COMMISSIONERS' SALE

—OF—

Seated and Unseated LANDS!

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY will offer at public sale, at the *Court House in Ebensburg*, on

Monday, the 11th day September, 1882,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following pieces and tracts of Seated and Unseated Lands, which were purchased at Treasurers' sales and have been held five years, subject to but without redemption:

SEATED LAND.

Acs.	Per's.	Lots.	Houses.	NAMES.	Year of Purchase.
				ADAMS TWP.	
23				Joseph Rose	1876
90				James Rose	1876
				ALLEGHENY TWP.	
		1		Nicholas Nagle	1862
5		1		Patrick F. Rowley	1862
40				R. L. Johnston	1866
1				John and Jas. Hutton	1866
100				Solomon Ramey	1870
				BARR TWP.	
77				Samuel Lamer	1876
80				Wm. McDonald	1876
				BLACKLICK TWP.	
160				Jacob Leib	1870
80				Hammond & Williams	1876
				CAMBRIA BOR.	
		1		Mathias King	1866
	½	½		John Catharine Early	1874
		1		David Bower	1874
		1		P. F. Light	1874
		2		Blorshanks & Burns	1874
		1	½	Joseph Remire	1874
		2	1	Evan P. Jones	1874
		1	1	M. P. Kelly	1874
	½	½		Catherine Early	1876
				CAMBRIA TWP.	
12				D. G. McCartney	1862
30				Wm. S. Williams	1868
100				John J. Evans	1870
1¾				David T. James	1876
				CARROLL TWP.	
23				David Davis	1870
				CHEST TWP.	
96				Jacob Nagle	1872
				CLEARFIELD TWP.	
400				Daniel and George Kraft	1862
53				Michael Will	1862
27¾				Valentine Glass	1862
426				Samuel Calvin	1870
500				Abe Humphreys	1872
69				A. L. Holliday	1872
140				Thomas Kays	1874
200				John Brotherline	1874
140				Thomas Kays	1876
200				Bingham & Holliday	1876
400				Samuel Calvin	1876
5				A. J. Steel	1876
				CONEMAUGH BOR.	
		1		Christian Block	1864
		2		John Falls	1864
		1		John Sill	1864
		½		George Wolf	1864
		½		Henry A. Frost	1864
		1		Joseph or John Grebb	1864
		2		Andrew Somerly's est.	1870
		½		Laden Seighman	1864
		1		Matthew Reilly	1874
		1		Pius Vlering	1876
				CONEMAUGH TWP.	
8				John Donovan	1870
		1		Wm. Watkins	1872
40				Wm. Orr	1874
				COVODE TWP.	
25¾				Joseph Ritner	1862
211				Patrick McIntire or McAteer	1874
110				George Wertz	1862
		1		Wm. Pringle est.	1864
		2		Peter Varner	1864
25¾				Joseph Ritner	1866
99				Daniel Dunmyer	1868
11				Penna R. R. Co.	1868
235				Thomas Croyle est.	1870
18				James Burke	1870
28				Wm. B. Butler	1872
		1		Wm. Earnest	1872
25				Agnes Burke	1874
		1		John W. Jones	1874
		1		Jacob Seese	1876
		1		Edward Wadsworth	1876
				GALLITZIN BOR.	
		1		Mrs. Rushman	1876
				GALLITZIN TWP.	
		1		Jacob Fogle	1870
		1		Cornelius Galligan	1872
				Solomon Ramey	1872
		1		Jacob Fogle	1872
		2		John McGough	1872
		1		Owen Clark	1874
		1		Michael Dimond	1874
		1		James McGough est.	1876
		1		Andrew Giles, jr.	1876
				JACKSON TWP.	
120				Wm. Dotson	1862
116				Paul Bishong, jr.	1862
50				James Eckles	1862
120				Robert Brannon	1864
54				Albert Foy	1864
53				Thomas Nagle	1864
15				John W. Shoff	1868
75				Wm. Flattery	1872
29				J. F. Jallahan	1872
				John C. Eider	1872
200				Ephriam McKelvey	1874
54				George Wagner	1876
55				Peter Dishong	1876
100				F. F. Brown	1876
				JOHNSTOWN BOR.	
		1		Watson & Galloway	1864
		1		Charles Johnston	1864
		1		Wm. A. Alters	1864
		1		Wm. Killin	1870
		1		Owen Rodgers	1870
		½		Samuel Kaufman	1870
		1		Philip Drager	1870
		1		John Sherman	1870
		1		John W. Davis	1870
		1		Henry Tross	1870
		1		John Fry	1870
		1		Nicholas Austin	1870
				JOHNSTOWN—FIRST WARD.	
		1		Conrad Wittle	1868
		1		John Roberts	1868
				JOHNSTOWN—SECOND WARD.	
		1		James M. Morgan	1868
				JOHNSTOWN—FOURTH WARD.	
		½		Henry Theller	1870
				JOHNSTOWN—SIXTH WARD.	
		1		D. Sherry	1876
		1		Conrad Smith	1876
				KILLBUCK BOR.	
		1		Andrew Torley	1862
		1		Bessie D. Davis	1862
		1		John I. Lewis	1864
		1		Robert Dimond	1864
		1		Michael Doran	1866
		1		White & Co.	1876
				KINZER TWP.	
200				John Noel	1874
				LILLY BOR.	
		1		David Williams	1872
				LORETTO TWP.	
73				Joseph Dorman	1862
80				Jacob Ripple	1864
25				Philip Wendle	1864
126				Emanuel Nood	1866
		1		John Hershberger	1868
