ground to get it out of the way. Of course the soil is in accordance with the principles of their growth. I might state these rea- rapidly exhausted, but the owners have sons here, but that is not what I intend taken the cream of fertility and made it pay for the land two or three or more In The Farmer of Dec. 27, J. E. Mey- times before they throw it aside as

ers says he always sought to plant pota- worthless, toes in the dark of the moon, in March As far as maintaining fertility is concerned this policy is the one always The question before us then is, "Is adopted in new countries. Heretofore the growth of potatoes affected by the with occasional exceptions the newer phases of the moon ?" March and April | States have been occupied by actual setare good months in which to plant po- tlers who came to build homes and betatoes, but has the phase of the moon come permanent residents of the comanything to do with it? Thousands of monwealth. To be sure for a time they farmers, utterly disregarding the moon, unduly exhaust the fertility of their have planted, if it so happened in any lands; but when the farm is comparaother quarter of that luminary, and have tively small this process is always stopobtained equally good crops when the ped sooner than when the farms are unnatural conditions of growth were equal- duly large. The small farmer is comly good. This fact leads us to disre- pelled to maintain a higher state of fergard the restriction to one phase of the tility because he has fewer acres from moon. Even if the moon had ever so which to defray family and incidental much to do with the growth of potatoes, expenses. With a large farm a small

we could not regulate its influence by profit will maintain itsowner in a fluence; planting in one particular quarter, for but on a small farm the utmost must be there is no assurance that this is the made from every acre. time they will commence to grow. That It is therefore for the public interest might have been in the old of the pre- in more ways than one that the tenden- 0 vious moon, or they may not commence cy to monopolize large tracts of land in to grow for two or three weeks after few hands should be discouraged. The planting. The mere planting has little more small farmers there are in the country the greater number of indepen-I have never seen a failure of this crop dent freeholders, who are security for charged to planting in the wrong phase the perpetuity of popular liberties.

of the moon, or a good crop attributed Large farmers require an increased to planting in the right phase, but what number of dependents who cannot have either result could be traced to natural the same interest in the future of the causes, easily explained, But after all country as the owners of its soil .- Counmy experience, I would advise planting try Gentleman. in the dark of the moon if the land was in the best order then ; if not, work at CHINESE FARMERS .- We doubt if a

it till it is in the best order, even if you happier race exists than the Chinese have to plant in the new of the moon .--farmers and peasantry. The farms are H. Ires in Practical Farmer. small, and so the farmers are not weal-

STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS .-- A Madison county (Ky.) hog that had its nose smashed by a timber goes about with a cob, stick or stone in its mouth to facilitate breathing.

A young woman in Glen Cove, L. I., has a hen that sings "Hold the Fort" with all the unction of Widow Van Cott. She has only to start the air, dress plainly, and are industrious, withwhen the pullet joins in and sings along out being in any way oppressed. with her to the end, following the notes and minding all the rests.

Two pickerel were jumping out of the



being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercontile business and give it his undiveded attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS ATPRICESSOLOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware, Oneensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c. Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER, which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

If A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the cree-tion of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seckers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest ; rices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce. I have thrown open my large and commodious stallie for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopefor rooms future ones I remain as over.

N. J. FREIDHOFF.



THE CHINCHBUG.

FIELDE

The following synopsis of a teror the chinchbug by Dr. Cyrus The President of the Illinois University member of the United States F logical Commission, which has been prepared, gives its history acters and habits, and the means stroying it or counteracting its h He says the chinchbug (b) ous say) is unquestionably the m midable insect pests with which farmers within the wheat-proarea of the United States have a

tend. The locusts of the West are the creatures of this class whose int tion causes more sweeping dest than that of this diminutive and ingly insignificant insect. from this insect in Illinois atone in was estimated at \$4,000,000 an ave of \$4.70 to every man, woman and then living in the State, It the maximum of its development summer of 1864, in the extension and corn fields of the valley of sissippi, and in that single yes fourths of the wheat and one-ball com crops were destroyed the many extensive districts, c almost the entire Northwest estimated loss of more than \$100 in currency. The course of their a est ravages is in a belt in I about a line with the juncti and Missouri, and taking in a curs ponding part of Southern Laws and M braska and of Northern Misour Kansas. The loss by chinchburg a State of Illinois in 1871 was upward \$10,500,000, and taking an equal amon in Iowa and Missouri, and again equal amount in Indiana, Kanasa braska and Wisconsin, the loss into States alone from this one species of sect was upward of \$30,000,000

