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THE TRUANT.

I tarried in dreamland this morning, and lo. I saw on a cloud that hing over the west Some school children romping with faces On their wind-drifted campus with juvenile

Their laughter rang out and was borne to my As they ran with light step o'er the vaporous And the sound of their voices, so bell like and

Brought me back to the days of my childhood But I started and gasped and cried out in sur-

When the bright-tinted picture swung pearer And I saw, through the tears that welled up to The mates of my youth in that rollicking

There was Tom, my old sent-mate, his face brimming o'er With the mischief that lucked in his brown, curly head, And good Godfrey Hilyard and bad Bobby and Jerry and Byron and brave hearted

And there with the rest was my twin-brother Who fell at Bull Run in the thick of the And sweet Nettle Chase, looking rosy as We found a red ear at the husking that might.

And now came the teacher, with time-frosted And the old, kindly gleam in his sober, gray and the loud, finkling summons rang out on And the group disappeared thro' a rift in the skies.

I'm the breakfast bell ringing-I wake with a sigh, a wonder what lessons of infinite worth My achoolmasters are learning, up there in the While I'm "playing hookey" down here on

Clarenco H. Pearson, in Detroit Free Press.

THE BATRACHIA.

Points About the Clammy Musiclans of the Marshes.

Table unsurpassed. Remodel- They Have Played an Imperiant Part in Science-Their Many Peculiarities-Various Species.

> It is true that the frog is a common and rather despised animal. At a cusual acquaintance there is nothing attractive about him, either in appearmed or behavior.

But while the frog at first acquaintmee sooms in nowise a noteworthy animal, it is still true that no living reature of the fields and st cams is in as many ways so interesting. It is a classic animal in the field of experinental physiology. It was in the web of the frog's foot that that fact of undamental interest in the medical treatment of disease—the circulation Respectfully invites the attention at his friends and the public in general to the fact that as is still corrying on backness at the old stand dipposite the Meantain Bours, Ebensburg, and is preserved to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to evider, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest of the blood-was first definitely observed. And it was the accidental observation of Galvini, made in 1790. that a pair of frog's logs, suspended on a copper hook and in contact with rown into violent contractions, that ed to the discovery of Galvanic (now ments have been made upon the tis- great quickness. mes and organs of the frog, all throwog light upon the physiological action of the corresponding parts in the human body. For example, the muscles of a frog's leg may be so dissected as o expose the nerve connected with hem; if the nerve be then stimulated

y a current of electricity or even by uching, the muscles will contract. In this way much has been learned The reason why the freg is especially available for the purposes of physicogical experiments is that its tissues to exceedingly tenacions of life. Under suitable conditions the muscle and nerve preparations just referred to will respond to stimulation several boors after the life of the animal has been taken. The remarkable power of retaining vitality is still better seen in the action of the heart, since this ergan will go on beating for two days. after life has ceased in the animal,

This same tenacity of life is true of

some other reptillan and other low

nimals, as birds and mammals. shed a claim on our interest, is deerving of some notice in respect to ts specific characters as an animal, The place which it occupies in the scale of animal life is intermediate between that of the fishes and the reples. This is indicated very clearly in he history of its individual development. It is well known that in what may be called the period of youth in the frog the form of the body and the manner of life are quite different from the same in the full-grown animal. Now in the early part of this tadpole period the creature has all of the escential characteristics of a fish. Its body is clongated and terminates in a broad flat tail. There are no legs and t breathes by means of gills. At this time, too, it lives on plant food, eropping the leaves of water plants by means of horny plates with which its jaws are provided. But when The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Management Education. We have successfully preperest themsands of young men for the active daties of Ma. For themsands address.