104				W. H. Rose	1868
32				Samuel J. Smith	1870
		1		C. Holsinger	1870
		1		Conrad Stuffl	1870
		1		Mary St. Murphy	1870
		1		E. W. Moore	1870
60				Samuel Horner	1870
54				Sebastian Miller	1872
100				John Lovel	1872
50				Catharine Noon	1872
50				Sebastian Bull	1872
50				Theodore Makin	1872
145				Joseph Lape	1872
		1		Joseph Miller	1874
		1		Patrick Dorsey	1876
				SUMMERHILL TWP.	
371				John Geis	1864
50				John King	1864
20				Alsip & Shiner	1864
8				Terence McKrne	1864
146				Joseph Dunlap, jr.	1866
371				John Geis	1866
5				Terence McCune	1866
20				Alsip & Shiner	1866
372				C. B. Ellis	1868
383				R. L. Johnston	1868
90				Wm. K. Carr	1868
400				James Berlin	1870
12				Daniel Sherbine, jr.	1870
80				Joseph Burke	1870
109¾				Benjamin Noon	1870
20				George Lilly	1870
20				Alsip & Shiner	1870
8¼				George Lilly	1870
18				Sarah Plummer	1870
55				Allen Hughes	1872
87				Wm. A. Skelly	1872
10				Isaac W. Plummer	1872
87				Wm. A. Skelly	1872
7				Hannah Wolf	1872
20				Wm. A. Skelly	1872
10				David D. Evans est.	1874
10				Allen Hughes	1874
36				Allen Hughes	1876
10				Allen Hughes	1876
20				Alsip & Shiner	1876
20				Albert Wilson	1876
300				Patrick McCrossin	1876
40				Levi Ream	1876
40				Simon Dimond	1876
28				Hiram Crum	1876
266				Philip George	1876
114				Philip George	1876
150				Philip George	1876
				SUMMERVILLE BOR.	
½				John Conlter	1862
				SUSQUEHANNA TWP.	
80				John Moore	1862
25				Christopher Decker	1862
3				Andrew Kelly	1864
25				Lewis D. Keith	1864
108				John Dunlap	1864
15				Wm. Raggles	1864
170				Thomas R. Moore	1866
50				Thomas H. Moore	1866
170				Thomas R. Moore	1868
58				Joseph McDonald	1869
154				Byrne & Snyder	1870
90				Wm. Platt est.	1870
60				Wm. Platt est.	1874
108				Wm. McDonald	1874
100				E. D. Jones	1876
				TAYLOR TWP.	
½				George Linzey	1862
		1		Daniel Rough	1864
		1		James Reilly	1864
		1		W. W. Harris	1864
½				Thomas Hildebrand	1864
21				David Teeter	1864
2½				Samuel Smith	1864
		1		Michael Karney	1864
		1		Isaac Jeffries	1870
		1		James Smith	1870
		1		Angline Kerr	1870
		1		Joseph George	1870
				Hager (widow of D.)	1872
		1		John Wm. Jones	1872
		1		Edward Peden	1872
		1		Sarah Roberts	1872
		½		Charles Michael	1872
		1		Bart Riley	1872
		1		James H. Wilson	1874
		1		Patrick Stanton	1874
		1		Thomas Kinney	1874
		1		John O'Neill	1874
		1		Thomas Kinney	1876
		1		John O'Neill	1876
		1		James H. Wilson	1876
		1		Bridget Scotz	1876
				WASHINGTON TWP.	
		1		Jacob Nagle est.	1862
		1		David Raiter	1862
		1		John Murphy	1862
		1		Wm. Bruce	1862
78				Rev. C. M. Sheehan	1862
96				Geo. & Alex. Buchanan	1862
		1		Bridget Brawley	1866
		1		James Burns	1866
		1		George Penny	1866
		1		Mrs. Trotter	1866
100				John Burgoon	1866
87				R. L. Johnston	1866
120				Edward Burke est.	1870
		1		James Burns	1870
50				Edward Burke	1870
		1		James H. Diver	1872
		1		John Ramey	1872
5				Ellen & Rose McLaughlin	1872
1				Elias Crum	1872
		1		John Murphy	1872
90				Wm. H. Hughes	1872
		1		Bridget Bradley	1872
		1		James Burns	1874
225				R. M. Lemon's est.	1874
50				Thomas Carroll est.	1874
		1		James Burns	1876
213				John Brady	1876
	1	1		Daniel Heisel	1876
				John Kemper, jr.	1876
				Elias Crum	1876
				WHITE TWP.	
3				John Edmiston	1862
25				Wm. Holland	1866
25				Samuel Holes	1866
409				James E. Davis	1870
75				Jeffreys & Berdine	1870
50				Simon Noel	1872
28				Wm. Ream	1874
409				James E. Davis	1874
2				Jos. Hollen	1874
50				John H. Lovell	1876
3				Jackson Kinney	1876
70				Benjamin Beers	1876
170				Lyonell Weld	1876
409				James E. Davis	1876
100				Albert Milligan	1876
				WILMORE BOR.	
	1	1		Harkin Ott est.	1876
		1		George Dean	1876
				YOCOMO TWP.	
		1		George Orris	1862
		1½		John Down	1864
				John Hanan	1864
9				John Croyle	1864
25				John Conn	1864
4				Daniel Kheem	1870
13				Wm. McLaughlin	1872
5¾				Anthony Snyder	1872
	1	1		John Kinsman	1872
4				Henry Rasch	1872
15½				John Kurtz, jr.	1872
1⅞				John Myers	1872
	1	1		Wm. M'Glaughlin	1874
5¾				Hiram Reed	1874

