CONSUMPTION.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE.

Almost every one can name in the circle of his acquaintance one or two instances where persons have been cured of consumption, and most doctors can plume themselves on a few such cases as illustrating their own successful practice of the healing art. But all are willing to admit that recoveries are rare, when the disease is thoroughly developed. In the last number of the *Medical Record*, however, a physician of New York city gives details of his method of treatment of this disease in extreme cases, with the happy result of curing from 60 to 70 per cent. The methods and the theory of the cure are in some respects quite new; they are published—as is the noble custom of the medical profession—so that other doctors can try and test them; and the benefit, whatever it may be, is open to all. Six cases are described; all have been treated by good physicians according to costomary methods. At least half of the patients had vainly tried residence at the West and South. Their lungs were deeply diseased They were steadily growing worse, and seem to have been advised that their malady had become serious. Under the new treatment, four of these paitents recovered, and are again actively engaged in their business pursuits. One, whose case was greatly complicated by other diseases, after after making good progress toward recovery, suffered fresh misfortune from pleuritic abscess breaking into the the lungs, but has since begun to regain health. One, that had been supposed to present the most favorable case of the six when first presented for treatment, failed afterward to gain strength, and died gently while asleep. The time taken for recovery, under the new treatment, seems to vary from six months to a year, but relief from the more distressing symptoms was obtained in all cases in a much shorter period. The theory of cure is to clear the lungs by a mechanical treatment, chiefly of manipulating the muscles of of the throat, so as to cause more forcible breathing; second, to establish perfect digestion; third, to promote a process of healing the tubercles, so that they shall become chalky or calcified masses: fourth, to compel the patients to take plenty of fresh air, sunlight and out-door exercise. To secure perfect digestion, a special diet is ordered in each case, and the food is changed as the power of assimilating it improves; that part of the treatment was fully successful in each of the six instances described. To promote the calcifying of the tubercles, the salts of lime, which are found in most vegetable and animal food, must be supplied in a soluble condition; the theory is that too much heat in ordinary cooking destroys the natural combination of these salts with albumen, and renders them insoluble to a weak digestion. In regard to out-door exercise, this is regarded as so important that the patients must go out in rain, snow, dampness or even night air or dew: and, in the twenty years of the doctor's practice, he knows of no instance of catching cold from such exposure. Only strong head-winds and extreme hot weather need to be guarded against. The patients sleep with the windows open, summer and winter.

WATCHES.—Watches were originally made of steel and iron. No glasses were used until about 1615, the cases being wholly of metal and to admit of readily seeing the time, the cover of the face was sometimes perforated in elegant designs. Instead of the form now universally adopted, various styles of casing were employed such as globular, octangular, cruciform, skull, coffins, acron, pear, melons, tulip, bird, and in fact, nearly every imaginable shape that ingenuity could invent, or caprice suggest; and, as a consequence of this and the fact that many of those watches were provided with striking movements, they were so bulky that it was inconvenient to carry them in he pocket, and they were hung at the girdle with swivels so that their faces could be readily turned for observation without being removed from their position. The hair spring was not introduced until about 1658, and was a great improvement on the early watches. About a century later, the smallest repeating watch ever made was presented to George III, of England. It was smaller than our silver half dime, and only weighed five pwts, seven and three-fourth grains, case and all—the movement itself only weighing two pwts, and two and one eighth grains. It was necessary to make a set of minute tools for its construction. For this watch the manufacturer received a present from the king of five hundred guineas (about two thousand five hundred dollars), and it is reported that he was afterwards offered a thousand guineas to duplicate it for the Emperor of Russia, but he refused it, so that his gift of the king might remain unique. A smaller watch than this, however, formed a part of the Swiss exhibit in the Worlds Fair of 1851, but this was not a repeater. It was only three sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and was set in the end of a pencil case. It not only gave the hours, minutes, and seconds, but the days of the month also.

