THE LAND OF ROSES.

It is probably not generally known that the region in which General Gourko has been lately operating with his Cossacks is the land whence by far the greatest quantity of attar of roses comes to western Europe. Kasanlik, the name which has so often figured during the past fortnight as a point of strategical importance, is also the centre of one of the most remarkable species of horticulture, or rather agriculture, to be found in the whole world.

Around it, or near it, are the districts of Cirpan, Giopea, Karadshah Dagh, Kojun-Tepe, Yeni Saghra, all of which are devoted to this peculiar husbandry. The Mussulman tradition assigns the origin of the rose to the night of Mohammed's journey to heaven. The white roses sprang from the drops of sweat which fell from the blessed forehead of the prophet himself in the toilsome ascent; the sweat of Borak, the miraculous animal he rode, gave birth to the yellow ones; while the celestial drops which fell from Gabriel were the source of the red rose. The appearance of the neighborhood of Kasanlik would favor a suspicion that the heavenward journey must have sorely tried the archangel, and Count von Moltke, who was well acquainted with Bulgaria and the Balkans, has styled the valley of the Tundja "the Cashmere of Europe, the Turkish Gulistan, the Land of Roses."

Roses are not grown there as with us in isolated patches in gardens, but in fields and in ridges as if they were no better than potatoes. It would be difficult to imagine anything more charming than the appearance of those rose fields; and any painter who should attempt to reproduce this picture would assuredly be charged with exaggeration. But it would be impossible to catch the infinite alterations of color both among the roses themselves and the green leaves of the shrubs. Hundreds of millions of rose leaves strew the ground and are useless for the chief object in view. It is calculated that about one-fourth of the leaves are lost in his way; perhaps as much more either fail to come to the requisite perfection or are unavoidably wasted. The entire produce of the tekne, or region, of which Kasanlik is the centre, is estimated at eight hundred or nine hundred kilogrammes (from one hundred and ninety-five to two hundred and twenty imperial gallons) of rose oil. The wealth of water in the valley is prodigious; springs are not only numerous but most abundant in yield. There is a general system of irrigation which, remembering that the country is Bulgaria and not Lombardy, is admirable. The whole valley was a picture of prosperity; the result of natural fertility carefully tended by human industry. Where roses are now cultivated, heavy crops of maize are gathered, and along the slopes and down by the waterside are numerous herds and flocks. Kasanlik itself is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, and is surrounded by magnificent walnut woods, which are also a source of commercial industry.

Von Moltke speaks of the situation as one of the rarest beauty. Many of the trees, he says, cover an extent of one hundred feet with their spreading branches, while countless wild pigeons fill the woods with their cooing. The murmering of the rush of waters is heard in every direction; the sky itself presents perpetually changing aspects by reason of the neighboring mountains; while the delicious fresh air is redolent with delicate perfume. About twenty-five miles to the southeast of Kasanlik, and divided from the Tundja valley by a range of hills, is Eski Saghra, a town of eighteen thousand inhabitants, also a notable industrial centre, the best silk and finest wheat in Turkey being produced in the surrounding district. With such diligent husbandmen a moderately fair government would soon make the whole southern Bulgaria the richest and most productive country in Europe. The campaign of which these beautiful and fertile valleys are now the theatre will have probably ruined the rose culture, at least for many a year.—*London Times.*

IS COFFEE WHOLESOME.—I know it is palatable, as very few people dislike it; but many eschew it on account of its deleterious effects. Its odor in preparing is delicious, far more so than the actual drinking of it. I am as fond of it as any one, but have not taken a cup in twenty-five years. It is more productive of bile, especially to people of sedentary habits, than any other thing that can be drank or eaten. Indeed, the most noted physicians protest against its use beyond a single cup at breakfast, in which proportion it can be taken with safety. But where it is profusely indulged in, it is as injurious to health as any alcoholic stimulant. If one pound of coffee should be used so as to last a family of ten persons for a week, I see it stated no hurtful results would ensue. But here it should stop. I should think, however, that by persons accustomed to severe out door exercise or labor of any kind, it could to a larger extent be taken with safety. Children should never touch it, or tea either, except the latter be very weak. The old fashioned way of making coffee is undoubtedly the best, which is to buy the coffee in the grain, scorch it until a light brown, and grind it as is wanted. The water should be boiling when poured over the coffee, the pot of course closed tightly, and then give it another boil for a minute or two, and it will be sufficiently clear to use.—*Aline.*

THE vices of the rich and great are mistaken for errors, and those of the poor and lowly for crimes.

WAR DECLARED
AGAINST
HIGH PRICES!

We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodled, refitted and removed to our

LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!

IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Where we have just received an immense stock of

NEW **SPRING GOODS**

Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., &c. We also keep a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBURG FOR McCLAFLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.

BY BUYING FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce.