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the jaws are provided. But when findpole stage is passed and the frog nature fully acquired, the animal then possesses all the the animal then possesses all the distinctive characteristics of a reptile. t has two pairs of limbs, a scaleless kin, and breathes by means of lungs. If these changes the most striking is that from a water-breather (air dislved in water) to an air-breather. General Insurance Agent, It is for this reason that the frog, together with other animals possessing acculturity, is placed in the logical class. Amphibia, the word caning double-life. Some naturalists, however, prefer the name Ba-

> word being frog. The length of time required for the veloped to nearly perfect form. The

trachia, the orginal meaning of this

about the time of the disappearance of surface for p.r. For a limited period of the other set. Not less remarkable is the fact that at this juncture the creature changes its diet-passing from a herbivorous to a carnivorous end and loose behind, attalns complete growth. The opening of the mouth. too, becomes enormously enlarged, extending far back at the sides of the

is development after having passed leading us to suppose that the develop- -X. Y. Independent, mental history of the frog is peculiar

are less likely to be seen by birds and

snakes, which are their chief enemies. The frogs differ from most animals in possessing no distinct organs of defense. But his powerful leaping musplate of fron below, were cles stand him in good stead as a means of escape, both when on the shore and when in the water, in the chemical) electricity. Endless exper- latter case enabling him to swim with

about the physiology of these tissues. eyes are well formed and are provided movable. If the eye be touched it is drawn inward under the upper lid and at the same time the lower lid ascends to close the eye. The manner in which breathing is

swim-bladders of fishes, except that they are dived internally into minute body. Hence they can not be filled with air by means of movements of the The frog, then, having so well estab- the higher vertebrated animals. But a mechanism of a similar principle of The vacuum thus formed is filled by thus being forced into the lungs. The animals. It burrows into the mud at the bottom of the pool and remains in a torpid condition until

organ called the fat-body.

hind legs appeared first and attained | by their vibration produce voice. A | a considerable length before the fore | trog can often be made to croak by

power except under alarm. It shows no quality of sportiveness. When not aroused by hunger or other desire, it appears content to lead a sluggish, in-

A peculiar feature of the frog is the presence of what are called lymphhearts. There are four in all, two or which are situated on the po-terior part of the back just at the sides of the vertelymph-hearts may be seen to pulsate. They serve to force the lymph-a white fluid gathered from the tissues-into the great veins, thus passing it into

or less interest could be named, but our examination may close by noticing the several species of frogs common in this country. The most common well known to need description. Its true edible species is Roma Excelanta. class at least two grades below its own | gether than in R. halccina and the proper class. And so it must go on in | area of the tympanic membrane just behind the eyes is larger Our large the egg stage; and as these final stages | species is Rana pipiens, commonly take place before our eyes they attract | ealled the bull-frog. It sometimes atour attention, and are in danger of | tains a length of at least eight inches.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

How King Ludwig of Bavaria Demonstrated Love for His Mother,

said to have been as warmly devoted and blindly obedient to her son, King Ludwig II., as she had been to her husband, King Max. From the day of his accession she looked upon him more as a King than a son. A story is told which shows how

of the windows in the frescoed hall of Hohenschwangan, with one of the finest views in the world before them -the green Schwansee in the foreground, the pine-clad hills reflected in its pure surface, and above all the noble mountains stretching on every side. The King drank in the wild beauty of lake and mountain, and raised his eye to the sky. The Queen, who never soared too high, gazed with delight at an Imposing pine which towered high above the window w which they stood. Suddenly the Queen exclaimed: "What a glorious Christmas tree this would make if we could decorate it. The King passed his hand over his eyes, smiled and kissed her. This was in August. In December he expressed a wish to spend Christmas at Hohenschwangau. The Queen, always willing to do what he wished, followed him thither. On Christmas eve, with loving care, she decorated a little tree, and, as in the days when she was a mother of twenty, she rang the bell to call her children. The great eyent of the evening seemed over, the lights were blown out, when suddenly a gong sounded, King Ludwig took his mother's hand. and, leading her to the window out of which they had gazed together that morning in August, he pushed back the shutters and disclosed to her astonished eyes the gigantic tree lighted with a thousand wax candles, which burned bright in the frosty night, and were reflected in the snow and icicles on trees and shrubs around.-London

