

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.

BY J. S. FAY.

History shows that the whole territory which surrounds the Mediterranean sea and contiguous to it was once the most populous and fertile region of the earth. The very Desert of Sahara gives signs that it was once a well-watered plain. Tripoli, now almost depopulated and containing only about 45,000 inhabitants, in the early part of the Christian era had a population of about 6,000,000. The climate, once like Southern Virginia, is now so intolerable that steamships passing that coast have to keep up an artificial shower of water on their decks to save the lives of their crews, while on land no out of door work can be done between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., and this change is directly attributable to the destruction of their forests. The downward tendency in Algeria has been arrested by the growth of the country by the French. The French gave immediate attention to this important point, and the forests received proper protection and are yielding the result of tempering the heat and dryness of the climate and adding value to the country as a colony. Spain, Portugal and Italy have lost their population and the power of sustaining it, just in proportion to the destruction of their forests, until now their Governments are taking measures to restore them. The great chemist Leibig is said to have expressed the opinion that "the decay of the ancient empires, of Greece and Rome, was due more or less to the neglect of their people to take care of their land and its fertilizer and climate regulator, the forest." There is now no European nation that is not giving attention to this branch of cultivation, because their lands have been losing their fertility and their climate its moisture. Asia Minor, once a most populous and fertile country, is now comparatively a desert, almost treeless, and has only a thin, scattered population. Egypt was suffering under the same condition till within the last fifty years, extensive plantations have been made to serve as a barrier against the sands of the desert, and the effect upon the climate already has been marked. Millions of trees have been planted, with the effect of nearly doubling the annual rainfall. This is demonstrated, and is but the beginning. A hilly country must suffer more by deforesting than a level one like Egypt. For when the trees are cut off, there being nothing to hold the soil, the richer and lighter portions, the mold, washes down to the valleys and streams and is carried off in freshets to the sea. This is illustrated in a large tract of mountainous country in Austria called Vinstenland or Karstland, north of Trieste. This was heavily wooded until it was stripped by the Venetians and the timber carried away some centuries ago, when the whole district became utterly desolate and sterile, showing nothing but a covering of rough, loose boulders. This continued until lately, when the Austrian Government commenced vigorously to reforest it. They have planted there 1,000,000 trees annually for some years past, and its condition and aspect have materially improved. In our own country we have hardly lived long enough as a people to know the full effects of clearing the land extensively. The springs, and smaller streams, however, are drier in summer, and in many places the soil is washed away. These effects appear in the famous blue-glass regions of Kentucky. There the stock farmers are moving toward the Cumberland mountains because the creeks and springs dried up and their wells became too low to supply sufficient water for the cattle. Of late years, also, a very marked diminution of the annual rainfall is manifested in the upper part of Vermont, heretofore one of the finest agricultural sections. It shows itself in the drying up of wells and springs and in the diminution of the annual crops. It is, to say the least, remarkably coincident with the great waste, destruction and consumption of the forests of the Adirondacks on the west, of the Green mountains on the east, and along the lines of the railroads connecting Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. On the south shores of Lake Superior there is a perceptible diminution of the annual snowfall, contemporaneously with or following the great destruction of the forest by fires, and for lumbering purposes; an railroad purposes. Chicago L. Dyer.

Crows.—It is not generally known, says a Washington paper, that crows go no further south than this city during the winter. They congregate here by the millions, and have roosting places within three miles of us. Early in the morning, they come down the Potomac in large flocks, and late in the evening return to their roosts in the pine groves which lie adjacent to the river. They follow the tide swamps whenever bared by the ebb tide, and persist upon the crabs and other water animal life which may be left exposed. But why they do not remain some twenty or thirty miles down the Potomac, where the pine groves are a hundred times more extensive than here, and where ice never lingers, is unexplained. We have gone near a roosting place, of a few acres extent, about dusk, and were surprised to note the immense number of these birds clinging to the branches of the trees that kept up an incessant cawing all night long, and when disturbed literally fill the air with their confused masses and cries. When warm weather comes they leave us, and are as rarely seen here during the summer as they are further north during the winter.

A few pieces of bark of the root of sasaparilla put in their nests will prevent or cure lice on hens.

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The only safe and reliable medicine for

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Closing Out Sale!

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES,

&c., &c., AT

COST! COST!! COST!!!

The undersigned, having concluded to close up

his business as early as possible, will sell

at cost for cash!

And Cash Only.

As my stock, which is almost entirely new, was

bought for cash when goods were down to the

lowest point, and as the manufacturers of many goods

in my line are at present advancing their prices, this

offer gives the public the

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS

EVER PRESENTED IN THIS SECTION.

In order to give the public an idea of what I am

selling, I submit a few of my

Great Reductions in Prices:

Double-bitted Axes, worth \$1.50 to \$1.75,

Reduced to \$1.15 to \$1.35.

Knives and Forks, worth \$2 to \$2.50,

Reduced to \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Sil. Fla. Table Spoons, worth \$2.00 to \$2.50,

Reduced to \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Sil. Fla. Teaspoons, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00,

Reduced to \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Sil. Fla. Table Castors, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00,

Reduced to \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Cook Stoves, worth \$25 to \$30,

Reduced to \$18.00 to \$25.00.

Heating Stoves, worth \$20 to \$25.00,

Reduced to \$14.00 to \$20.00.

An' corresponding reductions in all other goods

now in stock. In short, no more than cost price

will be asked for any article on hand, and the

things will be SOLD AT LESS THAN COST.

