Burying a Parsee.

The Parsee merchants of Persia and India are the shrawdest of all traders, and while not agreeable to our sense of principle and honor, they are worth studying as curious specimens of humanity. They are fire worshippers and have very peculiar customs. Their burial ground in Bombay occupies about 400 acres of the choicest land in the city, and is not very far removed from the Governor's residence. It is a most weird and awful sort of a place in some respects, though to the stranger its uppleasant features are hidden by a most delightful garden. The Parsee's religion makes it very difficult for him to dispose of the dead. He must not bury the body lest it shall pollute the ground, nor put it in the water lest it. pollute the water. To burn it would pollute the fire and, only one method remains to him. The cemetery is a large garden, filled with the most beautiful tropical plants, flowers and trees, and in the centre of this garden rise four curious towers, each one of which is built over a well more than one hundred feet deep. Winding stairs ascend through these towers to the top, which is open to the skies. When a Parsre dies, no matter what his wealth or station, he is taken to the cemetery accompanied by his relatives and friends. The body is taken to one of the towers and left in charge of three men, who are devoted to this work and never leave the cemetery. All but these three men now leave the body, which is stripped of all its clothing and all ornaments, and carried to the top of the tower. The men put it on a marble slab and then withdraw.

From the moment that the funeral procession arrives in the cemetery the foliage of the trees begins to be disturbed, and huge black vultures fly around in the air, alighting finally on the trees nearest the tower where the body lies. Within five or ten minutes after the body is left on the slab in the tower the air around is black with vultures. Then the vultures fly away again to roost in the beautiful foliage of the surrounding trees, while the men go back, and, taking the bones which remain on the slab, every morsel of flesh having been removed, throw them down into the well at the bottom of the tower. At the bottom of this well is a layer of charcoal and lime. In the rainy season the rain comes downinto the tower, dripping upon these bones and through the charcoal and lime, while in dry weather water is pumped in by artificial means. When this water finally emerges, a considerable distance away into a natural



How Cablegrams are Transmitted.

With the first long submarine cables great difficulties were encountered in sending through them a current of electricity of sufficient power to record the messages rapidly. The methods for overcoming these difficulties and in use at present are described as follows : Keys, which, when depressed, transmit positive and negative currents, are employed at the sending station in connection with the regulation battery. The current of the battery does not pass directly into the cable, but into a condenser, which passes it into the submarine line. This greatly increases the force of the current used and serves to cat off interfering ground currents. The instrument first employed in receiving cablegrams was a reflecting galvanometer. Upon the magnet of this instrument is carried a small curved mirror. A lamp is placed before the mirror and behind a screen in which there is a vertical slit. Flashes of light moving across this

slit as the needles moved from left to right, indicated to the trained eyes of the operator the letters in the message being transmitted. But this method of recording messages was found to tax the eyesight of the operator severely, a few years' work often rendering them almost if not totally blind. Recognizing the fact that there must be something wrong with such a system, inventors set about repairing the defect, which resulted in perfecting the syphon galvanometer, which has all but superced all other receiving devices. In the syphon receiver the movements

of the needle are recorded by means of ink spurted from a fine tube. This tube is attached to a coil suspended between two fixed magnets, which swings to the right or left as the pulsations pass through it. The syphon galyanometer is a great improvement ; is not hard on the eyes and enables the operator to receive much more rapidly than with the old flash receiver.

A Woodward avenue dentist received a call the other merning from r. couple, whom he soon had reason to believe were lovers. The girl had an aching tooth, and as they entered the office, the young man said :

He Stood the Test Bravely.

"Now, darling, the worst is over, Just take a seat, and it will be out in a minute."

"Oh ! I daren't" she gasped. "But it really don't hurt you any you know." "But I'm afraid it will."



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You do not have to pump out a paliful of water to get a fresh, cool drink, for every bucket goes down full of air to the bottom, and fills with cold water as the air escapes. Price \$10 for a ten-foot well or cistern; 50

cents for every additional foot in depth, after 10 feet. A live agent wanted in every town in the United States. Address

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A Horse's Sense of Smell.

The horse will leave mus'y hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirs'y. His intelligent nos tril will widen, quiver and query over the daintlest bit offered by the fairest of hands, with coaxings that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a nauseous mouthful at a gulp.

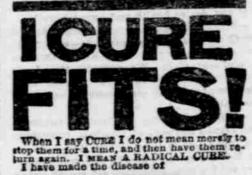
A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that a colt is really her own, until she has a certified massl certideate to the fact. A blind horse, now living, will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger not safely to be disregarded. The distinction is evidently made by his sense of smell, and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of small informs them of its prox imity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go directly to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds, and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their pilot to it.