The Suicide of Scorpions. sult.—La Nature. ----

-The effect of the London book sales during last year is to show that books, under certain conditions, are a profitable investment. The early edition of Pickwick brought double the original prices. The first Ruskins, of Sir Richard Burtons, or the early editions of Swinburne and Browning all sell well. Investments in very highpriced books, such as the Caxtons, have been profitable in a proportinate

-The United Presbyterians in general assembly sent an overture to the the head in the male. These sacks | presbyteries against admitting to the having been filled with air, it is forced pulpit or to the eldership hereafter a nameless terror.

A SONG OF YOUTH AND AGE. When on the dissided cheek of Youth Health's blooming roses blow;

When access of rapture, hope and truth From hips of beauty flow; When youthful feet right gaily bound Where there nor tare appears, How joyously the days go round,

The youth beholds with fearless eve The lefty hill of Forms, And hopes upon its samult high Ere long to carre his name, oy thrills his heart; in every sound,

The weeks, the months, the years!

Fame's "bugle-call" he nears, And merrily the days go round, The weeks, the mouths, the years! The lady of his fore must prove queen of beauty rare;

No vain coquette, but wise in love, And true as she is fair, Amid the tender stars at night, He sees her dear eyes shine, As, with a trusting land delight, He worships at her shring!

Care's hollow wrinkles show, The old man turns his his's last page With tremtaing hand and slow. Dark lower the skins; in every sound Death's mouralet dirge he hears; And wearily the days go round,

When on the forrowed check of Age

The works, the months, the years? The old man sees through tear-blurred eye The lorty bill of Fame, Where courseed hopes in rule lie, Where now may mark his name, One lettle locally nameless mound

At every step appears, As mournfully the days go round, The weeks, the months, the years! The lady of his love, alms! Hath closed her genile eyes, With but one way just of grass

" Old wife of mine" ho whispers low, "Above the grave I see The star of Fa th whose beams I know Shall guide me soon to thee. -Fanny Forrester, in Chambers Journal,

444

A "SQUATTER'S" FATE.

To show him where she live

The Report Made by a Delegation of the "Union League,"

All night long the low summer wind had fanned the dewy grass, and stelen with a subdued murmur around the | the hern of his saddle. vorld beneath. As it rose higher in the heavens, its

feeble rays stole in at the open window of the settler's cabin and touched the | Company," and in order to compel the | with this he galloped away, and was angled cloud of sunny butr that clusered about the head of a little girl of on years—the only child of Amos Lee. The flickering light of a small kero-

one lamp shed its feeble rays around the room, revealing a rude bed at one end of the spartment, on which lay the orm of a man, his face flushed with fever, his eyes wandering vacantly about the room. "Papa," said the child, bending over

he sick man, "you must have mediine and a doctor-what must I do? What can I do?" She clasped her little hands appealngly, and a tear trickled down her

white, troubled face. "Water! water!"

eried the sick man, gazing blankly about him-The child hurried to the other end of the room, and fetching some water in a tin cup, held it to the sick man's

He drank the water eagerly, and sank back on his pillow, where he lay miet for some time. Then he opened is eyes and murmured: "We must go 'way from hyar-they ir talkin' uv hangin' me if I stay-

and mebby-mebby-we'd better be

movin', for they'll come again. Hit's hard ter hafter leave our own homeut-but -His mutterings grew indistinct, and ne again closed his eyes. -"Oh, papa! my dear papa!" cried the hild, "No one is going to hurt you -I am here with you-shall I go for a doc-

tor? Oh, papa! what must I do?" and she buried her face in the bed clothes and wept bitterly. The father made no reply, save some ncoherent mutterings. Presently the little gfrl arose and

wiped the tears from her eyes, a look of determination on her young face. She then took a little straw hat from a peg on the wall and placed it on her head. She approached her father, and bending over him, kissed his hot, feverish cheek. "Papa," she murmured, her face

close to his, "I am going for a doctor -be good and lie still till I come back. I'll run all the way."

