a height, but leaning actually more fourteen feet out of the perpendic-It is composed of eight separate tories, and forms a cylinder, surroundd near the ground with a wall, and with half columns and arches. On each ier above this we have arches, leaving open galleries between them and the ylindrical body. Three of the stories ucline equally with the ground story, where the lowest rows of pillars are sunk into the earth; the fourth story is but little rectified; the fifth and sixth are in one line, but inclined at an angle to the work below; the seventh is very nearly erect. The tower is mounted by 355 stairs, which are remarkably dislocateo, and give one the sort of feeling of walking on the ladder of a ship in a rolling sea. In fact, the whole inclination of the tower has been caused by a settlement of the foundations in the oft soil, in which water-springs occur everywhere at the depth of six or eight feet. That this has been the cause is evident, not only from the fact that the Observatory, in the next street, has also declined from the perpendicular, as well as a neighboring belfry, but we have also a sort of record of the alteration, for there are frescoes on the wall of the Campo Santo, a neighboring cemetery, which were executed about the year 1300, and which give a representation of the well-known tower, but a perfectly upright position. So that it appears to quite clear that the inclination has

action of springs and the consequent settlement of the structure. Equally remarkable for their great inclination from the perpendicular are the two watch-towers of Bologna. They were probably erected by private families for purposes of defence. One of them, the Torre degli Asinelli, is a very slender tower, more than 300 feet high, composed of work of different periods, though begun probably about 1109. It is ascended by 500 steps, and leans out from the base as much as three feet two inches according to a measurement taben many years ago. It does not seem to have been injuriously affected by the great earthquake, but to have settled into its present state soon after its erection. The other, the Torre degli Garisendi, is only 140 feet in height, but leans six and a half feet towards the south and one and a half feet to the east. It is a thicker tower, and the fact of its settlement is proved by the inclination of the courses of bricks and the position of the holes for the timbers of the floors. A few feet at the top of the tower, like the top story of the Pisa tower, are quite erect, and were probably added at a later period, after a fall

taken place gradually since that date, by

the erasion of the ground through the

of the upper portion had occurred. Saragossa, in Spain, gives us another instance of these isolated and leaning The Torre Nuevo was erected in 1594, of brick, and is ascended by 280 steps. It leans over considerably towards the church, which is on the opposite side of the street. In this case it has been supposed that the foundations sank during its erection, and that the architect carried on his work, counterbalancing the weaker side in order to give it due stability.

Besides the above-mentioned cases there are many others on the Continent as, for example, the belfry of St. Mary Tibernica, at Venice, at Revenna, and others between Ferrare and Venice. most of them being isolated bell-towers connected with cathedrals, like the Domstoren at Utrecht, which is the belfry for the Domskerk. In fact, we may say that there are very few buildings indeed of any antiquity, in any part of the world, which do not lean out of the perpendicular, if they are sufficiently ofty to depress the foundation by their weight, and to make it manifest to the eye by their height or slender proportions. The monument in London is a case in point, for it is by no means quite erect; and many other towers and spires in England, and especially in Norfolk and Suffolk, will be found to be more or less inclined from the upright position, We will give some examples which we have come across in our travels.

Some instances are evidently cases of settlement. Thus, if we stand beneath the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, we shall notice that the pillars near the entrance to the choir have been bent by the weight of the masonry, and are now propped by inverted arches of fifteenth century work, and of great elegance .-In fact, the spire here was an addition not contemplated by the original architect, and its weight has bent the two western piers twenty-three inches out of the perpendicular. No further settlement has, however, been detected dur- from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold ing the last 200 years, when the test of plumb-line was repeated in 1858 .-The Temple Church at Bristol, near the railway station, has its tower separated from the church, and leaning, from a similar settlement, nearly four feet out of the perpendicular. Other instances of settlement and leaning of the tower occur in Spalding, Surfleet, and Weston, in the Lincolnshire Fens, and at Beer | R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Hackett, in Dorsetshire. The latter tower is seen from the railway, near Yetminster station; but we understand that the church is soon to be restored, and the tower re-erected.