As the species appear to have a use mum of development about even years, the foregoing estimates Thomas thinks, reader it probable ; the annual loss to the nation by its ation averages \$20,000.000. The in first appeared in Illinois in 1849, hd in 1847, in Indiana and Wiscourt 1854 and in 1871 over the entire No west. Of natural agencies which as in their destruction, Dr. Thomas s that the chinchbug has no such nor less enemies as those that pursue army worm, plant lice, etc. There few insects that prey upon them. not sufficiently numerous to make material impression on the vast has of these invaders of our grain field The most efficient of these aids ment ed is the herpostor cinctus, or he ug, and the frog. Professor Rose resses the belief that the destruction he frog by draining their anto haunts is one reason why the chinch multiplies as rapidly as it does in a seasons, and Dr. Fitch is mention suggesting the idea of sprinkling. artificial remedies given by D Baron, State Entomologist of 11 and quoted by Dr. Thomas, are : 1. The plan of sowing grain see in the spring as to get in advance their depredations. 2. The attempt to save a part of D crop by preventing the migration -

KIDNEY-WORT evils will be banished; negle out will live but to suffer. Is have been cured. Try it and yo is more to the number. Take will once more gladden your hear and health will once more gladden your heart. Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back ? Why bear such distress from Con-stipation and Piles ? Why be so fearful because of dis-ordered urine ? Ernstr. Wear will cure you. Try a pack are st once and he satisfed. at once and be estisted It is a dry regetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine. Druggist has it, or will get if for wist upon Lawing it. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, BICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt

TETTER'S

BITTERS

her manifestation or For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally,

mononumenenen HOP BITTERS HOP BITTERS HOP BITTERS NOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS If you are simply treak and low rated Is may save your life. It has saved hudreds. Hop Couch Corners the amount, and consoled best. Ask children, Tax Hop Del for Stormach, Liver and Klinner, its appender to all others. Ourse by adversion. It is performed to a second children, Carra by adversion II the perform. Ask deverying the C. Is an absolute and irreshtable enter for devaluation, use of Matter and any demogratic Hop Sites 21(2), Co., Rechard, N. 3. miniminiminimumumum

FUIT AT CAUSE

HUMAN MISERY. a Scaled Envelope. Price & Cen. A Lecture on the Nature, Frentment and Radical sminni Weakness, or Spermatorrhoss, in Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Im Nervous Debility, and Impediments p ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of

that the swill consequences of Self Abute may be effectually removed without medicine, and without daugerous surglesi operations, housies, rings, in-struments, or evolutes; pointing out a mode of ener-at once cormin and effectual, by which every suf-ferer, no mainer what his condition may be, may even himself checks. clicaply, privately and radically. criter will prove a boon to thousands

int free, under seal, in a plain cavelone, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York ; Fost Office Box 4585. Jan. 9, 1980. -601.

DR. M. J. BUCK.



SYRUP! 40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. Pronounced by all to be the most FLEAS- one paw and playing on it with the oth-ANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy Now in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, she drinks it. hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat,

whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOT-TLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the the cow stopped the battle by throwing power to impart benefit that cassor be had both dogs over a bluff. They returned from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle. The dogs then sneaked away.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also high ly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. turned. October 24, 1879, -15.

PORTABLE

ENGINES AND SAWMILLS

FOR THE BEST Portable ENGINES and SAWMILLS in the market, as well as for descriptive estalogues

and prices, address disordered sondition of the bounds and kidney white end of the GRIFFITH & WEDGE, long-long enough for cases sometimes-ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

> A LARGE NUMBER OF THESE ENGINES AND MILLS grow, but do they grow as children do, Are now in use in Pennsylvonia, and are giving entire satisfaction. They also manufacture grow on the inside or outside? How STATIONERY ENGINES AND BOILERS | does an icicle start ?? But to answer this Of from 4 to 150 Horse Power.

GRIFFITH & WEDGE.

A GOOD PLANE to make memory we have been to make memory we have a set of the caves, to begin with. Icicles form then after a thaw, when the weather sets in cold and the temper-meters are another provided to set with memory and the transfer of water arrive at the edge of the caves, or "the impring off these" and the temper-ature is below freezing. As the drops of water arrive at the edge of the caves, or "the impring off these" and the temperpresided as a mightly whole, thus securing to each starsholder all be schemistere of the largest spectrum. Suproves profits are livided monthly. Any annual from \$250 as 5,000 security is a spectrum of the largest spectrum of the spectrum of the schemister of the the schemister of the spectrum of the spectrum. The spectrum of the the schemister of the spectrum of the spectrum is a spectrum of the spectrum is a spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum is a spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum is a spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum is a spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum of the rest spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum is a spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum of the spectrum is the spectrum of the spectrum is the spectrum of the pit working by Messre, Lawrence & Co. " The spectrum of spectrum of the spectrum of LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. T.