She then turned and went out into he night, and ran swiftly down the dim prairie road, her little bare feet falling noiselessly upon the damp, dewy ground.

The nearest village, Neutral City. ny five miles away, across a stretch of wild, unsettled prairie. Here the only doctor in that part of the country resided, and towards this place the little girl hurried. She knew the road, having passed over it before in he wagon with her father. "It is not long till daylight," she thought, as she hurried forward, glaheing about her, as if expecting to see some wild animal spring upon her from the surrounding darkness. Onward, along the dim path, that lay across the great stretch of prairie she fled, while the big white star rose higher and higher in the heavens; and the lewy breath of night, laden with the erfume of sleeping flowers, swayed he long grasses and rocked the tops of the sumachs to and fro, as it stirred their slender leaves into a tremulous murmur.

The barking of a coyote came from afar across the prairie, and senta cold chill of fear through the child's heart; she increased her pace, running swiftly along the narrow path, her breath coming fast and hard, the long wet grass swirling about her little bare feet and ankles. Thoughts of wild animals that might be lurking in her path filled her with a sickening fear; but she must not turn back-the face of her sick father rose before her and urged her on.

Every bush or shadow was construed | you." into a ferocious animal; and the sud-

indistinct—she had traveled for miles | we'll hafter put off our business with -how far she could not toil; but she | the squatter till we kin find this little was growing tired and weak, and her gal's pa." Then to the little girl: steps came slow and laborious,

> "Oh, it's so far, so far!" she cried. | whar yer pa is an' we'll take ye to him her breath coming fast. "Oh, papa! papa-14 She attered a low scream of terror

was only a night bird that flew within a foot of her, with a "whish" of rapid wings, and disappeared in the dark-The great stars rose higher and

higher in the purple sky; a faint, ashy light stole up the eastern horizon, and the sound of waking birds came from the patches of sumachs. Still the herole child burried on as fast as her wearied and aching limbs could carry her, her face pale with pain and fatigue, her feet and ankles bleeding from coming in contact with | it, an' ye can all go shead an' do as the "saw-briars" that overhung the

She had struggled wearily to the top of a little hill, when suddenly a dark mass of moving forms broke on her vision. She started-uttered a low, agenized cry, then turned half around, and sunk down a senseless heap in the damp grass.

A band of twenty mounted and armed men were riding along the dim road In the direction of Amos Lee's cabin.

of the party, addressing one of the men that rode by his side, "I recken ole Lee'll wish he'd obeyed the injunctions uv the League when he sees us comin'."

"Jim," said Bill Strong, the leader

"Guess he won't have much time ter wish after we git thar," was the answer.

"That's my unanimous opinion. I recken it's hang this time, ain't it, Billie "You bet," and the speaker shock a

rope that dangled significantly from rude board structure that nestled in | It was during those terrible days in the high grass on a broad stretch of the history of Southeastern Kansas, evel prairie; and now a great lumi- when the local warfare was carried on wairie sea and from a bite waste of settlers who contracted with the railky, shed its white rays down on the road company for the claims they had he spoke, and turned his horse's head settled upon. A large tract of land, covering nearly three counties, and been granted to the "Gulf Railroad home an stay than till I come," and

compeny to sell the land to settlers at

the regular government price, the "Union League" was organized. The first action of the "League" west a notify all settlers wat to contract with the railroad company for their claims, and when a squatter refused to obey this order, he was dealt with in the most summary man-

A month previous to the time of the to their homes, just as the first gleam opening of this story, Amos Lee had settled on a claim about three miles from the old "military road," and afterwards his wife died and left him alone in his desolate prairie home, with only his little ten year old daughter, Annie, to keep him company and share his sorrow.

He then resolved to return to Missouri; but first he contracted with the railroad company for his claim, making a payment on the same.