The horse in browsing, or while gathering herbage with its lips, is guided in its choice of proper food entirely by itsnostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet. In the temple of Olympus a bronze horse was exhibit ed, at the sight of which six real horses experienced the most violent emotions. Aelian judiciously observes that the most perfect art could not imitate nature sufficiently well to produce so strong an illusion. Like Pliny and Pausanius, he consequently affirms that 'in casting the statue a magician had thrown Hippomanes upon it," which by the odor of the plant deceived the horses, and therein we have the secret of the miracle. The scent alone of a buffalo robe will cause many horses to evince lively terror, and the floating

A well of mineral oil was recently discovered near Bowling, Green, Ky., by Ebenezer Cathcart, owner of a truck FOR MEN ONLY! entirely odorless when cold, if heated

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, wheth-er from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in Malarial Regions, will 22.1 Tutt's Pills the most gental restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

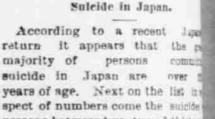
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A pair of robins, as has om for several years past. building their ommenced home in an elm tree on the sider front of my house, and the wate bravely on, with song and rapid of wings. Suddenly the songs and work on the nest stopped. was not left alone, for a band of ble sparrows attacked it, and, it. ble were more active in its dem than the rotins had been in its or

tion. A few days later the robins bern other nest in a tall maple tree the and the work was pushed rapidy a few days since it was eviden something was wrong again. Th a great outery on the part of the ins, and an unmusical chatter h nacious sparrows. The latter again victorious, and at once pe to demolish the nearly finished which work they soon com strings, grass, feathers, etc., being tered promiscuously about, Th not all, nor the worst, for the mil

Feathered Pirates

in was seen hanging by a cord to to its neck and one wing, dead as ten feet from the place where the had been. The sight attracted a tention of passers by, but it water that none cared to ascend the in get the bird.

Being anxious to know the fatter the reason of the bird's death, I m my stiff trolling rod, with a knife tached to a long pike pole, and with help of a ladder and the assistance of neighbor I succeeded in cutting string above the bird. An examination showed that a se common wrapping twine, was no through the wing quills, around ; neck, and knotted so tightly that siderable patience was required a move it, so that death must have a

soon affected. The male being dead and the new stroyed, the female has depand that we are no longer favored with a sweet morning and evening song. The question now is : "Who is cock robin ?" Was it suicide from peated defeats, or was he accide caught in the string ? Or was it ; meditated murder on the part of in cal sparrows ?

stream, it carries with it only a slight chemical, as clean as the earth itself, while of the bones in the well, not a particle remains.

A Story of Dom Pedro.

Dr. Stellwas, the famous oculist, while lecturing to his students at Veinna, told a pretty story of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, He said that he had had many opportunities of conversing with the ex-emperor, a man of the highest character and of great culture. whose heart and mind were always filled with plans for improving the condition of his people. It was one of his dearest wishes have a big hospital in Rio, but he lacked the money wherewith to build it, and the wealthy could not pe induced to subscribe. Then an idea came to him, as it had to the Emperor Joseph nearer home, and he began to hestow titles. Any man who was willing to give a good round sum to the hospital could call himself Count, Viscount or Baron. The patent of ncbility was not hereditary, and if the children wished to inherit the father's title they had to pay over again. Rio was suddenly propled with nobles, and the hospital was built on a grand scale : and when it was completed Dom Pedro had the following inscription placed -over its gates : "Vanitas Humana Miseria Humarae", (HumanVanity to Human Misery.)

The ear is worth studying from an anatomical point of view. Beginning with the outer fold or ridge, called the helix, which forms the outline, the ear is composed of thin cartilage and integment. The next prominent ridge is the antihelix, which some people have very largely developed, but in a well formed ear projects very little beyond the helix. The little-knob that projects from the foot of the antihelix is called the antitragus, and the corresponding knob on the other side the trag "s. The deep well in the centre of the ear, the concha, so termed from its shell-like form, plays the most important part in reflecting the vibrations into the inner ear ; in fact, all these projections and depressions are of importance to our hearing, and plan their own parts in conveying the undulations of sound to the drum of the ear

The Far,

Japanese Etiquette

A writer on a New York paper who attended a "blow out" of the Japanese club there, afterward writing about it, said : "I was interested in the difference in eliquette between Japan and the occident. Though there were a hundred or more present, the rooms were deserted. Every one talked in whispers to every one else. The refreshments were served by waiters who were silence embodied, and every Ori- COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS ental who did anything, said anything or heard anything expressed his pleasure by howing from one to three times. until the American eye was weary with

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-Mother, since I have been using Wolf's Arms is ag my shoes were longer than ever before, and wer get my feet wet, but I do not think they look mooth as when I first used it.

