G. WOLF'S

OLD RELIABLE STORES
OLD RELIABLE STORES!

THE PIONEER

Clothing House

In Central Pennsylvania,

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE, ALTOONA, PA.

STRONG EASY SUITS	$6.50
STRONG EASY SUITS	7.00
ALL-WOOL SUITS	8.50
Great variety SACK and CUTAWAY SUITS	10.00
Fancy Reversible WORSTED SACK SUITS	10.00
Large assortment of STYLISH CUT SUITS	10.50
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Special Bargains

JUST RECEIVED

FROM OUR LARGE WORKROOMS,

CONSISTING OF A COMPLETE LINE OF

BLUE, BLACK and BROWN

ALL WOOL FUR BEAVER

OVERCOATS,

Cloth Bound, Silk Velvet Collar, good Serge Lining, for

TEN DOLLARS!

Established about One-Fourth of a Century.

OPEN EVERY DAY UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Reversible Overcoats!

The Reversible Overcoat first manifested itself one year ago, but did not get a fair hold on public favor until the present season. It is made without lining, of course, and the seams are arranged in such a way that there is no wrong side to it. One side of the cloth is finished in a variety of styles, such as diagonale, mixed, etc., etc., and the other is usually a quilted plaid or check. The pockets, too, are so ingeniously contrived that no matter which side of the coat is out they are always in the right place, ready for business. We will show this week all the Reversible Coats we have; also, everything in our line that you ask for. It will puzzle you to ask for anything we haven't got.

G. WOLF.

WE HAVE JUST BOUGHT

AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF

Overalls and Shirts,

made of heavy duck, and as we have no room to keep them very long we will give our patrons the benefit of the bargain we got in the purchase by selling them at FIFTY CENTS PER SETT, or at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each article separately. They are worth at least DOUBLE THE MONEY.

THIS WEEK

We are showing, as fully as our crowded condition will permit, everything we have in

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

and especially OVERCOATS. We are prepared to show almost an unlimited assortment of everything in Clothing and Underclothing, but the general display of the week is in Overcoats of every sort.

It is as pleasant to talk about the newest and finest things as it is to wear them, but not all of you want to pay for them. We have equal zeal to sell a cheap garment that simply keeps out the damp and cold, even though they may be a little rough. Thousands who will read this to-day will be glad to learn that

A GOOD SATIN OVERCOAT,

heavy enough to give a sense of warmth; substantial enough for the roughest wear, and good looking enough for better use, can be had here

FOR $5.00 OR $6.00.

Other merchants will look with the same liking for Esquimaux Beaver at $10 to $13.50, and the Chinchilla overcoats at $15 to $20.

We have no time to write nor have you patience to read anything like an account of what we show this week. Here is the place to use your eyes and your judgment. Here we will not tire you with descriptions.

REMEMBER THIS!

Whatever you buy that does not suit you, isn't sold at all. Come back with it the first minute you can. You are as free as if you had your money in your pocket. You shall have your money back in your pocket if you want it; but take good care of the garments for us, for long as our interest in them continues.

GODFREY WOLF.

C. H. LATERNER, One of the Salesmen.

B. J. LYNCH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

HOME AND CITY MADE

FURNITURE!

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, Mattresses, &c.

1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE, Between 16th and 17th Sts., Altoona Penn'a

Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as I am confident that I can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. B. J. LYNCH.

Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

DR. M. J. BUCK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 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.]

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

Office on 14th street, between 16th and 17th avenues. [5-7.-tf.]

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa. March 4, 1881.-3m.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

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GEO. HUNTLEY

HAS NOW ON HAND THE

LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF

Hardware!

Stoves, Tinware,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

of every description and of best quality;

CARPENTERS' TOOLS!

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

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

Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,

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

Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,

Carriage Oil Cloth.

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

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

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

SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

Battle Creek, Michigan,

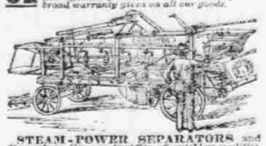
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848.

32 YEARS *of continuous and increasing business, without change of firm name, or location, to back up the broad warranty given on all our goods.*



STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of unknown price. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators from 6 to 12 horse capacity, *for steam or horse power.*

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber *(from three to six years in the drying)* constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.