This fact becoming known to the League," he was at once notified to leave his claim within forty-eight hours | till he gits well?" or suffer the consequences. But the next day Amos Loe had been stricken down with typhoid fever, and the report reaching the League that he had falled to comply with their orders, a | ole Amos Lee." band of armed men was at once dispatched to the settler's cabin, with instructions to make an "example" of

"Hit's about time," continued Bill Strong, "fer this yer League ter stop warnin' an' orderin' an' go ter hangin', an' see if that won't have the moral effect uv stoppin' these fellers that contract with the land comp'ny; but blamed if some people ever larn any thing till a rope is round their necks-The leader's horse swerved violently to one side, then came to a suddden halt, uttering a poculiar snort.

Bill Strong turned his gaze toward the path shead, and saw the limp figure of a child lying in the damp grass, almost under the horse's feet. He quietly dismounted, and still holding the rein of his refractory animal, advanced and bent over the prostrate figure be-"I'll be hanged," he exclaimed, "if

it haint a little gall" And he lifted the inconscious child in his strong arms ight that was fast widening along the eastern horizon.

"What is it?" asked the nearest iorsemen, relaing in their horses and gazing in surprise at the leader.

"Hit's a leetle gal, bin lyin' hyar in the road, an' she's in a dead faint, pore child!" exclaimed Billy Strong, laying the child down, and removing his coat and laying her on it. "Somebody give me ---, has anybody got a bottle with som'thin' refreshin' inside uv it?" "You bet," was the reply, as half a

dozen bottles were extended. "One is enough," he replied, taking the nearest bottle and pouring some of the fluid between the unconscious child's lins."

"What's up? What's all this mean?" who've ye got thar?" asked the other men from the rear, who had just ridden up where the little group was gathered round. "A little gal, as I live!" exclaime one of the men. "How in the blazes

did she come out hyar alone this time

we'll find out for she's comin' round."

"Dunno," was the reply;" but recken

the morning?"

"Oh, papa, papa! where is my papa?" came from the little girl's lips, as she opened her eyes and saw the men clustered about her. "I'll be hanged if I know, little un'," answered Bill Strong, kindly, "that's

just what we wor goin' ter ask uv "Oh. my poor papa! my poor papa! cried the child, and she began to weep

bitterly. "Boys," said the leader, I guess

tray and similar Notices..... society, a . A communications designed to a JOB PRINTING OF All kinds neatly and errord-unly executed at lowest prices. Hen't you lorge

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in a lifty." Between her sobs the little girl then told of her father's illness, and how and half turned from the path; but it | she had been afraid he was going to die and she had started to Neutral

There, now, don't cry, an' jist tell us

City for a doctor. "Gentlemen," said Bob Akers, "I'll be dad gummed if that little ga! ain'ta brick, an' no mistake, an' I say that a man who's got a gal like that hain t a bad man' an' that little gal's pa is

Amos Lee. I saw her there when t went to sarve the notice on him." A murmur of surprise ran through the crowd, and the speaker continued: "As for as obeyin' the orders in the League, I hain't nuthin tor say against you please with Ames Les; but if any

mon tries ter harm this little gul's pa, he's got ter walk over me 'fore he "Me, too?"

"You bet!"

And several of the men stopped to Bob Akers' side. "Boys," sald Bill Strong, turning and confronting the men, "do ye sim for any that ye disobey the orders uv

"We do," they responded, firmly. "Then." continued the leader, "I fine every muny in th' crowd that thinks as ye do two dollars an' a half! an I want every one ar ya for come. p hyar no puy yer fine ter this loctle gal who I appoint as treasurer."

And as he spoke he took the required smount from his pocket and fropped it into the little girl's lan. Every man in the crowd followed his example and dropped his 'fine' arto the "treasurer's" lap, who found serself meanly covered up with the incumbrances of her new office.

