#### 22. 135738.

### SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

In a recent lecture delivered in Edinburgh, on the "Stars," Professor Grant gave a graphic idea of the immensity of space. He said a railway train traveling night and day, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, would reach the moon in six months, the sun in two hundred years, and Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars, in 42,000,000 of years. A ball from a gun, traveling at the rate of nine hundred miles an hour, would reach Alpha Centauri in 2,700,000 years; while light, traveling at the rate of 185,000 miles a second, would not reach it in less than three years. Light from some of the telescopic stars would take 5,760 years to reach the earth; and, from some of these clusters the distance is so great that light would take 500,000 years to pass to the earth ; so that we see objects not as they really re, but as they were 500,000 years go. Carbolic acid is recommended by a are, but as they were 500,000 years ago.

German journal for moistening tools with which metals are worked. The duty of grindstones is said to be in-creased by the use of this acid. The dark and immune of this acid. The dark and impure, and consequently cheap grade of this article. may be Reduced to \$18 00 to \$28,00. Reduced to \$18 00 to \$28,00. Reduced to \$18 00 to \$28,00. cheap grade of this article, may be employed.

The protective value of trees in thunder storms was considered by M. du Moncel, in a paper lately communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences. Trees, he said, were all conductors of electricity, their conductivity increasing with the quantity of liquid they contained. An ordinary house, however, offered from sixteen to twenty times as much resistance to the transmission of electricity as an ordinary tree, and, therefore, the tree might be considered a protection to the house, if it equaled or exceeded the house in height. On the other hand, when the house is wet by rain, its electrical conductivity is so much augmented that the author thought the protective value of the tree might then depend solely upon its excess in elevation over the housetop. Although trees may thus shelter houses to some extent, it is very dangerous for individuals to take refuge under a tree in a thunder shower, as has been repeatedly demonstrated by many of the numerous lightning accidents last summer.

A trial is now being made at Portsmouth, England, of an invention which

Closing Out Sale! ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS. HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, - de., de., AT-COST! COST!! COST!!! THE undersigned, having concluded to close up his business as early in the Spring as possible, will from this date sell STOVES, HARDWARE, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, &c., &c., AT COST FOR CASH!

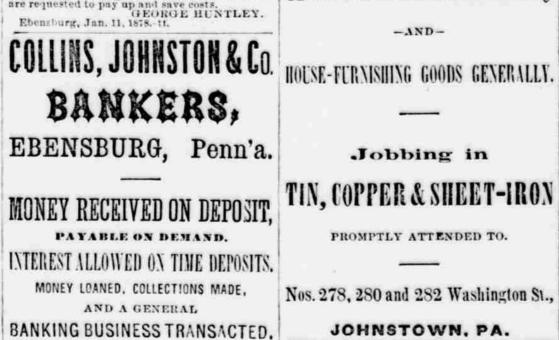
And Cash Only. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL As my stock, which is almost entirely new, was bought for each when goods were down to the low-est point, and as the manufacturers of many goods In my line are daily advancing their prices, this offer gives the public the

BEST OPPORTUMITY TO SECURE BARGAINS EVER PRESENTED IN THIS SECTION. In order to give the public an idea of what I am selling goods at I submit a few of my

**Great Reductions in Prices:** 

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING And corresponding reductions in all other goods And corresponding reductions in all other goods now in stock. In short, no more than cost price will be asked for any article on hand, while many things will be SOLD AT LESS THAN COST. In making this offer, however, I wish it to be distinctly understood that no goods will be per-mitted to leave the store until paid for. Promises to pay to morrow or next week will not answer, as I am determined to close out my business on # cash basis only.

Sheet Metals, cash basis only. cash basis only. ## Persons owing me book accounts or notes are requested to pay up and save costs. GEORGE HUNTLEY. Ebensburg, Jan. 11, 1878-11.



JOHNSTOWN, PA. stofcor. Messrs. EDITORS:

### The Precious Stones of Brazil.

Some remarkable stories are connected with the discovery of diamonds in Brazil, so much regretted by the Marquis de Pombal, who vainly endeavored to arrest the evil by forbidding search in the Province of Bahia (Brazilian diamonds were known first as "Bahias") on the plea that agriculture would suffer from the diversion of industry. We find these stories in Mr. Streeter's valuable work on "Precious Stones," in which every branch of his fascinating subject is made interesting. The discovery of diamonds in Bahia was in this wise : "A cunning slave from Minas Geraes, keeping his master's flocks in Bahia, observed a similarity between the soil of his native place and that of Bahia. He sought therefore in the sand, and soon found 700 carats of diamonds. Fleeing from his master, he carried these with him, and offered them for sale in a distant city. TIN, COPPER, Such wealth in the hands of a slave caused him to be arrested, but he would not betray himself. The master, to whom he was given up, tried to get at his secret by cunning but without avail, until he thought of restoring him to his former occupation in Bahia, and watching him." A year afterward 25,000 people were digging dia-monds there (eighty miles long by forty Sheet Iron Wares broad,) and at the rate of 1,450 carats a day. Dreadful misery ensued on the dis-covery of the "Diamond River." The government wanted to secure the monopoly of the new found wealth to the crown, and so the dwellers on the river's banks were driven from their homes to distant wilds and despoiled of all they possessed. "Nature seemed to take part against them ; a dread-ful drought, succeeded by a violent earthquake, increased their distress. Many of them perished, but those who lived to return, on May 18, 1865, were benevolently reinstated in their rightful possessions. Strange to say, on their return the earth seemed strewn with diamonds. After a shower the children used to find gold in the streets and in the brooks waich tra versed them. Often the little ones would bring in three or four carats of diamonds. A negro found a diamond at the root of a vegetable in his garden, and the poultry in picking up their food took up diamonds constantly." .Esop thus improved upor, in fulluess of time we find Sinbad parodied. In 1868 the child of a Dutch farmer named Jacopus settled at the Cape, amused himself by collecting pretty pebbles on the banks of the neighboring river, and picked up a specimen which attracted his mother's attention, so that she showed it to one Schlack Van Viekerk, who was curious in such matters. He was puzzled about its nature, and offered to buy it, but Mrs. Jacopus laughed at his offer and gave him the pebble, which afterward passed carclessly through two intervening pairs of hands be-fore it reached, in a gummed envelope and



# Chancefor Agricultural Inventors,

While our war was going on and men became scarce for farm work. there was a great inducement for inventors to try and replace hand labor. It had been the reproach of farming that while all other branches of in. dustry had reaped great profit from improved machinery, agriculturists only had kept up the disposition to let "newfangled" things alone. But the war came and there was no men to do the work. The inventor saw his opportunity, and both he and the farmer profited thereby. With very much to lament, as war always brings lamenta. tions, it has some slight compensations, as it is an ill wind that bloxs no good at all ; the new agricultural implements it gave us is one thing at least to be thankful for.

We have yet a few things to do. We want something to cut and shock corn, and then something that will go through and husk it; as we thrash grain, perhaps going so far as to bind the fodder ; and we have a few other matters that we can attend to by and by; but the southern farmer beyond all others wants just now a cottonpicking machine. At the present time it is a very laborious business, this of cotton-picking; and the same ground has to be gone over continually because of the successive ripening of the heads or bolls. If all matured at once there would be little difficulty in the matter. But as it is now it would be hard to get a machine with sufficient intelligence to understand what to select and what to refuse. But the difficulty seems hardly insurmountable. The mature head is soft and the unripe one hard ; and this fact might be taken advantage of, so that the one should be accepted by the inanimate gatherer and the other refused.

If in no other way, surely something might be thought of that would gather pretty rapidly by man's aid in the selection of each boll, that would do away with the loss of time incident on so much stopping and rising, as in the present plan. We see no reason whatever why all this may not be done. It is no uncommon sight to see now in the west men riding on plows and cultivators, with pleasant sun umbrellas over their heads, as cool as cucumbers. Indeed, agri ult tral implementa have made farming in the west such a light and pleasant occupation, that dumb bells and gymnastic exercises are sailly at a discount. We expect yet to see some such improvement for the southern cottonfield, the mule leading the driver, seated and shaded, and the cotton dropping off at the rate of a hundred bolls a minute ! As it is now, large quantities must spoil, because the planter sets out more than he can gather. As we said last week, this and not laziness, is why so much cotton is left on the field. A fortune awaits some inventor, and we hope to live to see it.-Germantown Telegraph, IT PAYS TO KNOW HOW .-- When a farmer has a good farm, and fails to make a good living from it without running in debt, the cause must be that he doesn't know how to manage a farm. I amox an illustration from an agricultural paper: "One man sows a crop of beets. He doesn't know much about raising them, but he thinks he will try it. He gets barely enough to pay for his labor, and concludes that it doesn't pay to raise beets. Another man knows all about raising them. He has not himself tried every variety, nor every kind of masure and culture, but he knows what others have done, and how they succeeded best. He adds their experience 10 his own and selects the best seed, sows it at the proper season, the right distance apart, and covers it the proper depth in soil manured and prepair in the best manner. He does not stop here. He begins early to califying weed thoroughly, hoes often-and harvests seventy tons to the acce-Does this pay for knowing how and doing his work in the best manuel The man who sows onlons without learning the best way, gets the wrong seed, puts it in ground that is not suitable for it, sows it at the wron senson, doesn't sow it thick enough because the seed cost too much, doesn't sow it evenly because he cannot allon to buy a seed drill, covers it uneven and his crop is a failure. The ma who has taken the trouble to find on how to raise onions, and what kind to sow, raises one thousand bushels P acre. So it pays in farming to know what to do and how to do it, and t make the best use of the experience of others. And what is true of onions of beets, is true in a greater or less degree, of all other kinds of farm produce. MANY a farmer has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquire a competency with one half the size Most farmers are anxious for large possessions, and many are thus betrs' ed into the error of taking a greated quantity of ground than they have the means of handling to advantage, in the delusive hope of acquiring those means by future savings; others from the vanity of holding more land than ther neighbors. Then arises deficiency stock, imperfect tillage and scanil crops, with all the consequences

