

Invention of Rolling-Mills.

The hammer was the tool with which the ancient metallurgists forged and shaped their metals; it served the purpose well until the iron required larger masses and greater quantities to be made.

While wrought iron was only made in Catalan fires, and forged in loops of fifty pounds or less, and each loop, so made, requiring over three hours to finish it, the loop was reheated and tilted in the intervening time, until another loop was sunk; hence there was no necessity for additional machinery to work the iron loops into bars.

When Ralph Hogge invented the blast furnace and produced cast iron, in 1543, the iron so made did not amount to more than one ton per week from each blast furnace, and for nearly one hundred years was all consumed in making castings.

Without detracting from the honor credited to Henry Cort as being the inventor of rolls, it is but proper to record the fact that in 1728, John Payne took out a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of iron, in which he proposed to dispense with the hammer entirely, and in its stead to heat the iron to a welding heat, and roll it through large cylindrical iron rollers, which have notches or furrows in them, and by the power herein described, roll them into shapes and forms required.

The power described was a mighty windmill, which the record shows was a failure, and so the rolls, which were original with him, and which, from his description, conform very nearly to the rolls of our day, was unused for want of power.

In 1754, Wm. Johnston took out patent No. 688 for making wrought iron kettles and boilers, which he describes as being made of sheets of wrought iron riveted together.

In 1783 Henry Cort obtained patent No. 1351, in which he describes his invention of grooved rolls. Henry Cort having ironworks at Gosport, England, he put his invention into use and demonstrated its utility.

Thus we find that Payne conceived the theory of rolling iron, Johnston put that theory into practice, as far as plain sheet rolls could do it, while the honor was left to Henry Cort to demonstrate the practicability of rolling different shapes in grooves of proper conformations.

How true it is, that an invention born before it is absolutely required by the trade, though well described, like Payne's rolling mill, brings the inventor to poverty and often to disgrace; while the man who launches at the flood of necessity, like Henry Cort and Bessemer, rides sweetly into the haven of prosperity.

HISTORY OF THE ONION.—Very few members of the vegetable kingdom exist that can boast an older record than the onion. Theophrastus alluded to it as follows: "There be divers sorts of onions which have their symmies of the places where they grow; some are round, and others long."

MARK THESE FACTS! THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

Any description of sores are remarkable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the sides of the wound together is folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition would ensue, and the patient be obliged to remain in bed for many weeks.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient. It will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system, and its influence is slow and uncertain.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

Persons suffering from the above complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been applied. This will greatly assist in the cure of the throat and chest. To say that the Ointment is a cure for all diseases is to say that it is a cure for all diseases.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. F. W. HAY & SON Manufacturers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TIN, COPPER,

Sheet Iron Wares

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

EBENSBURG HARDWARE

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or other large building, call on HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN PODDER AND SAW CUTTED POTATOES in this country. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at 10-15-20-25-30-35-40-45-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100.

FARMERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

FARMERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST SHOVING AND REAPING MACHINES made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

FARMERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

FARMERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your STOVES and TINWARE. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES and WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PEN-KNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

NOTHING is said, will in course of time paralyze the tongue. Hence it is that few women smoke.

LINES can be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-strained white soap to a pound starch.

ICE CREAM WITH EGGS AND MILK.—Two quarts new milk, boiled; two tablespoonfuls corn starch, well dissolved in cold milk. Stir, and allow to boil twenty minutes, add the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth, and stir rapidly for three or four minutes.

It is not generally known that cisterns can be made without either brick or stone, wherever the earth is sufficiently compact to admit of digging out the soil and leaving a firm bank upon which the cement can be spread to a thickness of one or two inches.

A GOOD YEAST.—The subjoined recipe for yeast adapted to hot weather or hot climates is given in Morgan's Trade Journal: Boil two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain well and let the liquor cool down to milk warmth.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.—Inasmuch as Eastern farmers are likely to suffer from the ravages of the Colorado potato bug this season, I would like to give them some advice. My fields have been troubled with these pests for the past six years, and the best and most expeditious remedy I have ever found was to catch the old ones when they made their appearance on the vines.

A LABOR-SAVING WASHING LIQUID.—Many housewives save a vast amount of hard labor when washing clothes by employing the following preparation, which, it is said, will not injure linen nor cotton fabrics.