"Now, boys," said Bob Akers, "I'm goin after the doctor for this loctle. gnile pa, an' thar ain't no time ter be

He swung himself into the saddle as toward Neatral City. "Some uv ye kin take the leetle gal

soon lost to sight in the wreaths of mist that were rising across the A few moments afterward three men rode out from the crowd, and went in the direction of Amos Lee's cabin, Bill Strong vising about curreing the little girl in his arms, while the other members of the party who d their horses and went in different directions

of the morning shot nevess the broad On the night following the erected a rude board shanty. A week | "League" held a meeting at Bob Akurs' house.

> "How's the squatter an' the leetle gal?" asked one of the men of Bill Strong. "The lectle gal is as port as a cricket, no the doctor says the squat-

ter's gittin' along fine, nn' hopes to have him up in a week." "Brothers uv the League," said Bob Akers, rising, "have men been app'inted ter take care uv the squatter

"They have," was the coply. "Then," continued the speaker, "I call for the report uv the leader uv the delegation that wer sent ter hang Bill Strong rose up, and said:

"Gentlemen, I'm redy ter mek my report. Thar ain't no Amos Leo. Then the meeting adjourned. - Will Lesenbee, in Drake's Magazine.

COLOR-BLINDNESS. Forty Men Out of Every Thousand Are Af-flicted with It.

An ingenious device for testing

color-blindness has recently appeared. It consists in a combination of two adjustably-attached cards or surfaces, one made up of different color sections. and the other containing an opening or aperture upon a white surface, the card containing the color sections being arranged so that the soveral sections can be brought to pass beneath the opening of the card. The subject of color-blindness has been receiving much attention, and many of the Government employes are now obliged to submit to a color examination before they can secure an appointment. It is found that forty men out of every and turned her face toward the pale one thousand are color-blind. A colorblind would be useless were the selection of colors to enter into his life. work. It appears strange that colorblinds make the best etchers, steel ongravers or wood engravers, but such is the case; by the law of compensation they possess what is known to their profession as the "recognition of tone." But two women in one thousand are color-blind. The savage races possess the perception of color to a greater degree than the civilized races. It is quite possible that color may some day play a role in medicine. Dr. Brodham, who has devoted himself largely to investigations on the fundamental law of psycho-physics in connection with the sense of sight, snys: "If it can become known certainly that the perception of color has a distinct and important influence upon the arrangement and interaction of the brain cells upon each other, we shall be able to drop the use of drugs to a great extent, and get our curing as we get our ailments, largely through the eye." This quotation has more pith in it than might at first be surmised. Many instances are on record of the effects of certain colors upon different subjects. A case is recently reported where the color yellow invariably produced nausea, and even an exceedingly bright day would

> glasses gave relief .- N. Y. Mail and Express. -China and Japan are buying dried apples from Maine. Thus does American industry help to swell the popula-

tion of the Orient. - Bowdoin Orient.

bring about the same affection. In

this case a pair of Arundel-tinted

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development of the frog appears to depend closely upon temperature and other external conditions. The writer placed a tadpole in an aquarium in the fall and no growth whatever appeared to take place until the following spring. But when growth was once renewed it proceeded with great rapidity. Within a period of ten days both pairs of legs budded out and de-

legs showed themselves. The tail persisted for some time after the development of the legs but its disapsearance—by a process of absorption - finally took place with great rapid-

the tell. At any rate at this time the tion at this time, when one set of an equal pace with the development animal. Teeth also appear in the mouth (on the upper jaw only) and the long, fleshy tongue, attached at its front

But while these transformations are truly remarkable it is well to keep in | bese ridge. By careful watching, these mind that, after all, they are not essentially different from those through which other animals pass in their bodily development. Take, for example, a bird. The changes which take | the general blood circulation. place within the egg during the early period of incubation are quite the same n their general nature as those which the frog passes through after it has completed the period of incubation-(The frog hatches from its egg by the heat of the sun). The chief difference is that in the bird these changes are completed during the egg stage, the | hind limbs are very palatable, but the animal leaving the egg with all its class characters in perfection. But in | which is larger and of a brighter the frog, at the time the young leaves | color. In this species the vocal sacks the egg it is in the lish stage; that is | of the male are especially well develto say, it has the characteristics of a oped. The eyes are rather closer to

and anomalous. The frog affords an example of those animals which secure protection from the attacks of their enemies by mimleking the color of their surroundings. By some physiological process, the nature of which is not well understood. they are able to vary the color of the pigment of the skin in correspondence to the color of their surroundings. Thus, when they sit in the grass on the bank of a pool or stream, they change their color to green, and thus