Jan. 14, 1881.-6m.

Agents Wanted. Gin Day made, selling our PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 636 lbs. Retail price $1.00. Sample free. Agents Supplies. Address, INDEPENDENT SCALE CO., Boston, Mass.

Peter Henderson's COMBINED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND PLANTS

Will be Mailed Free to all who apply by Letter.

Our Experimental Grounds in which we test our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are most complete, and our Greenhouses for Plants (covering 3 acres in glass), are the largest in America.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

I will mail a copy of my New Book, "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," FREE! FREE, to any person who will send his name and post-office address, and six cents in stamps to pay postage.

To any one suffering with CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, or BRONCHITIS, this information in a Book of great value; and it may be the providence of God, saving many a useful life. Address,

DR. N. B. WOLFE, 146 Smith St., Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS

ARE PAID every soldier disabled in the Army or Navy in the service of the United States, by accident or otherwise. A WIDOW or MINOR CHILD of a deceased soldier is entitled to a pension if the soldier died from the effects of a wound, injury or disease contracted in the service. Send 25 cents for Pension and Bounty Laws. Address

P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. (Late Fitzgerald & Brown.) Refer to Hon. W. Fenton, Present Indiana Banking Co., and E. F. Kennedy, President. Send for Book, both of Indianapolis. Name this paper.

Feb. 4, 1881.-3m.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Feb. 4, 1881.-1y.

RISLEY'S WITCH HAZEL

Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, &c., &c. Warranted equal to any made or no pay. Price, 25 cts. per Pint Bottles, 50 cts. Qts. $1. Have your druggist order, if he has not in stock, of

CHAS. F. RISLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, 64 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.

Jan. 14, 1881.-3m.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $3 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

COURTSHIP OF BIRDS.

A slight glance at a few of the well-authenticated cases of animal courtship serves to show that birds but too closely imitate the actions of the fond lover of the genus homo. One of the best examples is cited by Mr. Gould, the well-known authority on ornithological subjects. He says the actions of the satin-bower bird bear a close analogy to those of man in similar circumstances. In carrying on its courtship the bird, not content with plain advances, erects a structure of grass, decorating it with innumerable articles of bric-a-brac and virtu, and in to this "hall of courtship" the female is invited, and she generally succumbs to the blandishments of the male and the gorgeous adornments of the boudoir. Mr. Gould says that these bowers are entirely distinct from the nests, which are built in trees, and are intended as "halls of courtship." They are outwardly built of twigs and beautifully lined with tall grasses so disposed that their heads meet; the decorations are very profuse, and consist of bivalve shells, crania of small mammalia and other bones. Evident and beautiful instances of design are manifest throughout the bower, apparently to keep the grasses with which it is lined fixed firmly in their places; these stones diverge from the mouth of the run on each side, so as to form little paths, and the immense collection of decorative material, bones, shells, etc., are placed in a heap before the entrance of the avenue, this arrangement being the same at both ends.

"At times the male will chase the female all over the aviary." Mr. Gould says, in describing their actions; "then go to the bower, pick up a gay feather or a large leaf, utter a curious kind of a note, set all his feathers erect, run round the bower, become so excited that his eyes appear ready to start from his head; he continues opening one wing and then the other, uttering a low, whistling note, and, like the domestic cock, seems to be picking up something from the ground, until at last the female goes gently toward him. But they are sad flirts, as they often keep the poor fellows cutting up their strange antics for days, and when the expectant lover asks for some token of a return of affection, he is met with peck and cuffs."

The courtship of the house martin is conducted on the wing. The female is pursued sometimes by forty or fifty males; sometimes rising in the air in great circles, and then diving down, wheeling and curveting and throwing themselves into numerous erratic positions to attract the attention of the fair one, and when she makes her selection the others are driven off. The ludicrous actions of the lover are unbounded—caressing her with bill and wing, and ruffling his short feathers in an amusing manner. The courtship of the woodpecker is a severe operation for the female, as she is followed constantly by eight or ten gay followers, who vie with each other in showing her attention, and at last, utterly fatigued, she alights, and makes her choice of one of the males, and the rest are soon driven off by the bride and groom.