UNSEATED LAND.

Ac's.	Per's.	NAMES.	Year of Purchase.
		Adams Twp.	
400		Edward Brennenan	1876
		Blacklick Twp.	
50		William Davis	1872
20		Duncan & Brallier	1872
100		Andrew Duff	1876
		Cambria Twp.	
25		John Boyd	1858
25		John Boyd	1870
150		Evan M. Davis	1872
50		Andrew Duff	1876
80		Wm. Barnhamer	1876
		Carroll Twp.	
52	60	Daniel Barr	1870
40		David Barr	1870
		Chest Twp.	
503	100	Frederick Molyneux	1870
225	122	Martin Meyer	1870
158	16	John Meyer	1870
405	105	James Ruth	1870
400		George Swentz	1872
123	80	Henry Phillips	1872
58		John Kelland (part of)	1872
433	153	John Ashley	1872
123	80	Henry Phillips	1874
433	153	John Ashley	1874
		Clearfield Twp.	
433	153	Robert Evans	1866
433	153	George Richards	1866
100		Joseph Troxler	1870
108		James Hoops	1872
128		Samuel Calvin	1872
184	60	Jesse Hoops	1872
430		Samuel Calvin	1872
400		James Harris	1874
184	60	Jesse Hoops (part)	1874
108		James Hoops	1876
100		Dennis Conohan	1876
70		Joseph Trexler, jr	1876
		Croyle Twp.	
100		Wm. Clark	1858
		Samuel Thomas, Hots	1870
		Gallitzin Twp.	
14		R. L. Johnston	1866
400		Martha Hannan	1870
400		Nicholas Bell	1870
18		S. C. Baker	1872
200		Solomon Ramey	1872
		Jackson Twp.	
300		John McAnulty	1870
500		James Stitt	1870
81		Philip Alwine	1870
116		Samuel Davis	1876
		Richland Twp.	
63		Joseph Vickroy	1864
73		Isaac Brennan	1868
177		Wm. Nobobs	1870
		Somerhill Twp.	
400		Wm. Smith	1866
230		R. L. Johnston	1866
443	121	Jacob Gonghnour	1866
		Susquehanna Twp.	
148		S. W. Fisher	1872
100		Morgan James	1872
		Washington Twp.	
150		Henry Sharp	1868
150		Peter Watt	1868
304		M. Ryan	1870
150		Philip Collins	1872
273		Simon Rupp	1872
50		Daniel Marry	1872
50		Daniel Henry	1872
50		Geo. C. K. Zahn	1872
200		Philip West	1876
		White Twp.	
136	15	John Clay	1864
433	153	George Hill	1866
433	153	George Peddle	1866
50		Thomas Conley	1868
371	73	Wm. Rush	1870
174	108	Apple & Berger	1870
45		John Kelly	1870
50		John Servoss	1870
116		Thomas Town	1870
371	73	Wm. Ruth	1870
250		James Clay	1872
45		John Kelland	1872
100		John Myers	1872
4		Graff & Mahone	1872
179	81	George Graff	1872
323	80	Henry Phillips	1872
4		Graff & Mahone	1874
130	15	John Clay	1874
50		John Servoss	1876
100		John Myers	1876
371	73	Wm. Rush	1876
371	73	Wm. Ruth	1876
		Yoder Twp.	
157		George Gates	1876
148		George Gates	1876
400		Wm. Wertz	1876
200		John Wertz	1876