In some cases it is said that the inclination of the building has been produced by lightning. Under this head we may mention the steeple of Glasgow Cathedral, which was struck in 1757, and that of Linthwaite in Yorkshire, struck in 1835. It is remarkable that some of the many crocketed pinnacles which adorn All Souls' College, in Oxford, are bent away, and this is said to be due to the passage of electricity down them, which has twisted them out of their original

Not a few instances occur where the deflection of the spire has been produced by the warping of unseasonable timber. as is the case at Lowestoft. But the most remarkable example of this kind, and the most striking case in England of a leaning spire, is that of Chesterfield. The structure is 250 feet high, and leans six feet towards the south and four and a half towards the west. In a paper read before the Institute of British Architects in 1855, we are told that the timber had evidently been used in green state, and that the oak planks supporting the framework of the spire were much decayed in consequence on one side (probably the southwest or rainy side), and that the sun had thus warped the timber and made the spire crooked. There is, indeed, a legend among the

townspeople to account for the distortion. Several towers owe their leaning propensities to the effect of accidents .-Thus, the tower of Caerphilly Castle, in Glamorganshire, built about 1220, is only seventy feet high, and yet is eleven feet out of the perpendicular. This was occasioned by the explosion of hot metal in water at the siege in 1326, and it is a remarkable instance of the care and skill with which both architects and builders in those days did their work, for the tower is now kept from falling altogether, not so much by the stability of its base, as by the wonderful strength of the cement used, which has made it like a mass of solid stone. Bridgnorth Castle, in Shropshire, and Corfe Castle. in Dorsetshire, are similar examples





LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints. This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of egetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Com-pound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hun, dred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will tes tify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians is

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoes, Irregular and painful Menstruction, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the con sequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterusin an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and bost remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor, it removes faintness, datalency, de-stroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness

It cures Bloating, Readaches, Nervous Prostration General Debility Steeplessness, Depression and Indi-gestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by It willnt all times, and under all circumstan ces, act in harmony with the law that governs the For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound

is unsurpassed. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00. Six bettles for \$5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphiet. Address as above Mention this paper.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpinity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. For sale by GEO, A. KELLY & Co., General

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

and the KIDNEYS.

combined action gives it won-

THE BOWELS.

lerful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organi

become clogged or torpid, and isonous humors are therefore forced

causing free action of these organ

Why Suffer Billions pains and aches I
Why termented with Piles, Constitution I
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys I
Why andure nervous or sich headaches I
Why have sleepless nights I

Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in

ealth. His a dry, regetable compound on

one package will make six quaof Medicine.

Get it of your Drugglid, he will order to

WELLS, SIGNARDOON & CO., Proprietors, (Wallend post poll.) Burlington, Va.

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

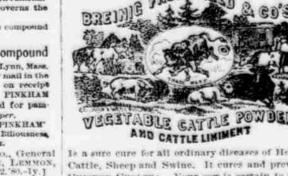
tor billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this

fain in the Mick, Dimness of Vision, Premature and Age, and many other diseases that lead to In-

and restoring their power to throw of

nto the blood that should be expelled

THE LIVER.



SAFE BITTERS
SAFE NEWVINE

READ!

Is a sure cure for all ordinary diseases of Horses Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents CHICKEN CHOLERA. Your cow is certain to yield 25 TER CENT, MORE AND BETTER MILK AND BUTTER. STOCK FATTENS ON ONE-FOURTH LESS

WARNER'S

ials of the highest order in proof

e statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for WarSafe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other
ss, call for Warner's Safe Hidney

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

ss and Diseases, including Cancers, as and other Szres.

yapepsis. Weakness of the Stomach, ostipation, Dizziness, General Debillete, are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

active stimulus for a stiveness pyspepsia, Bil-iousness, Billous Diar-rhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.

spanil dozen for therough work, Price 25 etc. a bet, Warner's Safe firmedies are sold by Bruggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet

Being in possession of a large number of excel lent testimonials, I subjoin a few: I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a First-class thing.—George Bosts, Germantown, Pa. 1 have used two packs of your Cattle Powder on my caw and chickens. The row wave NEARLY TWICE THE GLANTIES OF MILE She did before. My chickens were dying, but were CURED IMMEDIATE-LY after I had used the powder. after I had used the powder. Yours, truly, Jonas Pasoun, Datlas, N. C. I have used your Cattle Powder and must say it a the best for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Tried it in poultry for many complaints, with styriss in cyany case.—Jon. Weavin, Berrysville, Pa. Last summer you sent me a puckage of your pow-der which I gave to my poultry, and have not had one droopy turkey or chicken since.—Mrs. Ws. KNAPP, Orange, N. Y.