The courtship of the great English bustard is an extremely interesting sight. The love-making is done entirely in the air. The male will sail around in curves, start up and hover over the female, then drop almost to the ground, only to rise again and continue its odd and fantastic courtship. Similar in its actions is the Otis bengalensis, an allied bustard. At such periods he rises perpendicularly into the air with a hurried flapping of his wings, raising his crest and puffing out the feathers of his neck and breast, and then drops to the ground. He repeats this maneuver several times successively, at the same time humming in a peculiar tone. Such females as happen to be near obey his salutatory summons, and when they approach he trails his wings and spreads his tail like a turkey cock.

Audubon says in regard to the courtship of the Canada goose: Those that had been previously mated renewed their courtship as early as the month of January, while others would be contending or coquetting for hours every day, until all seemed satisfied with the choice they had made, after which, although they remained together, any person could see that they were careful to keep in pairs. I have observed, also, that the older the birds the shorter were the preliminaries of their courtship. The bachelors and old maids, whether out of regard, or not wishing to be disturbed by the bustle, quietly moved aside and lay down some distance from the rest, "wall flowers" or "gossipers," evidently."

In the courtship of the Arapunga, or Guiana bell bird, the male makes curious note in the night, that can be heard at a distance of three miles. The true bell bird of New South Wales attracts the attention of the female by its powers of ventriloquism. Its notes often sound as if at a considerable distance, when in reality the bird is perched over the branch of a neighboring tree, the volume of sound gradually increasing until it appears to be just over the head of the listener. The collared goatsucker, a native of the Cape of Good Hope' is also very assiduous, in its attentions during the breeding season, which commences in the month of September. He indulges in a very loud and singular song, which he begins about an hour after sunset, and often continues all night, if the weather be fine and light. Le Vaillant says that when he happened to encamp in the vicinity of these birds, the incessant song of the male rendered it impossible for him to sleep. Strange to say, notwithstanding the little care these birds seem to take to conceal their eggs, they are very jealous of these treasures, and remove them immediately on perceiving that they have been touched, each parent taking an egg in its mouth and flying off with it.

THE CHANGE IN THE FROG.—Nowhere in the animal kingdom is there so favorable an opportunity for peeping into nature's workshop as in the metamorphoses of the frog. The animal is a worm when it comes from the egg, and remains such for the first four days of its life, having neither eyes nor ears, nostrils or respiratory organs. It crawls. It breathes through its skin. After a while a neck is grooved into the flesh. Its soft lips are hardened into a horny beak. The different organs one after another bud out, then a pair of branching gills, and last a long limber tail. The worm has become a fish—a polliwog tadpole. Three or four more days elapse, and the gills sink back into the body, while in their places others come, much more complex, arranged in vascular tufts, 112 in each. But, they, too, have their day, and are absorbed, together with their framework of bone and cartilage, to be succeeded by an entirely different breathing apparatus, the initial of a second cortelated group of radical changes. Lungs are developed, the mouth widened, the horny beak covered into rows of teeth, the stomach and abdomen, the intestine prepared for animal food in place of vegetable: four limbs, fully equipped with hip and shoulder bones, with nerves and blood vessels, push out through the skin, while the tail, being supplanted by them as a means of locomotion, is carried away piecemeal by the absorbents, and the animal passes the balance of its days an air-breathing and fresh-feeding batrachian—a frog.

ALWAYS cut your flowers with a sharp knife or scissors and early in the morning or at evening. Keep them well sprinkled—if possible, add fresh water, if in a vase, every day, and better warm than cold, and put in a little salt. Set the bouquet at night on the floor of a cold room or cellar.

THE COW PEA.

The value of this pea, if its advantages were known, would be great; but as it has been principally grown in the South, it is only very recently that it has been brought to the attention of Northern farmers. Even in the South it has not received the notice due to a plant so important to agriculture in that section which it deserves, for it has really been the means of rescuing some of the Southern plantations from total exhaustion. The cow pea, though called a pea, is really a bean. It will grow on soil that scarcely produces anything, but is, however, sensible to the effects of good manuring, and rewards the farmer for such treatment with bountiful yields. It is indigenous to the Middle States and the South, preferring a warm season and dry soil. There are a great many varieties of it, the most prolific being the Crowder; but the "black-eyed" is preferred for the table.