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consists in sheathing ships with paper, Nov. 19, 1875.-tr. fixed on with a perpendicular cement; on paper seaweeds will not grow, nor will barnacles adhere to it. The results so far are said to be very encouraging.

A mixture of carbolic acid and spirit of turpentine, in equal weights, is pro posed for the destruction of woodboring worms found in office and other furniture, wainscoating, etc. It must be applied in such a way that it enters every hole. Its disagreeable smell passes off in an hour, and it is in no way injurious to wood or hangings.

Starch, bean flour, sand, gum, mucilage and gelatine are used as adulterants of honey. They are readily recognized, as they all, except sand, thicken on heating, while the pure honey becomes thinner under such a condition.

RECLAIMING WORN OUT LAND .--- I will give my plan of reclaiming worn. THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY out land and raising a crop at the same time: Sow rye say about the last of August or the first of September, and for the first crop I would spread on a pretty heavy dressing of good barnyard manure, and sow the grain, and harrow in together. The object is to get the seed as close to the manure as possible, and this will furnish a good pasture till late in the Fall-Then keep off all the stock in Spring; cut it about the 29th of May, and in this country we would get from three to four tons of the very best of hay. It might be cut sooner and used for soiling; then I would plow in the stubble and plant to white beans, or I would drill in corn, in 10ws of two and a half or three feet apart, and this I would cut early for fodder for milch cows, say about the first of Septemper, then putting in another crop of rye, and keep it up for three years. Every time the rye stubble is plowed in it is as good as a bed of manure.

The amount of rcots that rye produces is quite astonishing. One of my neighbors has tried this plan of reclaiming land for the last three years, and he says he can raise as good wheat now on land thus treated as on any part of his farm I would sow from two to two and a half bushels per acre; in fact it can hardly be sown too thick for hay or for soiling .- American Cultivator.

VALUABLE CLEANSING FLUID -FOR washing alpaca, camel's hair, and other woolen goods, and for removing marks made on furniture, carpets, rugs, &c. : Four ounces ammonia, four ounces white Castile soap, two ounces alcohol, two ounces glycerine, two ounces ether. Cut the soap fine, dissolve in one quart of water over the fire; add four quarts of water. When nearly cold, add the other ingredients. This will make nearly eight quarts. It must be put in a bottle and stoppered



Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA., HAS always on hand a large, varied and ele-gant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. re purchasing elsewhere. Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price. Ebensburg, Jan. 25, 1878.-tf.

BOUGHT WUULL & MADE UP TO ORDER S WUULL 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 varions sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now run-ning our Factory by STEAN FOWER, there will be no delay in the manafacture of wool sent or bro't to us for that purpose.

P. S.-Weaving, Carding, Fuiling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates. Ebensburg, May 11, 1877.-tf.

# 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 ether on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accom-modations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the 'Crawford'' a pleasant and eco-nomical place at which to spend the heated term. IS AAC CRAW FORD. Ebensburg, April 27, 1877. EBENSBURG, PA.



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ial attention paid to A. W. BUCK. As we were connected with Cashier. Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S



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EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc. PPrice, in a scaled envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' success-ful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dan-gerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radi-cally.