MAKE YOUR

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEAS-ANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy now in use

for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, Composed of roots and herbs that are specially healthful, giving tone and vigor to the system. It is nutritious, an excellent preventive of Summer Complaints, a Tonie, and a Blood Puritier. It is cooling and refreshing without being stimulating. Endorsed by Physicians and Temperance Advocates. I have tried Ascheolach & Miller's Birch Beer, and consider it superior to any article of the kind I ever tried.—James Losawall, Ceylon Spice Mills, 147 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. Having tried Ascheolach & Miller's Birch Beer, I regard it as an excellent Summer Drink, My neighbors think likewise. Success to it, G. W. Schoch, Pub. Telegraph, Millinburg, Union Co., Pa. whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOT-TLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives reiief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be Bad by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle. SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also high

ly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, proprietors, 3d & Callowhill Sts., Phila and all diseases of the stomach and liver. iphia, Pa. June 25, 1880,-1y. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. M. R. B.
ensburg. Pa., respectfully informs
all persons interested that he will
visit Loretto professionally on the
first Monday of each month; Chest
Springs on the day following—Tuesday: Carrolltown on the second Monday of each month, and
Wilmore on the fourth Monday of each month.

E All persons needing dental work will do well
to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish full
or partial sets of teeth and perform all other operations pertaining to my profession in a satisfactory
manner and at the lowest possible prices. nanner and at the lowest possible prices.
[4-21, 80,-4f,] M. R. B. CREERY, D. D. S.

Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap. THE MARVEL OF THE ACE.

Persian INSECT POWDER (Aschenbach & Miller's.) Reaches, anis, bugs, moths, garden worms, etc., fall victims to its deadly effects immediately upon coming in contact with it. It is truly the genuine Persian, the flowers being imported direct, then ground and prepared at our laboratory under our own supervision, so that we can guarantee its ab-solute freedom from adulteration. Bruggists and country storekeepers sell it. Wholesale Depot, N. W. Corner ad and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia.

or Dyspersia Medicine, a vegetable compound whose virtues has stood the test of 40 years, is inmitible in the cure of Dyspersia, General Debility, Chronic Weskness of Lunzs, Spicen and Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, pains in the Stomach. Back and Chest, Parlimarly adjecting cive for sufficiency of the patient may be. Trice, 75-cts. Sold by Druggists, [7-9, 80,-1y.]

DR. M. J. BUCK

DR. M. J. BUCK, PHYSICIAN A PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Office and residence on rout-central street, near Elecenth avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, r. M. Special attention paid to Dis-eases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19,-tf.]

JOHN MURPHY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

sanity or Constitution, and a Fremature Grave,

20 Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by until to everyone. 22 The
Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1
per package or six packages for \$5, or will be sent
free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
The Gray Reflicine Co.
Mechanics Hook, Dermort, Mich.

20 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
EMENSITY OF A. M.
Keim, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly
opposite the Bintr House. Night calls should be
made at the office.

M. F. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

LIEY PICKLE. one gallon of green tomatoes, I weive onions Six green peppers, Three qts. of chopped cabbage, Half pint grated horse-radish, Half pint white mustard seed,

Chop the tomatoes fine, sprinkle with salt and let them stand twenty-four hours; drain off the liquor and throw it away, then add the onions, peppers and eabbage chopped fine, horse-radish and mustard-seed, black pepper, cloves to taste, cover with cold vinegar, and cover tightly. This makes a large quantity; half the rule can be used.

CORN OYSTERS. -Eighteen ears of corn, One cup of milk, Teaspoonful of salt, Teaspoonful of pepper, One egg,

Ingredients - Pears,

Cut the raw corn from the cob, mix with it the milk, salt, pepper, egg well beaten, and flour enough to make a stiff patter; drop from a large spoon into boiling lard, and fry a nice brown. PEAR MARMALADE.