As a renovator of the soil, next to clover, it has no equal. Growing with a heavy, dense foliage, plowed under just at the period of blossoming, it makes a splendid green pasture, rotting quickly and producing lasting effects. It can be grown for this purpose on land that will not produce clover, and that is a very important item. On inferior land that has had a crop of cow peas turned under, if a slight sprinkling of lime is added, a venture may safely be made with clover the following year. It is planted about the same time wi h corn. It can also be sown for hay, but care must be taken in harvesting it properly. If allowed to get too ripe the leaves will crumble off after it is stowed away in the loft; but if cut when in full blossom, or just as the young pods begin to form, and then cured like ordinary hay, it will keep well all the winter. Cows eat it with a relish, and for sheep nothing is equal to it—they eat it up clean, being very fond of it. The seeds are more nutritious than our ordinary white bean, stock preferring it when cooked to corn or meal, while calves are raised on them with ease where it is desirable to wean early. For the table they are cooked not only when dry but also when green, being a favorite dish on Virginia and Carolina tables. There in a prejudice against it on the part of those not familiar with it on account of the dark color it takes when cooked; but if the nutri ious qualities of the pea were fully known no difficulty would be experienced in making it a staple article of food.

The cow pea is worthy of being introduced to every farmer. Its value as an article of food for man and beast, the large crops of fodder (or bushy vine) it produces, its adaptation to the lightest and poorest soils and its usefulness as a manurial crop place it far above many other plants that are grown to its exclusion. It has no enemies among the insects, and it is in that particular tree from damage. A heavy crop of it will so completely cover the ground that not even a ray of sunshine can enter, and it is often necessary to pass over the vines with a heavy roller in order to get them ploughed under. From twenty to forty bushels of the peas are usually produced to an acre, and if they have been well manured previous to seeding the crop of hay will be very large. One of the most important advantages the pea confers on the land is the shading it gives, some experienced farmers contending that by this method it rather improves the soil then injures it. A small outlay will enable any one to try the cow pea, and those who have not grown it should do so.

$10,000

Worth of NEW GOODS of all kind will be opened this week at

Corn's Store, in Chest Springs.

Everybody should remember that we are NOW OPENING the larges and most complete stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.,

For the HOLIDAY TRADE ever offered for sale in Cambria county. Mr. Corn has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has purchased an immense stock of fashionable goods at the lowest figures. Everybody, therefore, should go to

Corn's Store, Chest Springs,

WHERE THEY MAY DEFEND UPON GETTING

GREAT BARGAINS

In everything they buy. The largest stock of goods on the Allegheny Mountains, we repeat, will be

OPENED THIS WEEK

At Corn's New Store, in Chest Springs.

BRING YOUR CASH OR PRODUCE.

SIX ROOMS FILLED WITH GOODS.

Mr. Corn himself aided by an efficient corps of clerks, will be in attendance and always ready, willing and anxious to wait on you all, either old or young, large or small. Thankful to

Farmers, Lumbermen and Citizens Generally

for their past patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same, we remain

Yours, Respectfully,

STRICTLY { CASH / PRODUCE } FOR GOODS. S. B. CORN & CO.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

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.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA

A CURE GUARANTEED, 25 CENTS BY USING

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed free, on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist. Price, $1. (Will send post paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Ware's Pulmonalis

is a household word with those who have used it, because it does its work quickly and effectually in cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Group, Pains in the Breast, Consumption, and Bleeding of the Lungs. Only 10 cents a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. Wholesale Depot, N. W. cor. 3rd and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24.-9m.]

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete, in 30 minutes, and will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ORCHARD ENEMIES.

One of your subscribers tells us how he destroys the borers by driving nails into the trees. I will tell you my remedy for killing the borer, which I have tried for several years with satisfaction, and it is not only good to exterminate borers but to cure all kinds of wounds and bruises on all kinds of trees.