McLAUGHLIN BROS. & CO.

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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. [2-4.] ☞Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

Great Reduction IN TEETH!

A FULL SET FOR $6.00

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Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the people are always satisfied when they get it that they HAVE THE BEST.

IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO VISIT PITTSBURGH TO HAVE DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT EXTRACT THEIR TEETH WITHOUT PAIN BY HIS ABSOLUTELY SAFE ANÆSTHETIC, AS IT IS THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a surgeon of 30 years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly and he took a few inhalations too many.

June 15, 1877.—3m.

A LECTURE To Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price, 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞*This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

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THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
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IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

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Commencing with the earliest periods and closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. **Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern,** including history of *Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties.* A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other—Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. [6-29.-20t.]

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.

Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

BLOOD.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the greatest **Blood** remedy of the age. Dyspepsia, Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Don't fail to use it. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Price, $1. If your druggist don't keep it, send for it. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburg, Pa. The Genuine has the name R. E. Sellers & Co. on bottom of wrapper.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS [2-16.-1y.]

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months' by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. (3-23.-1y.*)

ONLY REMEDY FOR

HARD TIMES.

CHANGE YOUR SURROUNDINGS.

All wanting FRUIT FARMS, especially adapted to the growth of the VINE, where it is an established success and pays LARGE PROFITS. The land is also adapted to the growth of Peaches, Pears, Apples, and small fruits; also, Grains, Grass and Vegetables.

Many hundreds of excellent VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS and FARMS can now be seen.

THE LOCATION is only 31 miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in a mild, delightful climate, and at the very doors of the New York and Philadelphia Markets. Another Railroad runs direct to New York.

THE PLACE is already LARGE, SUCCESSFUL and PROSPEROUS. Churches, Schools, and other privileges are already established. Also, manufactories of Shoes, Clothing, Glass, Straw Goods, and other things, at which different members of a family can procure employment.

It has been a HEALTH RESORT for some years past for people suffering from pulmonary affections, asthma, catarrh, ague and debility, many thousands of whom have entirely recovered.

A new Brick Hotel has just been completed, 100 feet front, with back buildings, four stories high, including French roof, and all modern improvements for the accommodation of visitors.

PRICE OF FARM LAND, $25.00 PER ACRE, payable by installments, within the period of four years. In this climate, 20 acres of land planted out to vines will count as much as 100 acres further north.

Persons unacquainted with Fruit Growing can become familiar with it in a short time on account of surroundings.

FIVE ACRES, ONE ACRE, and TOWN LOTS in the towns of Landisville and Vineland, also for sale.

A paper containing full information will be sent free of cost on application to CHARLES K. LANDIS, VINELAND, N. J.

The following is an extract from a description of Vineland, written by the well-known agriculturist, Solon Robinson, and published in the New York *Tribune*:

All the farmers were of the "well to do" sort, and some of them, who have turned their attention to fruits and market gardening, have grown rich. The soil is loam, varying from sandy to clayey, and surface gently undulating, intersected with small streams and occasional wet meadows, in which deposits of peat or muck are stored, sufficient to fertilize the whole upland surface, after it has been exhausted of its natural fertility.

It is certainly one of the most extensive tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitably productive as when cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; *and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form, and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate.* [8-25.-1y.]

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We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

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OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

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All *officers, soldiers* and *sailors* wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

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Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

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We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus having therein the clerical assistance of able and experienced lawyers and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Promptest attention thus secured to all business entrusted us. Address

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Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

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EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876 -1y.*

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law.* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'72.]

THE TAILOR BIRD.

This wonderful bird lives only in India. It has a beak shaped very much like a shoemaker's awl, and after selecting a large leaf hanging from the end of a twig, it pierces a number of holes along the edges of it with this awl-like beak; it then gets the long fibres of plants, which make capital thread, and carefully sews the leaf up into a complete bag. But strange and cleverer still, if the leaf is not large enough, the bird will get another leaf, pierce it with holes, and sew the two together. Now let me tell you a very singular thing, but something that is true. Sometimes this good tailor has been known to tie a knot at the end of the thread, so as to be sure it does not slip through! Have not some of us, some time or other, been in distress for want of a knot at the end of our thread, and sighed over half a dozen stitches put in, when out they all came with the end of the thread in the air, just for want of a knot in it? Next time we'll remember the tailor bird and his knots, won't we? Now perhaps you are wondering how eggs can lie and birds be hatched between a couple of leaves? So listen to me while I tell you all about it. The leaves are only the outer walls of a snug little house. The inside is made entirely of soft white down, and this makes one of the most comfortable beds possible for the eggs that are intended to lie upon it. The door to this dear little house is at the top, and the whole nest is built in such a way that it does not look like a nest, and is often taken for nothing but a bunch of leaves on the tree. The bird and its nest full of eggs are so very light that the very end of the slenderest twig will support both house and family. This little tailor is entirely yellow in color, and is only three inches long. Wouldn't you like to see this tiny, clever thing hard at work sewing up its nest, selecting the leaves, and then carrying to them the long pieces of thread, and piercing the holes with its beak, and drawing the thread through them? What a dear little tailor the bird is!