Essence of cloves. Take the skin from the pears and boil them till very tender; weigh them; take half their weight in sugar, put it in a saucepan with a little water, and boil it, skimming it well, boil till a thick syrup is made, then add the pulp of the pears, and a few drops of essence of cloves. When cold it is ready for use, and is very nice for filling tartlets.

PEACH CHARLOTTE. Ingredients-Fine ripe peaches, Fresh sponge cake, One pint of cream.

Line the bottom and sides of your dish with slices of fresh sponge cake or delicate cake; pare ripe peaches, cut them in halves, sprinkle with sugar, and fill your dish with them. Whisk the cream (sweetened); as the froth rises take it off, pile it on the peaches, and send to the table before it falls. PICKLED DAMSON PLUMS.

Ingredients-One peck of plums, Seven pounds of sugar, One and a-half pts. of vinegar, Nine spoonfuls whole cloves, Nine spoonfuls of allspice.

Make a syrup of the vinegar and sugar, add the spices, then put in the plums, which should be pricked with a straw or small tined fork, boil over a hot fire one hour and a-half, and stir constantly; put in closely-covered jars. PRESERVED PEACHES.

Ingredients-Six pounds of peaches, Three pounds of sugar. Take the best free-stone peaches, parc, stone and quarter them; strew the sugar, which should be the best coffee crushed, over the peaches, and set them away in a covered dish for several hours. then put them in a preserving kettle and boil very slowly for an hour or even more, skimming them well,-Godey's

BREAD-MAKING IN SPAIN.

The bread in the south of Spain is de-

Lady Book for August.

licious; it is as white as snow, close as The pack I got from you last winter CURENTHE care, and yet very light; the flour is most admirable, for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded. Spruce Vale, Ohio. cake, and yet very light; the flour is lows: From large, long panniers filled with wheat, they take out a handful at a time, sorting it most carefully and expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain into another basket. This done, the wheat is ground between two circular stones, as it was ground in Egypt two thousand years ago: the requisite retary motion being given by a blind-folded mule, which passes around and around with untiring patience, a bell being attached to his neck, which, as long as he is in movement tinkles on : and when it stops he is urged to his duty by the shout of "arra mula" from some one within hearing. When ground, the wheat is sifted through three seives, the last of these being so fine that only the pure flour can pass through it; this is of a pale apricot color. The bread is made in the evening. It is mixed with sufficient water, with a little salt in it, to make into dough; a very small quantity of leaven or yeast in one batch of household bread, as in Spain, would last a week for the six or eight donkey loads of bread they send every day from their oven. The dough made, it is put into sacks and carried on the donkeys' backs to the oven in the centre of the village, to bake it immediately after kneading On arriving there the dough is divided into portions weighing three pounds apiece. Two long, narrow wooden tables on tressels are then placed down the room, and a curious sight may be seen. About twenty men, bakers, come in and range themselves on one side of the table. A lump of dough is handed to the nearest, which he begins kneading and knocking about with all his might for about three or four minutes, and then passes it on to his neighbor, who does the same, and so on successively until all have kneaded it, when it becomes as soft as new putty and ready for the oven. Of course, as soon as the first baker has handed the first lump to his neighbor, another lump is given to him, and so on until the whole quantity of dough is kneaded by them all. The bakers' wives and daughters shape the loaves for the oven, and some of them are very small. They are baked immediately. Colorado Farmer.

THE TURNIP CROP.-There is no crop that the farmer puts in the ground that pays him better than the turnip, We are aware that with some persons it is looked upon as of little account; but it has never received the consideration to which it is really entitled; and those who turn up their noses at it are not genuine farmers. It is a crop moreover that is put in at a time when the hurrying work of the season is over; when it occupies ground that has already been used for something else. The cultivation, also, say of from one or two acres of turnips involves comparatively little labor. The crop, too, is harvested in November, when there is almost no other labor on the farm to interfere with it, As to the variety of seed to sow, we believe there is no turnip equal to the

Purple-top. A top-dressing of bone manure is almost indispensible to an abundant crop. For early crop take the Early Flat Dutch and sow broadcast, and now is the time. The Purple-top for the regular farm crop. This should be sowed in drills thirty feet apart, and when the turnips are the size of a hickory-nut, thin out to eight or ten inches apart in the row. They very seldom fail affording a satisfactory crop. crop can be put in the first half of Aug-Where land is a little short, sow among the corn at the last working. They will not interfere in the least with that crop, generally, and very little when

Be sure always to procure seed from established seed-houses of reputation, and use that grown here instead of in Europe, if you wish the best and safest article. - Germantown Telegraph.