The owners of the above pieces or tracts of land desiring to redeem them, can do so by applying to the Commissioners at their office before the time of the sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
S. W. DAVIS,
JOSEPH ROGUE, } Commissioners.
W. H. McMILLEN, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 7, 1882.

R. L. Johnston, M. J. Buck,
F. A. Shoemaker, A. W. Buck.

JOHNSTON, SHOEMAKER & BUCK, BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa

—o—

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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Accounts Solicited.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg, March 19, 1880.-tf.

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PROTECTION MUTUAL

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T. W. DICK, Secretary.

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$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. Scott & Co., Augusta, Me.

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BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

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A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Sing Rejoicing Can Found

Roberts Embrocation for Rheumatism

Sines Syrup of Tar Wild Cherry and Hops Hound for Coughs & Colds

Fog eh. It will cure you

25 cents on all Drug Stores

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STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorator, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware. The Bitters also give a healthy stimulus to the urinary organs.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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HOW LOST; HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

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Effectually CLEANSES the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing HEALTHY SECRETIONS, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure *Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.* Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package.

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It will thoroughly exterminate Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Moths, Tobacco and Cotton Worms, &c. It is safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. It will not poison animals or fowls. Sample package by mail 30 cents, post-paid. Stamps taken. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. Address JAS. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [5-26.-3m.]

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THE TRUE CURE OF **CONSUMPTION**

Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh of Chest, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

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March 30, 1882.-6m.

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HOW CLAY PIPES ARE MADE.

Notwithstanding the great increase within a few years past in the consumption of cheap cigars, the enormous demand for millions of cigarettes annually—a trade that hardly existed ten years ago—the widely spread custom among smokers of making their own cigarettes and the large importation of cheap and durable wooden pipes the business of making clay pipes has never been more flourishing than it is now. Of important clay pipe factories there are three in Brooklyn, two in Detroit, three in Woodbridge, N. J., and one each in New York city, Union Hill, Newark, Providence, Cleveland, Syracuse and Rouse's Point. In addition to these there thirty or forty small concerns scattered over the country that manufacture only to supply local demand, and give employment from one to four men each. Canada also maintains three considerable factories—one in Quebec and two in Montreal. These are all engaged in turning out cheap clay pipes of the sort usually retailed at one cent. But a few years ago two-thirds of the common clay pipes smoked in this country were imported from Scotland and England, but now hardly one-sixteenth of the demand is supplied from that source, and it is this change in popular preference, as well as an increase in the number of smokers using these articles, due, doubtless, in a measure, to the great number of emigrants constantly arriving, that makes this particular branch of manufacture particularly lively just at present.