THE RAIN TREE.—The Consul of the United States of Columbia in the Department of Loreto (Peru) has written from Yurimaguas to President Prado, informing him that in the woods adjacent to the city of Moyobamba exists a tree called by the natives Tamai-caspi (rain tree), which possesses some remarkable qualities. It is a tree of about fifteen meters (about fifty feet) high when at maturity, and of about one meter in diameter at the base, and has the property of absorbing an immense quantity of humidity from the atmosphere, which it concentrates and subsequently pours forth from its leaves and branches in a shower, and in such abundance that in many cases the ground in the neighborhood is converted into a perfect bog. It possesses this curious property in its greatest degree in the summer, precisely when the rivers are at their lowest and water most scarce; and the writer proposes that it should be planted in the more arid regions of Peru, for the benefit of agriculturists.

HOW TO MAKE HARD SOAP.—The following is a recipe for making hard soap which is excellent and economical: Nearly every family accumulates through the winter plenty of drippings from the beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling till all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds of sal soda, six pounds of grease, three and a half pounds of new stone lime, four gallons soft water, half pound of borax. Put soda, lime, and water into an iron boiler; boil till all is dissolved. When well settled, pour off the clear lye, wash out the kettle, and put in the lye, grease and borax; boil till it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when sufficiently hard cut into bars and put on boards to dry. This is very nice for washing white flannel and calico.

A REMARKABLE SULPHUR LAKE.—About ten miles from Nikuschkina, in Siberia, there is a remarkable sulphur lake situated between two high mountains. It is about four hundred and twenty feet long and three hundred and forty feet broad. Its aspect is frightful, and its abominable stench may be smelt at a distance of three miles. It has no perceptible motion, and never freezes. A visible thick vapor rises from its surface, yet the water is so clear that one might discern its depth were it not for the black and greasy soil which forms its border. Some attempts have been made to discover the origin of the sulphur; but these have proved fruitless.

ARTIFICIAL LEMONADE.—Loaf sugar 2 lbs., tartaric acid ½ oz., essence of lemon 30 drops, essence of almonds 20 drops. Dissolve the tartaric acid in two pints of hot water, add the sugar, and lastly the lemon and almond; stir well, cover with a cloth, and leave until cold; put two tablespoonsful into a tumbler, and fill with cold water. This drink, it is said, will be found much more refreshing and palatable than either ginger beer or lemonade, and costs only 30 cents for ten pints. The addition of a very little bicarbonate of potash to each tumblerful before drinking will give a wholesome effervescing drink.—*Scientific American.*

ANTARCTIC SEAWEEDS.—In the Antarctic seas there are seaweeds which have stems about twenty feet high, and with a diameter so great that they have been collected by mariners in those regions for fuel, under the belief that they were drift wood. They were about two feet in circumference.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

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TIN, COPPER,

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WATER, STEAM, AND GAS FITTERS!

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Are prepared to put Cold and Hot Water Pipes in houses and attend to all other work in their line promptly, expeditiously, at the lowest possible prices, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Also, can furnish at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, Marble Wash Stands, Iron Sinks for kitchens, Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Iron and Wooden Hydrants, Gum Hose, Galvanized Iron Pipes, one and one and a quarter inch Lead Pipe (light for country use), and Terra Cotta, Sewer and Drain Pipes, 2, 3, 4, and 6 inches in size. Also, will fit up, at fair figures, Brass Globe Valves for steam and iron cistern pumps.

☞All orders left with J. S. Bolsinger, or at his shop on Crawford street, will have early and satisfactory attention.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1877.-tf.

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Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1876.-tf.

WOOL! BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER WOOL!

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or brought to us for that purpose.

P. S.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1877.-tf.

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MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

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JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House. Aug. 25, 1876.-tf.

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REDUCTION!

IN PRICES!

HARDWARE,

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AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

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WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Entire Stock of GOODS,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

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Table and Pocket Cutlery,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.

AT LESS THAN COST,

—FOR—

CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines,** which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changeable self-feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

BY BUYING A

Big Lot of Goods for Very little Money!

NOTICE!

☞*All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

Geo. Huntley,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

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Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

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Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

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Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

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DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-6,'77.-1y.]

CARL RIVINIUS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all work in his line, such as repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., at short notice, in the very best manner, and at the lowest possible prices. Shop on High street, one door west of Huntley's store. Please give me a call.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1876.-1y.

WHEELING FEMALE COLLEGE.