SMORE THE Little Builder Cigar, in size and length by the constant freez-One Hundred for \$2.00; 3 ATLING (3UN.....\$2.00; HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.25; BUILDER ther Brands from \$2.60 up belivered to any address in he U.S., post paid, on re-

M. J. DOUGHERTY, s "Green Book," & z. The world renowned anthon, in this admirable 12-12 Sole Man'fr, 484 Penn Ave., Fittsburg, Pa. DR. M. R. B. CREERY, Surgeon Den- sticks, but they are not good, -American

Agriculturist.

D.R. M. R. B. CREERY, Surgeon Den-list, having located in the of-free and residence owned and recent-ly completed by Dr. J. J. Catinan, re-spectfully tenders his professional errites to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. See A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. See Anzesthet-less carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [5-30, 70, -tf.]

those of higher rank. They have small water near Babylon, L. I., trying to feet, as usual, but they are not confined catch swallows, and only one fish was to the house, or prevented from looking seen to fall back into the water. On on and speaking to strangers, as are the rowing out to the spot it was found that higher classes. If a stranger enters the the smaller one had jumped into the court of the house unexpectedly, he will larger one's mouth and killed it. Both see a number of ladies, both old and together weighed twenty-two pounds. young, sitting in the verandah, all in-Mrs. Augustus W. Brooks, of East dustriously employed on some work-Elliott, Me., has a cat thirteen years old which walks around the room on her spinning, sewing or embroidering, and one probably engaged in culinary operhind legs only, dances, turns somerations; and if the stranger be an unsaults, goes through the motions of known foreigner, the whole will rise

olding a jewsharp to her month with suddenly and disappear like a convey of doves, overturning wheels, stools, and er, kisses her paw to visitors, and holds any thing that may be in their way. a saucer of milk on her fore legs while "This," says a writer on Chinese cus toms, "was a frequent scene in my earlier Two dogs, a bull and a Newfoundland, visits, but it gradually wore off when it were having a fierce fight in a field at was found that I was a civilized being Haymaker, N. Y., and a cow was looklike themselves. Those same ladies, ing on. Neither dog getting worsted, afterward, would often ask me to sit down, and even set a chair for me and

bring me a cup of tea with their own to the fight, and the cow hurled one of hands; and while I drank my tea they the dogs to the top of the bluff, and the would go on with their work, laughing other a dozen feet in another direction. and talking as freely as if I had been a thousand miles away. On the edge of a slate quarry a thrush had made her nest. It was so close to danger that when the rock was blasted wheat grain is a fruit consisting of a a piece of the falling slate came almost into the nest. Af the ringing of a bell seed and its coverings. All the middle part of the grain is occupied by large,

the bird saw the men run. She left the nest too, and after the explosion she rethin cells, full of a powdery substance, which contains all the starch of the This the thrush continued to do whenever a blast was fired. The wheat. Outside of the central starchy men rang the bell to hoax the bird, but mass is a single row of squarish cells she only peeped over the nest, and as the men did not run, settled down in nitrogenus, that is, flesh-forming matter. Beyond this again there are

six thin coats or coverings, containing much mineral matter, both of potash How ICICLES ARE MADE .---- If a per-son, upon looking out of the window, and phosphate. The outermost coat is of but little value. The mill products say-as he might at this hourof these coverings of the seed are pe-"What large icicles are forming on the eaves of the barn!" one could tell pretty culiarly rich in nutriment, and fine flour is robbed of a large percentage of valuawell what the weather is, and has been. What are icicles? Perhaps some of you ble and nutritions food. Middlings not only contain more fibrin and mineral matter than fine flour, but also more fat. The fibrous matter, or outer coat, which usually more or less ridged and rough, tapering down to a pretty sharp pointis indigestible, forms one-sixth of the bran, but not one-hundredth of the fine everybody knows what icicles are !" flour. Wheat contains the greatest How are they formed ? Some say they quantity of gluten and the smallest of starch; ye, a medium proportion of both, while in barley, oats and corn the grow on the inside or outside? How largest proportion of starch and the question, is the weather freezing or smallest of gluten are to be found. In thawing when these hanging sticks of practice 100 pounds of flour make from ZANESVILLE, OMO ice begin to form ? Freezing of course : 133 to 137 pounds of bread, a good averbut there must be water running down age being 136 pounds; hence a barrel of 197 pounds should yield 266 one-pound