The sense-organs of the frog are well developed and are quick in their action. The external part of the ear is very noticeable, appearing as a round, dark space just behind the eyes. It corresponds to the tympanum or ear-drum of higher animals. There are delicately formed offactory cells in the nasal cavities, Indicating that the sense of smell is fairly acute. The with lids, the lower one alone is freely

effected in the frog is peculiar. The lungs are simple sacks, similar to the chambers or cells. They are not suspended in a chest cavity, but hang loosely in the general cavity of the sides of the body, as is the case with operation is found in the floor of the mouth. This is capable of being lowered by the muscular action, thus greatly enlarging the mouth cavity. air passing in through the nostrils. These passages are then closed, and the floor of the mouth raised, the air action is therefore not dissimilar to that of a force-pump. The lungs having been filled, expiration takes place by the mure reaction of their elastic tissue, as in the higher animals. The skin appears to be a necessary accessory organ in breathing. At any rate a frog soon dies when kept in a dry place, the explanation seeming to be that the pores of the skin are closed so that the blood is not sufficiently purified. In winter they breathe through the skin alone. And it has been shown that in summer, when their vital processes are in the highest state of activity, they live for a long time, when confined to breathing by the skin alone, the nostrils having been stopped or the lungs themselves removed. An experiment is reported in which a frog lived five weeks after having thus been deprived of its lungs. The winter habits of the frog are not dissimilar to those of other rep-

spring. The vital processes appear to be sustained during the time by nutriment stored up in a special internal As is well known, the spring is the season of the greatest activity with these animals. The discordant croaks of the male frog are a characteristic sound of the warm spring night. In some species, as subservient to the production of voice, there are large dilatations of the skin at the sides of

stroking its sides and thus the action

of these sacks may be demonstrated. In respect to intelligence the frog can not be said to be in any wise remarkable. Its instincts are very few. ity, occupying only two or three days. It makes no nest, and in fact appears The gills appear to wither away at | to give no attention whatever to its young; the whole office of materuity ending when the eggs have been proanimal is first seen to come to the | duced. It constructs no place of retreat, depending for concealment upon it appears to have the use both of | thrusting its body into the mud at the gills and lungs. It is a curious condi- bottom of the pool. It shows its greatest alertness in catching its prey. breathing organs is shriveling up at | though this depends rather on the peculiar structure and qualities of its tongue than skill in the use of it. It leaps and swims with agility and directness; but it seldom exercises this

active existence.

A good many other points of greater species is Rana halocina, the trog of the pools, streams and marshes, too

The late Queen Mary of Bavaria is

dearly mother and son loved each other. They were gazing out of one

Globe. ----

Lately M. Serge Noirkoff, of Constantinople, gave an instance of the sort in question. He caught half a dozen of these creatures, he says, and leliberately put the question to the test. Arranging on the floor a circle of glowing charcoal, having no break in it, a scorpion was placed in the center. Although the circle was large enough to prevent the scorpion being injured or even incommoded by the heat if it remained in the middle, the animal finding itself surrounded by fire, began to look about for means of escape. At first its movements were slow, but soon its movements increased, and finally it raced in a frantic fashion around the inner circumference of the charcoal. After racing for some time in this manner, it retired to the center of the ring, and, deliberately plunging its sting into its back, put an end to its life in a few seconds after a few convulsive movements. The remaining five were tried successively in the same way, and each with a like re-

den croaking of a frog filled her with out along two membranous folds which any man given to the use of tobacco. Presently the road grew dim and