In the spring when I get ready to prune my orchards I take a pail and fill it with fresh cow droppings: then I tear up a lot of old rags for bandages, and then I tear up an old calico apron or gown into strings, just strong enough to hold the bandages on. Then with a shingle I make a shovel. With all these and with my knife, shears and saw, I begin.

I examine every tree thoroughly. If I find any defective place of any kind I take my knife and cut off all the dead bark and scrape the cavity clean; then with my shovel I plaster the cavity over so that no air can get in; then I put around my bandage and tie it just tight enough to keep the bandage from falling off. I then leave it on until the next year, when I take it off, and generally find the cavity entirely grown over with a new bark. When I find where the borers are or have been at work, I treat it in the same way, and never fail to exterminate them, and the following spring I find a new bark covering the entire cavity.

Last year the hare or rabbits got at three fine young apple trees which were about six inches in circumference. The varmints completely peeled the bark off for eighteen inches in length, and left about one-fourth of an inch of bark on one side to carry the sap to the branches. I bound on my cow droppings, being careful to cover the entire wounds. A few days ago I took off the bandages and found a new bark covering the entire wounds, and the trees have made as good a growth as those not hurt. I treat all my trees in the same way, and seldom lose a tree.

We are also troubled with what we call the sap-sucker. Most orchardists know what they are. They generally come around about November and tap the trees just below the first branches, going entirely around the tree four or more times. Assoon as I discover them I plaster cow droppings all around the tree about where they work, and they will not touch the tree. I could say more, but I will do so next time.—*J. A. Elliot, in Pacific Rural Press.*

HOW TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.—A correspondent of the Lancaster *Farmer* writes: "It is sometimes desirable to stow away eggs in the summer or fall, when prices are so low that we can not afford to sell them; they are often keenly relished, or can be disposed of at a good price. To keep them thus we believe there is no more efficient way than the one I have always practiced, and which was successfully practiced by my father for the last thirty or forty years. This is by taking none but perfectly fresh and sound eggs and setting them in layers on the top or small end, in a box or basket or anything that will hold eggs. We do not put anything between nor do we put them up air-tight, but always put them in the cellar. Eggs we have put away in this position are as good and fresh six months after as the day they were laid, and we never found one among them that was spoiled or stale when thus served. We feel confident that they would keep good and fresh for one year.

SHEEP OR HORSE.

On the west side of 19th street, just below Master, in a stable that sets back about seventy-five feet from the street, is one of the strangest freaks of nature that has ever been seen in Philadelphia, and one which is exciting great interest among the physiologist whose attention has been directed to it. The wonder is what may be called a sheep-horse. In other words, it is an animal that has many of the characteristics of a fine horse and many of those of a sheep.

On looking at the animal for the first time the spectator is puzzled to decide whether to consider it a horse or an overgrown sheep. Stand in front and look at him, he undoubtedly resembles a gray horse of a rather meek nature, a little on the style of the one which is said to have drawn the famous "one hoss shay." Turn him around, however, and look at him from the rear and the spectator would be equally sure that he was an overgrown sheep just waiting to take a gambol over the fields. The animal has a fine, thick coat of genuine wool, as heavy as that which grows upon ordinary sheep. Its skull is undoubtedly the skull of a sheep. The fore hoofs of the animal have an indenture in the middle, which show that they came very close to being cloven, and the hoofs of the hind feet are also marked in the same way, although not quite so strongly. The hide, where it can be seen by reason of the hair being worn off by the halter, is the soft, oily hide of a sheep. The owner stated to a *News* reporter the other morning that he shears his sheep-horse regularly in the sheep-shearing season and always gets a good crop of wool off it. He says he has a robe made from this wool, which he uses when riding about in cold weather, and a good sized cap made from the same material.