> ONIONS .- From our own experience and the observation of others, says the or "the jumping off place," they became Scientific American, we can fully indorse so cold that they cannot jump, but bethe testimony of the St. Louis Miller on come solid. Along come some more the healthful properties of the above drops and spread out over those that esculent. Lung and liver complaints have gone before and have frozen stiff, are certainly benefited, often cured, by and become a thin film of ice, but the a free consumption of onions, either tendency to run down causes the stick cooked or raw. Colds yield to them like of forming ice to lengthen out toward magic. Don't be afraid of them. Taken the ground by the water running nown at night all offense will be wanting by morning, and the good effect will amply and freezing at the end. The water keeps coming down, and as it strikes the compensate for the trifling annoyance. Taken regularly they greatly promote ice of the icicle it runs along, a film freezing all the time. Thus it increases the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling ing of layers of water on the outside. down the juice of onions to a syrup, and If the temperature is but just a little taken as a medicine answers the purpose below the freezing point, the icicle will very well, but fried, roasted or boiled be longer and more siender than when onions are better. Onions are a very the change of weather is sudden and cheap medicine, within everybody's cold severe-they will then be quite reach, and they are not by any means as "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a short and "stubbed." Some children are very fond of eating these cold hard neglect of their use may necessitate.

loaves.

THE LICKED YELLOW DOG .- "The Licked Yellow Dog; or, the Mastiff's Revenge," might be the title of a dime novel written on JUICE OF THE TOMATO PLANT AN the basis of an incident in Dayton, O., as instructive and useful as anything mentioned INSECTICIDE.- A writer in the Deutsche Zeitung states that he last year had an by Lindsey in his new book on the lower an-imals. The mastiff in question was old and opportunity of trying a remedy of destoothless, but had been a good fighting dog in his day, and still loved a fight. He was dozing on his master's front porch one day troying green flies and other insects which infest plants. It was not his own discovery, but he found it among other

SO TAKE OUR ADVICE, AND BUY YOUR CLOTHING NOW. AND FROM US, AT THE





Don't forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance that GODFREY WOLF HAS INAUGURATED AT HIS "PALACE OF FASHION NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, ALTOONA, PA., WHAT THERE IS IN WHEAT. - The A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE **OVERCOATS & WINTER CLOTHING** Cenerally, AT COST AND LESS THAN COST. filled with yellowish material, very rich Call Early and Get First Choice and Best Bargains!



-AND MANUFACTURER OF----

The muthod of dest ects by burning cornstallio and rubbish in which they are suppose hibernate.

bugs from one field to moduler by in:

rows or kerosene oil

4. The prevention of their breed serious extent by abstaining (cultivation of those grains which they chiefly subsist.

Dr. Thomas suggests burning the infected fields in the winter a best means of destroying them. II he also suggests; Dr. Thomas des by saving that clean form he best under all circumstauces opted as a rule will tend ward preventing the increase no of chinchbugs, but of all other injo insects. He also believes in diverfarming. Massing crops in incom bodies, and cultivating the same the year after year tend to increase the sects that feed on these crops.

HOW TO TREAT & BROKEN LD. ANIMAL .--- Place the creature in a ith its breast against a manper height to allow it to feed and uld across the stall, under the an between its front and hind logs a Cover this with coarse ha padded with straw the shape of its This platform should be of a height vill enable the creature to stand its uninjured legs and barely the padded platform. Then longitudinal partition the whole the stall, running between and from the ground up to the p built across the stall, While mal is standing on its sound ut under the injured one a ho deep ; then set the leg in a proter bandage. By so doing your animal standing on its legs and unable to put any web the injured one by reason of the vation under it. It will soon its extend its sound legs and bear its or a portion of it, on the padd form, and will require no further The only injury that could occur i broken leg would be from striking sideways against the partition that arates the leg; on the right side of

body from that on the left. Under the old method of slinging mals to take the weight off their b Hmbs, many of them died from disp ment of their vital organs caused b pressure. Under this method the pressure is occasioned by the attent the animal to rest its well limbs; co quently, when the pain from procauses inconvenience, it will at stand upon the well legs. This me of building platforms under the b of animals to enable them to obtain without lying down, could be utility shipboard. In this case it, of com yould not require the longitunting pe

THE ASH THEE, -- In the Highl of Scotland, at the birth of a chill nurse takes a branch of the ash one end of which she puts into the in and, while it is burning, receives it spoon the sap which onzes from the er end ; this she gives to the ch be mingled with its first food. supposed to impart wonderful vitt in King's county, Ireland, near Ken church, is a famous ash, the trunk which is twenty-one feet ten inches circumference. When a functal of of the peasantry passes by this tree. ion pauses, and the body is lown for a few minotes, while all effe few words of prayer. Then each percasts a stone to increase the heap wh been accumulated over its TO This is imagined to ben HEATING and COOKING STOVES lead and the living. There is an interest saying, that "a serpent wor ather creep into the fire than over wig of an ash tree." Cowley, entroit ating various prodigies, says: "On the wild ash's tops, with bats and owis, With all night, opinious and nateral towis,