HERE is a way we see suggested to to destroy stumps: Bore a hole with a two inch auger to the depth of six or eight inches into the stump to be operated on, and place therein two ounces of saltpeter; then fill the hole with water and plug it up perfectly tight. Next spring take out the plug, pour in a gill of kerosene oil and set it on fire. The stump will be entirely consumed, even to the smallest roots, thus doing away with the trouble of removing the *debris*, which would be scattered about by any other method.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED GOOD MEN to represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers, and canvass for advertisements in the vicinity of their own homes. To proper persons will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with references, STEALS & FOSTER, Gen'l Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

CANCER.

INSTITUTE—Office, No. 202 W. 4th St., Cincinnati. Established for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases. Cancer cured without the use of the knife or caustics. For information, enclose two stamps for book containing theory of treatment, testimonials from patients cured, and first-class city references, etc. Address L. H. Gratigny, M. D., Box 598, Cincinnati, O.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600; only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1,100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112 50. Organs $55. Organs, 12 stops, $72 50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $300, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory now to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of PIANOS and ORGANS, SENT FREE. Please address DAN'L F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. **ORGAN**

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician; and have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or Falling Sickness

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me at once for a **Treatise** and a **Free Bottle** of my infallible remedy. Give express and post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST **NAVY Tobacco**

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send 10c. for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, Phila., Pa., General Agents.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

For proof of the fact see my circular, which will be sent FREE to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c., of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of bokerage, commission, storage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

Pro Bono Publico.

HAVING an ambition to pay my debts, I will sell as much of the following described real estate as will be necessary for the purpose, viz:

No. 1. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, containing 7½ acres, having thereon erected a two story double Dwelling House.

No. 2. A SQUARE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by Lloyd street, West street, Ogle street and Spruce alley, having thereon erected a double Frame Dwelling House and a Frame Stable.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, fronting on Lloyd street, and adjoining the Foundry.

No. 4. A PIECE OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded by the Turnpike, Lloyd street and West street, containing about one acre.

No. 5. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF IMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (near Ebensburg), bounded by the Gray Pike, land of Edward Owens and John Kirschner, containing 10 acres and 63 perches.

No. 6. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF UNIMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (at Beulah), bounded by the Beulah road, land of Joseph Wisman, Heirs of James and Geo. Mills, and others, containing 62 acres and 83 perches.

No. 7. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Blacklick township, known as the "John Gillian" farm, containing about 123 acres, having thereon erected a Stone Dwelling House and a Frame Barn. There is a coal bank opened on the premises.

Where the above property will admit of division, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WM. KITTELL.

Ebensburg, May 31, 1878.-tf.

THIS WAY
FOR
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

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.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 1½ miles from East Tyrone, containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers, and if not sold before the the first of March next, it will then be rented.

Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township, 3½ miles from Altoona. The property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

Also, a tract of improved land situated partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built to it, ready for shipping coal.

These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DECKER.

Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 869, Altoona.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, 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.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. Chase's Recipes, or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. [4-10.-3m.]

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE TERRITORY FOR DR. BOLE'S GREAT WORK, THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF

PENNSYLVANIA!

The grandest selling book for the Pennsylvania field. Liberal terms to Agents. Send $2.00 at once for complete outfit, or 10 cents for our 64 page sample, and mark territory wanted. Address D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher, HARRISBURG, PA.

Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oliman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [8-5,'75.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [3-21,'68.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

UP! UP! UP!
IN THE NUMBER.
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
IN THE PRICE.
THE MODEL
GROCERY STORE OF ALTOONA
HAS BEEN REMOVED
From 1320 to 1324 ELEVENTH Avenue,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FORMER LOCATION,

Where the undersigned may be found at all times fully supplied with a better variety of

FRESH GROCERIES

than has ever before been offered for sale in that city. Expenses having been reduced by my removal, I am enabled to sell my goods at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

—in fact so low that I defy any man in the business to undersell me

Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same, especially from my numerous friends in Cambria county, I respectfully invite everybody to give me a call and examine my goods and prices before buying elsewhere. P. F CONFER.

April 12, 18.8. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

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 correspondents. A. W. BUCK.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

One Door West of Huntley's hardware Store,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant 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.

Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Ebensburg, Jan. 25, 1878.-tf.