Mother-Indoed, my non, I am sorry you are no care-me. You forget that oven a good thing is only good than properly used. You have not oven locked at he directions, for they are yot around the neck of he boths. Now you must read them, and they will set you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep



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EBENSBURG. PA. J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

"It can't. I'd have one pulled in a minute if it ached." "I don't believe it." "Oh, yes, I would." "Has she got a bad tooth ?" asked the dentist. "Yes, sir ; it has ached for a week, and I've just succeded getting her down here. Come darling, have it "Oh ! I cant !" "But you must." ,'I can't st and the burt." 'Hurt ! Now, then, I'll have one pulled, just to show you that it doesn't

He took a seat, leaned back and opened his mouth, and the dentist seemed to be selecting a tooth to seiza with his forceps, when the girl protest-"Hold on ! The test is sufficient.

He has proved his devotion. Get out, Harry, and 1'll have it pulled." She took the chair, had the tooth drawn without a groan, and as she went out she was saying to the young man : "Now I can believe you when you

declare that you would die for me." And yet every tooth in his head was

Edison's Simple Ways. Edison is a Count, a millionaire and the most famous living inventor. His present wealth, which amounts to many millions is as nothing to what it will be in the next few years ; but he

stills works away in his laboratory. and comes forward to greet you in just such a suit of clothes as he wore twenty years ago. As compared with Edison's dingy little shop of twenty years ago, out at Menlo Park, in which he used to est his bread and cheese seated on an old packing-box, talking over the work in hand with his two or three workmen. the present surroundings are fabulously luxurious. Everything shows unbounded means, which may be the

case when we remember that his famous laboratory costs \$200 000 a year to maintain. But the master mind is still the same. When he works it means work for his men. In the old days at Menio Park it was no uncom-

mon thing for him to remain at the bench for forty-eight hours at a stretch. sending one of the boys for crackers and cheese when he felt hungry, and not giving up until his assistants had actually fell asleep standing up. To day he is just as interested.

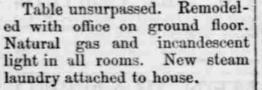
An l'lephant Remembers a Friend.

As elephant attached to Womwell's menagerie was treated in Gloucestershire, England, by a druggist for internal spasm. The animal recovered and duly departed from the town. This was in 1870. But in 1879, when the the menagerie again enter the town, the elephant crossed the street, advanced to the man of drugs, placed his trunk

in his band and grunted sgreeably to show his remembrance of past kindness. At night in visiting the menagerie the







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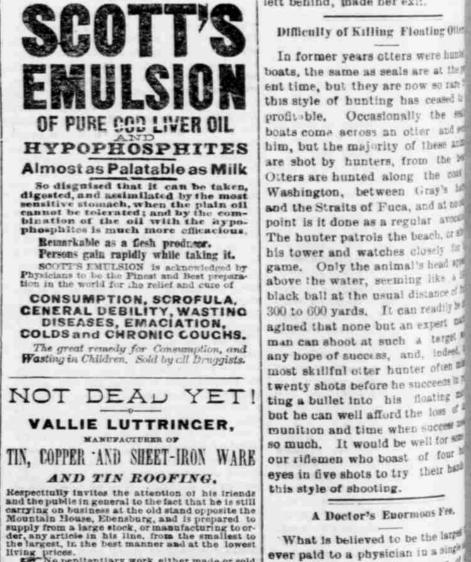
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living prices. For No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment. TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my rork and prices. V. LUTTRINGER, Ebonsburg, April 13, 1883-ti.

went after it. Unconscious of danger. the blind man followed thedog, and be-C. A. LANGBEIN tore any one could put out a hand to Manufacturer of and Dealer in

save him he was under the feet of a passing horse. The driver pulled his ALL KINDS of HARNESS team just in time, and the blind man

persons between twenty and third of age. Of these, the greater part their backs on the world in consequ of disappointed love. For suicide all ages July is the favorite mu During the period of five years h 1883 to 1888, inclusive the number spicides in the month of July n from 500 to 800, while the number ing the remainder of the year ave from 200 to 300 only. A changes Japanese spicide occurred lost = the famous shrines of Nikko. lidy of sixty went thither in A Her circumstances were good ; # two sons in official positions, a home in Tokio was comfortable happy. She spent two days at 3 visiting the various temples and p of note, and seemed bright and col ed. But at daylight on the thirds ing she was found with her throat before a little shrine at the back of temple of Ivemitsu. From her sit the police took a paper, wherein ! set torth, briefly but plainly, the tive of her snielde. It was very size she bad loved Nikko, and wished to among its sacred groves. At her the probability of being able to a there appeared remote. Therefore availed herself of the present opport ity, and with kind farewells 10 left behind, made her exit. Difficulty of Killing Floating Offer In former years otters were hunit boats, the same as seals are at the ent time, but they are now so man this style of hunting has ceased in profit-ble. Occasionally the sil

A Doctor's Enormous Fee.

was paid by J. H. Fisgler, out

on. A dearly beloved daughter

Flag'er, who afterwards diel

cruising on a yacht in Southern

about a year ago, was lingering

than two or three chances out of a

life and death. There were

drad that she would ever be

Standard Oil kings, to Dr. G. C