To CRIMP the hair take a little gum

arabic and put it into just enough boil-ing water to dissolve it. When dissolved add enough alcohol to make it somewhat thin. Let this stand all night, and then bottle it to prevent the alcohol from evaporating. When wishing to "do" the hair for the night, damp it with this mixture, and the result will be, next day, stiffly crimped or curled hair, which day, stiffly crimped or curied hair, which will not "come out" on damp or hot days, as is usual with hair crimped or quart sprinkled once a week around the days, as is usual with hair crimped or declining foult trees. produced by the explosions of gunpow-der during sieges in the civil wars.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth as land, Maine.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth as land, Maine.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth as land, Maine.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth as land, Maine.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth as land, Maine.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth as land, Maine.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth as land, Maine.

So to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth and lith Avenues.

Rats-Mrs. Benedict's Remarkable and Valuable Discovery.

It has always been easy for house wives who are troubled with rats to poison them, but the problem has been to induce them to die upon the field of honor, so to speak-to, wit, the kitchen floor. They have usually preferred to retire to their inaccessible retreats in the walls as soon as they felt the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and the low state of sanitary silence prevailing in their communities is such that poisoned rats are never properly buried or incinerated by their associates. The problem has been how to kill the rats without bringing unpleasant odors in the house.

Mrs. Benedict has solved the difficulty and is entitled to the honor we give to an inventor and benefactor. She was engaged, it appears, in the domestic manufacture of piaster casts of various kinds. Complaint having been made of the fragility of these wares, Mrs. Benedict began a course of experiments with the hope of giving greater durability to her easts. One of her devices was to mix wheaten flour with her pulverized plaster of Paris, so that the gluten of rang the door bell just as she was sifting the mixed plaster and flour for the third time by way of mixing them intimately. as the chemist says. She had already set a dish of water at band, intending to-make a cast at once, and when the door bell rang she hastily removed her

apron and went to welcome her guests, leaving her materials upon the kitchen table. The guests stayed until late bedtime, and when they bade her, adieu Mrs. Benedict went to bed without returning to the kitchen.

What happened in the night was this A rat sniffing the odor of flour, made up the legs of the table to the top, where he was speedily joined by other foragers-his brethren. The dish of flour and plaster was easily reached and the rats ate freely and hastily of it, as is their custom to do, It was rather a dry supper, and water being at hand, each rat turned from the savory dish of fiour and plaster to slake his thirst with the water. Everybody who has had to do with plaster of Paris will guess at once what happened. The water drunk first wetted the plaster in the rats' stomachs, and then, in a technical phrase, "set" it; that is to say, the plaster, thus made into paste, instantly grew hard in each rat's stomach, making a cast of all its convolutions. The event proved that with such a cast in existence it is impossible for a rat to retreat even across a kitchen.

The next morning thirteen of them lay dead in a circle around the water dish, Mrs. Benedict, like a wise woman, kept her secret and made profit of She undertook, for a consideration to clear the premises of her neighbors of the nests and succeeded. It was not long before the town was as free of this sort of vermin as if the pied piper of Hamelin had traveled that way. Then Mrs. Benedict advertised for agents to work up the business throughout the country, selling each the secret for a fair price. - N. Y. Ecening Post.