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

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN CO PANY 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 bro't 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.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1877 -1y.*

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

LOCOMOTIVES WITHOUT STEAM.—The London papers publish an account of what is known as the Walker substitute for coal in the generation of steam for locomotives or marine engines. This plan, it appears, covers an arrangement by which air is converted into hydrocarbon gas of great heating power, and is then stored in a chamber subjected to consider able pressure. From this it is forced out again, through a pipe to the perforated tubes, from which combustion takes place in the furnace and by burning hydrocarbons—with the gas—in a gaseous or much divided state without the adjunct of external heat to gasify or divide them. The heavy oils, in this divided or gasified state burn over the grate in conjunction with the hydrocarbon gas. The principle, as thus explained, is regarded as of extreme simplicity, and the practical arrangements are said to be equally so, insuring a certainty of operation, and, in fact, reducing the question of preference to one of cost and convenience merely. The comparison for storage room and economy in this case, is shown in the following data, namely: That if the calorific power of coal per pound be estimated at 8,000 calorific units, then that of liquid hydrocarbon per pound must be taken at 13 000 units which gives an advantage, weight for weight, of 63½ in heating power, to a liquid hydrocarbon, compared with coal. Again, in the combustion of coal, as carried out in the usual construction of boilers and fire grates, only a very small proportion of the heat theoretically developed can be made use of, while by the use of burning gas hydrocarbon, in a gaseous form, close home to the heating surfaces, it is claimed that a much greater percentage of useful evaporation is secured.

THE GLACIERS OF ALASKA.—From Bute inlet to Unimak pass nearly every deep gulch has its glacier, some of which are vastly greater and grander than any glacier of the Alps. So that the American students need no longer go abroad to study glacial action. In one of the gulches of Mount Fairweather is a glacier that extends fifty miles to the sea—where it breaks off, a perpendicular wall 300 feet high and eight miles broad. Thirty-five miles above Wrangel, on the Strickeen river, between two mountains 3,000 feet high, is an immense glacier forty miles long, and at the base four to five miles across and variously estimated from 500 to 1,000 feet high or deep. Opposite this glacier is a personification of a mighty ice god, who has issued from out his mountam home and invested with power before which all nature bows in submission. They describe him as crashing his way through the canyon till its glistening pinnacles looked upon the domains of the river god, and that after a conflict the ice god conquered, and spanned the river breadth so completely that the river god was forced to crawl underneath. The Indians then sent their medicine man to learn how this could be avoided. The answer came that if a noble chief and fair maden would offer themselves as a sacrifice by taking passage under the long, dark, winding arch, his anger would be appeased, and the river be allowed to go on its way undisturbed. When the two were found and adorned, their arms bound, and seated in the canoe, the fatal journey was made, and the ice has never again attempted to cross the river. At one of these glaciers ships have anchored and taken on a cargo of ice.—*Denver Tribune.*

OVER 61 BUSHELS OF WHEAT FROM ONE ACRE.—The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Ezra E. Griesemer and Solomon DeTurck, two Oley farmers, have just returned from a trip to Lancaster county, whi her they went o look into the new plan of cultivating wheat. The wheat is sown in rows four inches in width and eleven inches apart, giving sufficient room to run the cultivator through in the spring of the year, very much like hoe harrowing corn. The cultivator is a simple arrangement which is attached to the drill and worked by two horses, who walk between the rows of wheat. The wheat is worked in this way just as soon as the frost leaves the ground and afterward's about the twentieth of April again, when the clover and timothy are sown. The results of this new plan of cultivating wheat were 61 bushels and 15 pounds to the acre last year, and the promise the coming harvest is in every respect as bright. The straw is 6 to 6 feet 1 inch high, and the heads of wheat from 4 to 4½ inches in length. Mr. Griesemer thinks that without any exaggeration the yield of wheat will be forty five bushels to the acre. The clover and timothy are also men ioned as very fine, being much better than when sown under the present way. The farm visited by Mrssrs, Griesemer and DeTurck is owned and worked by Levi W. Groff near Bareville.