A FIRST-CLASS COLLEGE, **with very superior advantages,** for those who wish thorough Literary or Æsthetic Culture. Here parents may place their daughters, feeling sure that they will be under the refining influence of a social Christian home.

(8-10.) TERMS VERY MODERATE. (4t.)

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LORETTO, PA.

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ILLUSTRIOUS PIGS.

In the correspondence of the Princess Palatine there is a marvelous account of the capacities of Louis XIV. "I have seen him," writes the Princess, "eat four large plates full of different soups, a whole pheasant, a partridge, a large plate of salad, two large slices of ham, some mutton dressed with garlic sauce, a plate of pastry, and then some fruit and hard boiled eggs. Perhaps one could forgive much at such a dinner, but to wind up with hard-boiled eggs seems wholly indefensible. In any case it was one of those meals over which Lilla would have forbidden the saying of grace unless it were such a prayer as La Tolone, a gentleman of Touraine, was in the habit of offering up after every copious repast—and all his repasts were copious—"Lord, give me grace to well digest what I have eaten." It is reported of this same worthy that he regarded all things human, and apparently all things divine as well, from the same point of view of their bearing upon dinner. "It will be a fine day for a walk," said some one in his hearing. "Yes, and a fine day for eating," quoth La Tolone. Ancient royal gluttons, by the way, have seemed to have equaled the emperor Claudius Albinus, whose usual breakfast consisted of 500 figs, 100 peaches, 10 melons, 100 beccaficoes, four dozen oysters and a quantity of grapes.

The Emperor Maximinus grew himself very much in the same fashion, and ultimately grew so fat that his wife's bracelets served him excently instead of rings. Kings, too, are often outdone by their subjects. Thus we read of a comedian, Pylades by name, who, in the presence of the Emperor Aurelian, devoured a whole boat, a sheep, a sucking pig and 100 rolls, besides drinking 24 measures of wine. According to the *Nouvelles Parisiennes,* which, however, are not written with that strict accuracy which is characteristic of the works of Hallam and Grote, there was once a woman in Syria who daily consumed 30 chickens and complained she could never get enough; but it is stated that Mahomet Ali hins cured her of this insatiable appetite by making her drink her husband. Perhaps the woman was not very unlike as the French soldier who is the hero of the following (and wholly unbelieving) story.

A discussion had arisen at a dinner party as to the capacities of the human stomach, and whether indeed it could be seemed almost reasonable that it was capable of indefinite expansion. After some surprising feats of gluttony had been narrated, an officer in the Imperial guard said he quite believed that, for he had a soldier in his company who could eat a whole calf at a meal, and think little of the achievement. The company laughed, but the officer assured them he was serious, and a heavy bet was the result. On the appointed day the parties repaired to a restaurant, and the soldier was soon seated at a table. The officer had been careful to order that the different portions of the calf should be served in a variety of appetizing forms. The soldier dispatched one dish after the other with astonishing rapidity. Those who had betted against the powers were losing all hope, when he was observed at the seventh or eighth dish to look grave. "Alas! or, as the *Times,*" he objected, "I think it is time for them to serve the veal. Otherwise I can't answer for my being able to make you win your bet." He had thought that all the previous courses were merely intended to serve as stimulants to his appetite, which having been made apparent, the cook immediately expressed themselves ready to serve at once. The story reminds me of an English farmer, who after dispatching a score or so of apple dumplings observed that they were very good, and that some day he would come and make "a regular meal of them."—*Cornhill Monthly.*

A TOWN OF DWARFS.—A writer in the London *Times* describes the town of excessive intermarriage among the inhabitants of Brotes, a little town in the province of Santander, Spain. Until eighteen or nineteen years ago the village was quite shut off from the rest of the world. Its inhabitants from their ever recurring intermarriages, had become quite a race of dwarfs. On market days the population might be seen, with long black coats and high black hats, riding in to purchase the simple provision for the weeks' consumption, men of intelligence and no learning, peasants from the lowest ranks. About fifteen years ago the Galician Julian or Geliegoes, from the mines of Orbiego, swarmed into the town for business, etc., and since their coming the population has increased in strength, stature, education, intellect and morality. Their intellects also, have improved intellects which have been stunted, dwarfed and ruined by frequent intermarriages.

WHEN your corn is in good condition pluck the ears and strip all the husks but the last layer on the corn, being careful not to cut any of the grains. Then tie a string tightly around this husk at the end where the silk is; then take half a gallon of clean hickory ashes, pour in and three or four gallons of water in a deep vessel and while it is boiling dip the corn into it slowly eight or ten times, holding by the string you have tied around it. Hang away in a dark, dry place. Whenever you want roasting ears you will have them as fresh as when they came from the stalk. The Indians preserve hundreds of bushels in this way without a single failure. At least an Indian missionary so informed a correspondent of the Somerset (Pa.) *Herald.*