INDIVIDUALITY OF THE HORSE,-

One thing curious and interesting about the horse is its individuality. This is a undoubtedly, to a greater or less degree but surpassingly so we think in the case varies in horses is well known by any one who has ever intelligently drawn a rein over a good roadster. The individuality of horses varies as much as that of men. Evere one has a different mental as well as physical make-up. Some horses seem to possess brains, to have some sense, are quick to understand and obey the least sign, motion or word of their master; others are not inaptly termed "lunk-heads," always awkward, lumbering about, difficult to teach, and never "make anything," in a horse-ological sense. It may be true that these traits in a horse are sometimes due to the habits of his driver or owner, and that the horse itself may not be so much to blame for his ignorance, but however much he can be excused on this score, there is a surprising difference in these mental qualities of horses. Some mendrive and use horses for years and yet never realize anything, or that there is any more difference between them than there is between so many barrels or sawlogs. Other men who handle borses a great deal, who buy and sell horses frequently, and who study much their different characteristics, will tell you how wonderful horses are, how much more they know than some men, how much each one has to be driven and handled differently, and how much they will sometimes teach even their drivers ! Between a nervous, sensitive, intelligent horse and his considerate owner how large a union of fellowship and sympathy exists. In the stable, on the road, overtaken by an accident, the cool, sensible man is sure to have a quick sympathy from his faithful horse. He trusts his master, as his master trusts him. If the master is quiet, the horse will be equally so, knowing everything is safe; if the master blusters, or becomes anxious, or exhibits fear, the horse knows it at once, and becomes resttive likewise. Oh, that men only knew that horses know much more than they give them credit for, and that they would use them more humanely, as they should, than they now do. Horses are not brutes, they are noble, intelligent sensible creatures, the most useful animal servant which divine goodness has

SOME OF MRS. CORSON'S TEACHINGS. -Potatoes, any time of the year, can be made mealy if boiled in salt and water, and drained and then covered with a thick towel, and left on back of the range five minutes.

given to man, ... New England Farmer,

To retain the color of any vegetable, plunge it into cold water after boiling. Cooks make the mistake of boiling things too much. After reaching the boiling point meats should simmer .-The toughest meats can be made tender by so doing

It is always best to under-season rather than to over-season food. When anything is accidentally made too salt it can be counteracted by adding a tablespoonful of vinegar and a tablespoonful of sugar.

Meats of any kind should not be washed, but wiped with a towel to preserve the juice and quality.

SULPHUR FOR INSECTS. - A subscriber at South Braintree, Mass., says an exchange, has found a mixture of sulphur and finely cut tobacco, two parts of the former to one part of the latter, an excellent preventive of the ravages of insects on squash and other vines, as well as for keeping lice from cattle, dogs and poultry. He also recommends its use for sprinkling trees and bushes that are eaten by canker worms or currant worms, try house and stable, and so are tobacco and snuff, used with care; but we are Sulphur is excellent for use in the poulof Paris with just enough Paris green to give it a light tinge, as being both cheaper and more effectual for squash

AN OLD REAPER, -- A Virgina correspondent of the Country Gentleman tells of a McCormick reaper which has completed its thirty-first harvest on the same farm, having cut 86 acres of wheat in 41 days. Its owner estimates that it has cut over 3,000 acres of grain, on land abounding in fast rocks.

roots will revive declining fruit trees. | and collections aspecialty.

THE LE FEVRE LUNG PAD

A Positive Remedy and Cure For CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA, COUCHS, COLDS, CATARRH in all its forms, and all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORCANS.

THE MOST HEALING REMEDIAL AGENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE Cures by Absorption. Ten Minutes wear will demonstrate its healing qualities.

THROW AWAY YOUR COD LIVER OIL and COUGH SYRUPS. The LE FEVRE LUNG PAD acts directly upon the part affected and cures by a natural process of Why dose the Stomach with nauseons drugs when the seat of disease is the Lungs?

The I'nd is composed of Baisams and Cordials of the most soothing and healing character. Many its ingredients are exceedingly rare, and found only in France, where every I'nd sold by us is manufacted.

THIS GREAT REMEDY AND CURE

Has attracted the widest attention on the Continent, and has effected thousands of cures, many of which have seemed miraculous rather than cases of natural healing.