NEW USE FOR SOUR MILK.—A new industry has been started in Mansfield, Mass. It is no less than the manufacture of jewelry out of sour milk. This seems a strange anomaly, but it is a fact. The milk comes in the shape of curd from butter and cheese-making counties in New York, and looks, on its arrival, a good deal like popped corn; but before it leaves the shop it undergoes a wonderful change, and receives the name of African coral. The secret in making it up is carefully guarded, but it is certain that it has to be heated very hot, during which coloring matter is introduced, followed by a very heavy pressure. Some of it is colored black and called jet, while some appears as celluloid. It makes very handsome jewelry, and is made into all kinds and styles known in the trade.—*Scientific News.*

That old Brick Building
at 6th and Market
in Philadelphia where
Wanamaker and 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 OAK Hall.

REMOVAL.

WHOLESALE.

BOOTS and SHOES.

GILL & BROTHER,

PITTSBURCH, PA.,

Have removed from their former stand, four doors below, to the elegant, large, four-storied, well lighted warehouse,

No. 245 Liberty Street.

Corner of 8th St., facing head of Wood, and are now daily receiving goods. Have now one of the LARGEST SPRING STOCKS of BOOTS and SHOES IN THE MARKET, which will be sold at bottom prices.

N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated. 4-19.-2m.]

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.

TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Don't Forget the Street and Number

Messrs. EDITORS:

As we were connected with

Dr. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S

Dental Establishment!

AT THE TIME HIS

CENTENNIAL SPECIMENS

Were manufactured, we state positively that those elegant Dental Specimens which received the

CENTENNIAL MEDAL and DIPLOMA

WERE MADE BY

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT

And his assistants. And we desire also to state that we have been in many dental offices, and have seen dentistry in all its phases, but have never seen work turned out anywhere to equal that made at

278 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We do not think it necessary, but we also wish to endorse

Dr. Quincy A. Scott

As a gentleman, upright and honorable in all social and business relations.

DR. JOHN SCOTT, DR. W. H. PERRY,
DR. JOS. GRAHAM, JOHN K. AHL,
ALL OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

OF

LORILLARD **TOBACCO!**

The great celebrity of the TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be put on the market. We therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade mark are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid government in 1877, about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturer's rates

The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality.

April 12, 1878 3m.

OWNERS OF HORSES

Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the "SHIELDS' HOUSE"—formerly "Red Lion" Boarding and Sale Stables—and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, Pittsburgh, have a capacity for stabling 00 Horses, and will receive 300 or 40 Horses to board at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses day board, 50c; Mules day board, 40c. The stables have been refitted throughout attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sale stables.

JOHN BOYD.
A. J. MONTGOMERY.

*This Hotel is now conducted by Mr. W. H. Stahlman in first rate style good rooms, good table, courteous treatment and low prices.

April 26 1878.-3m.

W. H. ECK, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CARROLLTOWN, PA. Office in John W. Sharbaugh's building north of the church where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [3 8.-3m.]

JOHN MURPHY, M D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH, Cambria county Pa. Night calls can be made at the residence of Jas. P. Murray. [8-22.-tf. 44*.]

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 31, 1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Thresher of 1877 and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain by the Machines used by the other machines, when once possessed of the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often a Crop) have been paid over and over in the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator, Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Beaters, and all such time-wasting and crain-wasting contrivances. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "retrimming" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-third the Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

LEATHER

—AND—

RUBBER BELTING

RUBBER HOSE: RUBBER PLUMBAGO, ASBESTOS, ITALIAN AND HEMP PACKING; LACE LEATHER, ENGINE OILS.

And Mill Supplies Generally.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,

No. 108 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

THORP & CO.

March 22. 1878.-1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS!

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to HARRICK, ROLLER & Co., 70 N. 4th St., Phila [1-4,'75.-1y.]

JAMES WILKINSON.....H. T. O'FRIEL.

WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!

Loretto, Pa.

Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12.-tf.)

DR. M. J. BUCK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ALTOONA, PA. Office at 1318 Eleventh avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

SHORT NOTES.