It seems to the looker on an excessively simple thing to make clay pipes, a work that any smart, intelligent boy ought to learn in two hours, yet singularly enough, this is one of the few trades in which long apprenticeships are still the rule rigidly enforced. The regular term for apprenticeship in this country is three years and in Great Britain five years even now. Many workmen who are employed here have served seven years apprenticeship in England. A skilled pipe moulder earns from eight to sixteen dollars a week according to his industry and quickness. The clay of which most of the pipes in this country are made is obtained in pits in either Woodbridge, N. J., or in Maryland, near Baltimore. The Detroit and Canadian factories get theirs from Liverpool, water transportation, making it cheaper to them than the American product.

All these facts about the trade and many more a reporter gleaned the other day from the superintendent and two or three intelligent looking Scotch and English pipe moulders in the principal factories of Woodbridge, N. J., while they went on with their work. The room in which they worked was long and low, hardly more than a pleasant, well-lighted shed, with an earthern floor, crowded with men and the machinery which they use, walled with boxes and trays and crocks, and piles and piles of pipes in all stages of completion. In a remote end several girls were finishing pipes for baking and in the middle foregrounds the superintendent busied himself with packing the clean, white, newly-finished pipes, among soft hay and fine shavings, in three-gross boxes. In through the green open door, past the now idle clay grinding mill, blew a pleasant breeze, bearing myriads of ferocious mosquitoes that paid no attention to the seasoned workmen, but settled upon the reporter. All the men looked cheery and worked with surprising rapidity and steadiness while they talked, except one man who now and then looked up to chirp to a young pet robin in the cage before him, or to shovel a little corn meal and water into the always gaping mouths of the three newly hatched brown thrushes in the nest by his side. And, in the desultory chat that went on, now by one, and then by another, the reporter continued to learn things:

The white clay is worth $3.50 per ton, and river red clay, which is dug out at Bonhamtown, near New Brunswick, N. J., is worth $5.50 per ton. In the pits near Woodbridge it is obtained from a depth of fifty to sixty feet. It is not in regular veins but in pockets, or lumps, here and there among inferior clay that must be carefully kept from it. The clay that is blue when it comes out of the ground—speaking now of that which is fine enough and otherwise suited for pipe making—turns white, when burned, excepting one English variety, that becomes red; the white clay turns yellow under the action of fire, and the red clay retains its color.

The English clay not only has, in a finished state, a finer natural gloss than the American, but it is tougher; and, whereas, the American, will not stand moulding well into a stem more than seven inches long, it is not at all uncommon to make stems thirty inches long from the English clay. For smoking, however, the English pipe is not so good as the American, being less porous and consequently the best clay pipe is the Powhatan, which is made only from clay obtained in Powhatan county, Virginia. A close imitation of it comes from near Baltimore, but it is not in the judgment of experts, up to the standard. Now, as to the making of the pipes.

The clay, with such addition of water as may be necessary to temper it properly, is first ground thoroughly in a mill. Then the roller, placing a great mass of it beside him one a bench, moulds it into tips. He works with both hands, nipping off with each a chunk about the size that experience has taught him will be enough for one pipe, and deftly pinches and rolls the two pieces, simultaneously, so that each, in a second's time, assumes the form of a rough blob with a long tail to it. A dozen of these he sticks together lightly in a lump, and in this form they lie for several hours, until the clay has attained, by partial drying, the proper hardness for successful moulding. They then pass to the moulder.

Each moulder sits at a low bench with the simplest possible form of a lever press before him, merely an arm from which an iron "stopper" depends. He has also an iron mould, hinged together. The interior of this mould is covered with whatever emblems or letters is intended that the pipe shall bear in relief upon its surface. Taking up a tip of clay and touching it lightly with oil to prevent its sticking, he lays it in one half of the mould and runs through it a long steel needle, which makes the stem. Then he closes the mould, puts it into a little press, and that forms the bowl of the pipe. As he pulls the pipe out again, a sharp swinging knife automatically pares off the excess of clay squeezed out at the top of the bowl.

All this is done very rapidly. The roller can turn 348 tips an hour, and the moulder who makes $16 a week, must if he works ten hours a day for six days mould 250 pipes an hour, or a little over 4½ a minute, for his wages are only 20 cents a gross. It must be understood that the moulder's dozen is sixteen, not twelve, and his gross 192 instead of 144. This is the liberal allowance made for breakage, loss in baking, and other reductions from the full tale of finished pipes.