We have the most unequirocal testimony to their curative powers, from persons of high character and intelligence. We guarantee that the LE FEVRE LUNG PAD

the flour might make the paste less brit-tle. One evening she had 'visitors, who rang the door bell just as she was sifting

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Weak Lungs or Blood Spitting, will find the Pad an inestimable boon! FOR SALE ONLY BY THE

HOLMES MEDICINE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Who are the Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The LE FEVRE LUNG PAD is not for sale at Drag Slores. We save the enormous Draggists' profits to the buyer by importing in large lots. The duties on these goods are heavy, and to realize a profit on them the Druggist would be compelled to double our price.

Beware of Imitations! PRICE:--1 Pad, \$2.00; 3 Pads, \$5.00. Sent by mail postage paid, or by express, to any part of the United States of Canada. Address

THE HOLMES MEDICINE CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DON'T, GENTLEMEN, DON'T BUY A STITCH OF

WEARING APPAREL OR A SINGLE ARTICLE OF

CENT'S FURNISHING COODS

UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

WARM-WEATHER CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

Young America Clothing House,

Corner Eleventh Avenue and Eleventh Street,

ALTOONA, PA., of the horse. How this characteristic THE PROPRIETORS OF WHICH MAKE IT THEIR CON. and no doubt as and encouragement

> KEEP A STOCKANDSELL AT PRICES WHICH FEW CAN EQUAL AND NONE CAN EXCEL.

we repeat it: Ben't invest one cent in SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., until you have seen what they can do for you at the

Young America Clothing House,

[4-23] Cor. 11th Avenue and 11th Street, Alteona, Pa. [11-ti.] NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich and Traction Engines. THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Oraca miring World. PAS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect MATCHIES and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material Perfection Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elepant Fizish, and

in Figs., Timothy, Clever, and all other Seeds.

ANTONISHINGLY DIRABLE, and considerably simple, using the skam one half she was a gents and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAMS IN SECTION, with special features of Fowe breakling, Safety Footners, and Scamp entirely unknown in other makes. Steams-Fower Outsits and Steams-Fower sparature a specialty. Four stees of Separature, from 6 to 15 horse-power; also I styles Improved Mounted Borse-Fawer 52 Years of Prospectua and Continuous Business by this house, without change of same, location, or managers, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and humarable dealing.

by such experimental and wirethiese machinery. If you have at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from me.

CF For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Hautraied Circulars, which we mail free. Address RICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Death



GEO. W. YEAGER, -CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF-

HEATING and COOKING STOVES

TINMSHEET-IRON WARE,

1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa. 25 CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN

'Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry and Dress Goods, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

am. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curstive h do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist, Price, \$1 WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props, Burlington, Vi



T W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Eb-

Little Builder Cigar, One Hundred for \$2.00; BUILDER GATLING GUN.....\$2.00:
HUMPTY DUMPTY .225:
Other Brands from \$2.50 up:
Delivered to any address in
the U.S., post-paid, on receipt of price.
M. J. DOUGHERTY M. J. DOUGHERTY,

AGENTS WANTED ENCYCLOPEDIA HOW TO BE Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Revour OWN Selling fast. Low price, Great nuccess, One agent sold 500 in one town, another 75 in 12 days. Saves ten times its cest, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. Land Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Phil's, Pa.

T-LAW, Ebont room of T. Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colorada Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, [10-14.-15.] Centrestreet. (1-21.75.-15.]

slightly ammoniacal smell, and or is almost black. It is all evaporate again, and is then metal vats, heated by steam, a when the evaporation has cease posit of pure indigo is formed. remains to dry this deposit, pack it, all send it to the market at Calcutta AN ASTONISHING MESHERIS trange stories come from India feats performed by a native me named Buni, whose magneti would appear to be found quit able by the lower animals. he exclusively exerts, il. He ces, to which the public are bring all manner of ferocious tamable beasts, and holds them glittering eye. In a few seed subside into a condition of stiffness, from which they cal revived by certain passes wh emnly executes with his r A snake in a state of violen was brought to Buni by a m prietor, inclosed in a woo

A PENSIONED DOG

In the territory of New Mer-

legislature by joint action, resent

sioned a dog for noble services.

country there are many sheer

and shepherd dogs are so well to

caring for the flocks of their

that it is their daily practice to

enard them all day and at nir

them to the fold or corral, T

so faitnfully performed that it

upon as a matter of course, and

more than should be expected

a pension in that Territory mus

performed some very marvellous

deed, and something out of the

line of canine achievements.