A mixture of guano, superphosphates of lime and potash salts is an excellent fertilizer for bee s.

The Hessian fly only flourishes in in damp or wet seasons, while the chinch bug flourishes in dry years.

If a farmer or business man wishes to know how great a spendthrift he is, let him keep an exact memorandum of all the time idly spent

A New England farmer hired a man who proved very expensive help, as, in a month's time, he dried up the cows nearly a third "simply by kicking and scolding."

Keep the strawberry bed clean, and if a mulch is given it will save a great lot of trouble in hoeing the weeds. A mulch should always be put on before the berries begin to ripen, as it keeps them free from dirt.

It is economy to feed ground grain to work horses. A pailful of moistened cut hay with three quarts of ground feed mixed with it is a good quantity of feed for one horse. Give it nearly dry. A good feed for a work horse is equal parts of corn, oats and wheat bran.

By raising the heifers of his best cows the farmer's stock will be improved. Every farmer should aim to keep only the best. A cow yielding only eight quarts of milk a day does not pay for the feed, and should be replaced with a better one. We must look upon our live stock as machines, kept for a purpose, and discard unprofitable animals.

As the days become warmer, ticks will increase and sheep will appear restless under their winter blankets. Give them shade on the cool side of a building, or put up a temporary shed in the field where they may escape the hot sun of noonday. As the sheep begin to nibble the new grass, look out for scours in the lambs. If this appears give a tablespoonful of a mixture of peppermint water with prepared chalk and a little ginger.

After a wet piece of land has been underdrained it may be best seeded by plowing and sowing with oats rather thinly. Oats succeed well upon cold moist ground and upon a sod, and if there are no more than two bushels of seed per acre used the grass seed will take very well with this crop. A mixture of four quarts of timothy, a bushel of blue grass per acre would be preferable.—*American Agriculturist.*

LATE PLANTING FOR POTATOES.—A writer in the New York *Tribune* claims to have found great advantage in planting potatoes late in season, instead of at the usual time. He plants both early and late varieties from the middle to the last of June, and obtains a larger yield than by early planting. The potatoes mature not more than two weeks later than those planted early, the growth being very rapid on account of the more thorough preliminary tillage of the seed bed, which can be peformed to much better advantage than between the rows of planted crops. Another advantage is that at this late planting season the potato bugs have got well established in their fields of labor, and will be much less apt to visit the crop, and if they do, the more rapid growth will counteract their ravages. In order to keep the seed in good condition for late planting he keeps his cellar where it is stored at as low a temperature as will be safe from freezing through the Winter and Spring. Should they begin to sprout too much before planting, they are spread a foot deep upon the barn floor and shoveled over occasionally In this way he has been successful in growing about twenty five acres potatoes annually, yielding from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre, and not costing more than $2 worth of work a year in keeping them clear of the bugs by hand picking, and these crops have matured in from seventy to one hundred days from time of planting.

For the last five years, says a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, I have not lost a cucumber or melon vine or cabbage plant. Get a barrel with a few gallons of gas tar in it; pour water on the tar; always have it ready when needed, and when bugs appear give them a liberal drink of the tar water from the garden sprinkler, or otherwise, and if the rain washes it off and they return, repeat the dose. It will also destroy the Colorado potato beetle, and freighten the old long potato bug worse than a thrashing with a brush. Five years ago this summer both kinds appeared on my late potatoes, and I watered with the tar water. The next day all Colorados that had not been well protected from the sprinkling were dead, and the others, though their name was legion, were all gone, and I have never seen one of them on the farm since. I am aware that many will look upon this with indifference because it is so cheap and simple a remedy. Such should always suffer both by their own and their neighbors' bugs, as they frequently do.

KILL THE BUGS.—To destroy bugs on squashes and cucumber vines, dissolve a table spoonful of saltpetre in a pailfull of water, put a pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. The more saltpetre, if you can afford it—it is good for vegetables but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night and fail to rise in the morning. If it is also good to kill grub in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it—a concentrated solution applied to beans makes them grow wonderfully.

BELT buckles are very fashionable