After standing on trays in freely circulating air ten or twelve hours to give them still more hardness, the pipes are then passed to the trimmers room; girls who take off the mould seam and polish the stem of each pipe with a bit of wood for which they get five cents per gross, and at this price make from one-third to one-half as much as the moulder.—Another period of waiting must now pass, varying in duration from one to four days; according to the state of weather, and when the pipes are finally dry enough for baking they are filled into saggers—rough stone crocks—and so stacked up, 300 gross or more at a time, in a kiln, where they are gradually raised to a heat and kept at it until their baking is completed, say in about twelve hours. There is then nothing more to be done with them, after they cool sufficiently to pack them in boxes and send them to market, if they are the ordinary T. D. pipes, or any variation upon that pattern. Unless, perhaps, it may be deemed advisable to give them an extra fancy touch by dipping their ends in a mixture of saffron tea and milk to make them smooth and color them temporarily a pretty yellow just where the smoker's lips touch the stem—provided he does not begin by breaking that part off, as most clay pipe smokers generally do.

Sometimes clay pipes are intended to color like meerschaums. To achieve that they are soft baked and then covered with a coat of shelac varnish, which colors brown when the pipe is smoked. There are infinite varieties of clay pipe designs, and the success of manufacturers particularly in this country, depends in a great degree, upon their originality and taste in bringing out new patterns. One factory in Glasgow, Scotland, which is reputed to be the largest in the world, is credited with having brought out no less than 600 different designs; and another in Baltimore is said to have 130 separate styles.

Some of the pipe manufacturers are now diverting their attention to the manufacture of corn-cob pipes by steam machinery instead of the slow, old-fashioned process, formerly employed by the darkeys of the South. A very coarse emery wheel grinds smooth the outside of the cob, and peculiarly fitted bore it out of the bowl, and the introduction of a reed stem. Some manufacturers understands the art of preparing the cobs to assume a charming meerchaum color when smoked by brushing them with a certain acid. The corn cob pipe must always be respected as the sweetest in the world, better even than the meerschaum, but it has the defect of being liable to turn out the first time it is lighted, although it may possibly last for many months before doing so. Experiments are now making to free the corn cob from this defect

HOW TO SHOE HORSES.—A Lancaster county subscriber sends the following statement from a noted horse shoer in his vicinity, as to the mode of shoeing. It strikes us as being as near perfection as it could be, and we commend it to the attention of every shoer. He informs us that the shoer some years ago was asked to write down his mode, and did so, and thinks that it might have been published in a Western paper where he resided: "The way I shoe a horse is this: First see that the animal stands in a natural position so that it is perfectly upright. If so level the wall of the foot to receive the shoe, and nothing more. Never cut the frog, sole or brace, nor the heels; let nature do its own work. If let alone, once in six weeks, or two months, the frog, brace, and sole will shed. Make the shoe light at the toe, and heavy at the heels, (for the heels are then the tenderest part of the foot.) Put the nails well forward of the quarters. Use light nails. Concave the shoe until you get to the quarter to protect the soles. Then convex the heels a little, and you cannot make narrow heels, corns, quarter cracks or contracted feet. Fit the shoe cold, and fit it to the foot, not the foot to the shoe. Follow the wall carefully; fit the shoe as broad as you can: bring the heels around to the frog, but not to touch it. Never make the shoe longer than the foot: never use bar shoes as in every case they are wrong and hurtful. Never rasp the outside wall, for you destroy the glass or enamel that protects it against decay, and protects it from growing rough and rigid. This improper method of shoeing is the cause of more lameness than any one thing. It causes corns, quarter cracks and contracted feet. Whoever pares, or allows to be pared, a horse's sole brace or frog, and burns the foot with the shoe, or puts clips on the shoe in the front or sides, is, by such useless, harmful and outrageous mutilation, guilty of cruelty to the noble beasts. No frog, no foot; no foot, no horse."

ORIGIN OF THE LUCIFER MATCH.—The invention of our present lucifer match was so great because it was so very small, and it now turns out that the production of this most useful, but at the same time this most dangerous fire work was due to a happy thought which flashed through the brain of an English professor, Mr. Isaac Holden, who so termed the idea in his evidence before the patent committee.

Mr. Holden had to rise at four in the morning to pursue his studies in chemistry, and experienced the gravest inconvenience from his tedious efforts to obtain a light from flint and steel. He was giving lectures at this time to a large academy. He says, "Of course, I knew, as all chemists do, the explosive material that was necessary to produce instantaneous light; but it was