It would seem as if the cure for those worst of small nuisances, colds in the head, which Dr. Ferrier, of King's College, suggested in The Lancet, might prove to be a remedy of very great value.

Dr. Ferrier says that with this snuff he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed, by taking trinitrate of bismuth alone, which is a very powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucous membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff.

Dr. Ferrier mentions two other persons who were cured of violent colds by the same snuff, and to these instances we may add that of the present writer, who having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temples and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening and got up the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since returned.

Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening and got up the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since returned. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze, almost immediately begins to diminish it.—London Spectator.

SHIELDS HOUSE, FORMERLY "RED LION," W. H. STAHLMAN, SUCCESSOR TO STAHLMAN & McCOY. PROPRIETOR, NO. 7 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, AND CAN BE REACHED FROM ALL POINTS BY STREET CARS.

THE TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS. [3-10] RATES, \$1.50 PER DAY. [3m.]

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY,

TO BE HAD IN PITTSBURGH FROM R. & W. JENKINSON, JOHN FULLERTON & SON, J. W. TAYLOR, MARSH & CO., T. C. JENKINS, KNOX & ORR, C. A. WELCH & CO., S. F. FLORENZ, HERZOG & BUCHANAN, PATTERSON BROS., HENRY DALLMEYER, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown, ALWAYS HAVE THE Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. to be found in Cambria county. [3-4] Don't forget the number and street.

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL, Corner Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TERMS, \$3.00 PER DAY. H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.

Great Western Hotel, DILLINGER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co. BANKERS, EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, PAYABLE ON DEMAND. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE, AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

EBENSBURG BOOK, DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap. Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Posters and Paste Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Historical and Scientific Tracts, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

John D. Thomas, Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his patrons that he has opened a new branch of his business in the city of Johnstown, Pa., and is now prepared to receive orders for boots and shoes of all kinds.

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!

MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by the late John D. Thomas, on Centre street, is now open for business.

M. A. WESNER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John D. Thomas' store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence, [12-7-12].

E. H. PLANK, M. D., Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.

Office in new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [12-11-11].

W. M. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

Office in new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [12-11-11].

ROSES.

In one of the books published by Solomon's eternal wisdom is contained the plantation of roses in the clove. Princess Nostradamus, the lovely lady in the armor of a warrior, had a small field with a water and rowed about on it with an august consort.

The Emperor Heliogabalus, who served the fact invented other of his fish pond with rose-water. It is where said whether the fishes of the Sardinia, which had so much to do with his father's English King, took Jerusalem in 1188, he would call a mosque, till he had had his walls washed with rose-water. Sanut assures us that 500 canals were no more than sufficient to carry the purifying liquid.

In many countries it is the custom to celebrate the festival of the roses, during which they are carried in lamps, chandeliers, and beds of roses. It is said that the roses were hated in the early Christian times, and were often condemned in the writings of the Fathers, who professed they could not understand why the people could think with admiration of roses when they remembered the thorns; afterwards the feeling seems to have died out.

The golden rose seems to have been given as a mark of the sovereign's favor to some prince or princess. Alexander III., who had been born with great honor during a journey which he made in France, was subsequently the giving of the golden rose to the Pope officially recognized rights of Christian sovereignty.

The golden rose seems to have been given as a mark of the sovereign's favor to some prince or princess. Alexander III., who had been born with great honor during a journey which he made in France, was subsequently the giving of the golden rose to the Pope officially recognized rights of Christian sovereignty.

The golden rose seems to have been given as a mark of the sovereign's favor to some prince or princess. Alexander III., who had been born with great honor during a journey which he made in France, was subsequently the giving of the golden rose to the Pope officially recognized rights of Christian sovereignty.

The golden rose seems to have been given as a mark of the sovereign's favor to some prince or princess. Alexander III., who had been born with great honor during a journey which he made in France, was subsequently the giving of the golden rose to the Pope officially recognized rights of Christian sovereignty.

The golden rose seems to have been given as a mark of the sovereign's favor to some prince or princess. Alexander III., who had been born with great honor during a journey which he made in France, was subsequently the giving of the golden rose to the Pope officially recognized rights of Christian sovereignty.

The golden rose seems to have been given as a mark of the sovereign's favor to some prince or princess. Alexander III., who had been born with great honor during a journey which he made in France, was subsequently the giving of the golden rose to the Pope officially recognized rights of Christian sovereignty.