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Very Lowest Prices for Cash. LEMMON & MURRAY. Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one wuo will use

light, pronounced it to be a diamond. This is the stone which was examined

by savants of all nations during the Paris exhibition in 1867, and purchased at the close of it by Sir Philip Wodehouse for \$500. In 1870, Mr. Streeter's diamond expedition party were exploring the Trans-vaal far and wide, and ascertaining facts which complete our knowledge of the new wonder of the world. Amid dry geological details charming touches of anecdote and adventure crop up, like the gems themselves, from the gravel and the quartz ; the great solitary jewels, like the "Stewart" and "Dudley," emerge and take their pla-

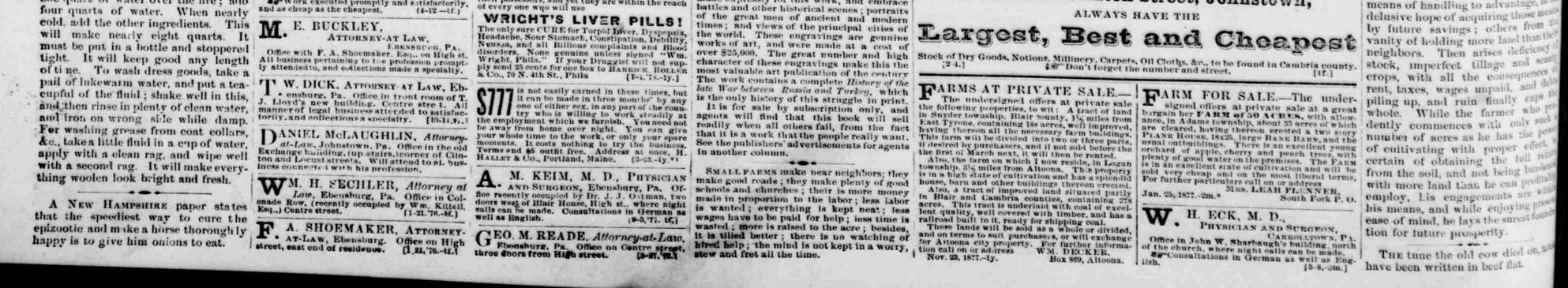
ces in history with the Sancy, the Pitt, the Great Mogul, the Hope Brilhant, and many another bright bauble, blood and tearstained.

The Transvaal, our new territory, is Sinbad's Valley in prospect, and the origin of the most celebrated group of dry diggings -that called Du Toit's Pan, which does not sound poetical-is as fan-astic as a fancy of Hans Christian Andersen's, "A Dutch have seen dentistry in all its phases, but have never seen work turned out anywhere to equal house in this locality (20 miles south east of Pneit), was surprised to find diamonds embedded in the walls of his house, which had been built of mud from a neighbor's pond. This led to an examination of the soil, which was found to contain diamonds. Dr. Quincy A. Scott On continuing to dig lower and lower diamonds were still brought to light, nor did

they cease when the bed of rock was at length reached.' It was natural that the discovery of dia-

monds at the Cape should excite only moderate enthusiasm in Brazil, but the Portuguese trick was long pas', and the mer-chants would have been wiser had they been less angry, and especially incredulous; had they remembered, to avoid them, the incidents of a century before. They refused to receive the warnings sent in good faith, and in stolid unbelief beheld the attention of the trade divert to the Cape stones, which were brought to market by all kinds of holders, and so fascinated the Amsterdam lapidaries that for a long time they would cut no other. The Brazilian market went down, and down, and has never recovered itself. ....

A VERY VALUABLE HISTORY. - We have received from the National Publishing Company of Philadelphia the advance sheets of their latest publication. The work is entitled The Pictorial History of the World, by JAMES D. MCCABE, the well-known historian. The book is literally what it professes to be-a complete History of the World-for it gives a clear and concise account of every nation that has flourished on the globe. The history of each country is related separately, and in the clearest and most comprehensive manner, and the deeds of all the great actors in the events of an-I waddition to a full line of Drugs. Medicines, ried and elegant assortment of the reader in the source of anthe render in the most vivid style. Ancient history is related in full, and the accounts of the Middle Ages, the Crusades, and the great nations of modern times, are equally valuable and interesting. There is not a dry page in the book. It is as fascinating as a romance, and at the same time one of the most valuable works of reference ever published. We are constantly called upon to discuss the great questions of history, and the wars and quarrels of the nations of the old world require us to be continually re-freshing our historical knowledge. In its rechanical execution the book reflects great credit upon its publishers. It is a superb volume of 1260 large double-column pages, printed on paper of the very best quality. The book contains over 650 of the finest and most beautiful engravings ever published in this. this country. They are new, having been made expressly for this work, and embrace battles and other historical scenes ; portraits



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