In making this offer, however, I wish it to be

plainly understood that no goods will be per-

mitted to leave the store until paid for. Promise

to pay in ten days or next week will not answer, as

I am determined to close out my business on a

cash basis.

For personal owing me book accounts or notes

are requested to pay up and save costs.

Ebensburg, Jan. 11, 1877-11.

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.

Special attention paid to business of corre-

spondence with N. Y. Agents, at

Nov. 19, 1875-41.

Carl Rivinius

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

One Door West of Hamilton's Hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA.

He always on hand a large, varied and

complete assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND ALL KINDS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND

PLATINUM GOODS.

He has the reputation of being the best

watchmaker in the country, and he is

well known for his skill in repairing

broken watches, and in substituting

new jewels in old watches.

He is also a skillful jeweler, and

OUR GRAFTING WAX.

In making a

preparation of beech wax, resin and tallow,

to apply to newly set scions, we have

repeatedly given full directions. Ours

is to use warm in a liquid state, ap-

plied with a small wooden paddle,

which can be done rapidly and perfect-

ly; but we do not recommend in most

horticultural journals, to make it the

consistency of shoemaker's wax, throw

it into a tub of cold water, work it soft

and apply it with the hands and in order

that it may not stick to the hands,

grease them; Very pleasant work.

We have ourselves unassisted set sev-

erally pear grafts in two hours, using the

wax as we recommended, in a liquid

state, and every one of which grew and

became a part of the tree! The prop-

erations we use are four parts of resin,

one part of beech wax and one part of

beef or mutton tallow. Melt them

together in a skillet (which is the best)

or a tincup, and stir well, it should

remain in the vessel and useful as needed.

Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed

with one heating up. When much

grafting is to be done, a little fire for

heating the wax should be made on the

spot, between two bricks or stones.

We have seen various preparations

for making grafting wax and we believe

we have tried all that looked as if they

would answer, but prefer our own de-

vised. Applying it warm or hot

does no injury to the graft. The object

to attain in the proportion is that the

wax will not crack in cool, dry weather,

or run in warm weather. If, however,

upon trial, different proportions be re-

quired, the foregoing can be altered,

though after using them in several

ways we have come back to these.—

Germananton Telegraph.

SUFFERING FROM CRAMPS—

These most terrible of pains arise from the

veins being so full of blood that they

swell out, press against the large

nerves, and thus impede the circulation

of the vital fluid. In smaller nerves

distention produces neuralgia, which is

literally 'nerve-ache.' The cause of this

unusual fullness of the vein is,

that it cannot flow by Nature's ordi-

nary agencies. In proportion as it is

thick, it is cold, and this abnormal

state is indicated by the kinkiness of

the pulse. In cholera patients it is

very marked, and exists days and weeks

before the attack. The following is

a simple method of treatment:

When a person is attacked with

cramp, get some hot water quietly and

expeditiously (for noise and exclaima-

tions of grief and alarm still further

disturb the nervous equilibrium); put

the sufferer in the water as completely

as possible, and thus heat is imparted

to the blood, which sends it coursing

along the veins, and the pain is gone.

While the water is in preparation, rub

the cramped part very briskly with the

hand or a wooden flannel, with good

mouth shut? You can rub harder,

faster and more efficiently, beside it

saves the sufferer from meaningless

and agonizing inquiries. A man in

pain does not want to be talked to—he

wants relief not words. If all could

know, as physicians do, the inestimable

value of quiet composure and a con-

fident air on the part of one who

attempts to aid a sufferer, it would be

practiced with ceaseless assiduity by

the considerate and the humane.

That old Brick Building

at 6th and Market

in Philadelphia where

Wanamaker & Brown

STARTED

to earn a good name

by making ONLY

Real Good Clothing

is this year

"Full and running over"

with that kind of Clothing

that Men and Boys may =

DEPEND ON

Please Call W & B

SHOPPING BY MAIL

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER desire to make known to consumers who find it inconvenient to visit the city every time DRY GOODS are needed, that our Mail Order Department is so perfected that shopping may be done while sitting comfortably at home as satisfactorily as at our counters.

All that is necessary is to address to us a letter mentioning the kind of goods desired, and SAMPLES to select from will be immediately forwarded. Orders are filled at the identical prices for which the goods are sold on the city, and the goods are selected from as choice an assortment as would be inspected were our establishment visited in person.

For years we have made this peculiar branch of the Dry Goods business a favorite study, and the success of our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is attested by the fact that an order is rarely filled without making a permanent customer of the person ordering. Every order, left for a year of mail or a wedding procession, meets with the most careful and prompt attention.

SAMPLES of all kinds of DRY GOODS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, LINENS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, &c., with weights and prices correctly marked, promptly forwarded on application.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

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People's CHEAP Store,

So called by numbers of persons who have returned from Johnstown, Altoona, Ebensburg, and elsewhere, with the dear-bought knowledge that we were not among the first to open in Carrolltown, but who were the VERY FIRST in Northern Cambria to sell Goods at such WONDERFUL LOW PRICES, can do

BETTER FOR BUYERS!

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE BUSINESS.

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Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil, Cloth, &c., to be found in Cambria county.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land East of Tyrone, containing 186 acres, well improved, if desired by purchasers, and in two or three parts, the first of March next, it will then be ready.

How to Drive Rats Away without Poison.

We know of three methods: First, the old French plan; this is followed chiefly in Paris by men who make it a special business. They take a deep tub, with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like