He did not save his mist

from the murderous fury of the s

nor her child from being brained ;

the door-post or being choked by

black snake, for his master wa

led a solitary life in his solitary

on returning of an evening

in a very solitary part of New Mer

sheep to the fold, discovered the

master was not stirring about he

mained inside the shanty and kere

quiet. The next evening it was

same. The dog, when he penned sheep, repaired to the shanty s

through a crack in the door his me

presence, but the man was still

and did not breathe. The dog see

ed, barked and even howled, but,

sponse came from within. The do

mained closed; no smoke rose from

chimney to greet the early morn.

went out with the sheep on the

day, and cared for them while the

ped the herbage on the hill side

he was getting hungry, and that

when he drove the flock into the

the last one to attempt to go in b

the victim to his appetite. This me

od of providing for his wants became

portion of the faithful dog's daily

Every evening, the last sheep to

enter the fold was seized by hir

served for supper and breakfast

dinner the following day. As stated

fore, the ranch to which the dog being

and out of the track of travel and soil

For two years from the time of the

ed was in a solitary part of the terri

master's death-as ascertained by

left by the latter-the faithful dog !

ed the flock committed to his chi

and had fresh mutton for supper

night. The flock was not decitant

this steady drain upon its resu

On the contrary, it increased in

bers, and when, at the end of two

from the time of the death of il

prietor, the ranch was visited as

remains of the poor fellow found

dog was still at his post of duty, je

ly guarding his flock, and driving

fold at night, before which he s

keep the wild sheep-caters of the

at a civil distance. Such fidelity

ed admiration wherever the stors

Territory, in a fit of generosity an

thusisam, at their session two years

told, and the Arcadian legislators

(they have biennial sessions

that dog, to be paid from the

to be good dogs and faithful.

treasury, as a reward for his fi

all other shepherd dogs in that Territe

INDIGO FACTORY, -- Have you

thought what indigo is, and when

comes from? Near the city of Al

the little indigo plant growing. 2

factory where our indigo is prepa

use. The following account of the

paration of the indigo from the

was given by the proprietor to one

It is the young shoots of the la

plant you see before you which pr

us with the precious material for

and not the flowers, as is commo

posed. The gathering of these

is a very delicate operation.

they have arrived at a proper de

maturity, they must be spec-

meyed, and each cutting must

cuted with rapidity and during the

for the sun would wither the bri

and deprive them of their pro

We therefore require a greatman

all the villagers on my estate are

in requisition. The workmen

dispersed in the fields at midnight

in the morning the produce of the

which have been previously ill

water. Then is the time for the

performits part. Under the infla

of fermentation; the water be-

turn blue. After a space of a

eight bours, the liquid is drawn

the smallest troughs. It now

ored with variegated tinges, and

its rays the substance undergo a s

traveled in that country :

bad, h. India, our missionaries :

the best pastures every day and

intercourse or visitation.

the dog, true to his appointed

It chanced that the dog in one

married, and had no wife or bale

well-trained dog. This being

it would appear that the dog

of the Mexican dogs are so cor

the flocks in the mroning

It seemed absolutely parall unknown agency, and unable muscle until released from the ma iser's spell by a majestic wave enderburg, who for some ! had charge of that city's ele appliance which obviates the of winding up the regulator, fre the clocks in question "take the By a mechanical contrivance w iodically cuts off the stream of fluid emanating from the latte brings an electric-magnet to b the relaxed mainsping in such

petual motion is practically in the works of the regulator-

When deposited on the platfe writhing and hissing bent over the cage and fixed on its occupant, gently waving over the serpent's restless head than a minute the snake strete out, stiffened, and lay appeara Buni took It up and thrust set lles into its body, but it gave life. A few passes then r its former angry activity. ly a savage dog, held in a owner, was brought in, and command, let loose upon was rushing toward him. fury, he raised his hand, an the fierce brute dropped t as though it was stricken

to renew its tension instanted

SELF-WINDING CLOCKS.-A maker of Copenhagen named Louis Se

12-12 Sole Man'fr, 484 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. | keepers, bas just invented