Very little is known of this strange combination of sheep and horse. It was caught in Dakota territory by the present owner, who is a dealer in horses. In pursuit of his business, the gentleman was one day riding along near the Buffalo mountains with some companions, when they came in sight of a troop of wild horses. Chase was immediately given, and after a short pursuit the sheep-horse was singled out of the herd by its ambling gait and strange appearance. As it ran it threw its hind legs out like a sheep running in a field. The pursuers also noticed, even at a long distance, the strange coat that covered it and the strangely formed head, and they started to run it down. This, however, was no easy undertaking, as the animal ran easily and kept it up. At length, however, it was lassoed and taken into the gentleman's quarters. For a long time it was very fractious, and it took time and patience to tame it. When, however, it began to get used to stable-yard treatment, it became docile, and was easily taught many little tricks. Its nature proved to be in many respects that of a sheep. It is playful, and has rarely evinced anything like viciousness. At the present time it knows how to perform twenty-four tricks, which the owner has taught it. In traveling on the road it can go at a fair trot, but the pace it excels in is running, having already run, its owner states, a mile in less than two minutes. It is now 7 years old and stands 14½ hands high. It was caught when three years old, and has since that time been kept west of the Mississippi up to three months ago, when it was brought to Philadelphia. It has not yet been shod, and probably will not be, as its hoofs bear the wear and tear of travel very well and its owner proposes to put it into the circus ring as a trick horse and curiosity. The owner takes pleasure in showing his curiosity to scientific persons, and quite a number have called to examine it. They have as yet, however, arrived at no definite conclusion as to the parentage of the queer animal.

CORN AND CORN BREAD.—If the inhabitants of North America were each to save three cents a day in their housekeeping the total saving would amount to the sum of over 700 millions of dollars in the year.—This enormous sum may be saved by very moderate economy in household affairs. In the single item of food it may be saved over and over again in cooking or using a cheaper food.—The cheapest food in the world is Indian corn; and this valuable grain is too much neglected in the household, because few housekeepers know how to prepare it acceptably. But it may be used whole, partly broken, or ground, in a great variety of shapes and manners, and if one were to be reduced to a single article of food by any chance, the most useful one would doubtless be Indian corn, providing eggs, milk, sugar, and a little spice could be thrown in for trimmings. As a matter of cost it might be mentioned that the usual difference in cost is greatly in favor of corn as compared with other kinds of food.—Wheat is usually 2½ times as dear as corn; potatoes four times as dear, considering that three fourths of them are water: and corn is a better food for the winter than either wheat or potatoes because it is much richer in oil or fat. Why then don't people eat more corn? Simply because of ignorance of its value or of the best methods of cooking it.

CURING BALKY HORSES.—A Canadian horseman who is in favor of curing a balky horse in the quickest way condemns all whipping and ill usage of that sort. His plan is to drive until the balk comes, "then I step down; he expects me to use the whip. As a criminal I treat him on the silent system. I push him back a little out of the way. I show him the strap, putting it up to his nose. I go to the off-side and buckle it to his fore leg, close to his breast, throwing the other end over his shoulder; I then raise the near foot and fix it with the hoot nearly touching the belly. This done, I say, 'Now, old chap, you just stand there.' I don't smoke, so I take a paper from my pocket, and finding a place where I can sit down, and he sees me, I begin to read. This is something he did not bargain for, and the novelty of standing on three legs somewhat diverts his mind from the cause that stopped him. I think this is the chief point to be gained and the most humane. When the strap is taken off I show it to him, caress him a little, and we move on without irritation. The strap will now become a part of the harness for a month or two, till at last the sight of it will act as a talisman."

FERTILIZING THE CORN CROP.—F., York, Pa., writes: "Farmers planting corn on land that is imperfectly drained will, in my opinion, get the most good from fertilizers if these are applied in hills or drills so as to elevate the roots of the plant as much as possible. But it is bad policy to plant undrained land in corn. A mistake often committed is letting the seed come in contact with the manure, which is a very unsafe plan and not to be advised even when the material used is thoroughly decomposed. The best crops I have ever harvested were manured with stable and barnyard scrapings applied after the land (sod) was broken up. It was well harrowed in and then a special corn fertilizer lightly sprinkled over that and covered with a harrow."

TO PREVENT a cow from sucking herself, buckle on a common five-ring horse halter; but in her mouth a joint bridle bit; this will not interfert with her eating and drinking, but prevents her curling her tongue around the teat. Better put her head in a stanchion than to put a rack on her neck or a dummy in her nose. Her system lacks something. Give her plenty of leached ashes and salt, milk and chalk.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

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This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is today recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in 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 great est and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

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