USEFUL INFORMATION.

The best timber in a sound tree is always the part near the ground.

The tensile strength of lance wood is double that of beech or chestnut.

To clean stair rods use woolen cloths wet with water and dipped in sifted coal ashes; afterward rub with a dry cloth.

After hams are smoked and beef dried they may be packed away in a barrel between alternate layers of salt. 'Tis said they keep through the summer splendidly.

Lime has been used for apple orchards with great benefit at the rate of twenty bushels per acre. One who has tried for many years deems it very beneficial, as his trees have been very productive.

To Keep the House Cool.—An East Indian traveler writes to an exchange: "If people were to shut up and darken their houses in the coolest hours of the morning, leaving only apertures enough for ventilation, and to those apply loosely-woven mats of fragrant grass, and keep them wet, every breath of air coming into the house would take up the moisture, and the temperature within would be reduced many degrees."

Egg Ointment.—The oil obtained from the yolks of eggs is credited with wonderful healing properties in cases of cuts, bruises and the like, by some of the Eastern nations. The eggs are first boiled hard, when the yolk is easily removed. Crushed and carefully stirred over a hot fire, the oil separates, when it is ready for use. The eggs of water fowls have the most oil, but that obtained from the eggs of the common guinea hen is considered best.

Cinders in the Eye.—Having noticed two communications in your journal lately under the above heading, permit me to give you a very simple remedy I have used for years with success. A small camel's brush dipped in water and passed over the ball of the eye on raising the lid. The operation requires no skill, takes but a moment, and instantly removes any cinder or particle of dust or dirt without inflaming the eye.—*Cor. Scientific American.*

A Valuable Remedy.—Dr. G. F. Waters, of Boston, has found in the juice of the milkweed a remedy for suppurating wounds. The time of healing varied from twenty-four to thirty six hours; but in each instance new skin formed completely across. The doctor states that the only essential point is to dry the wounded surface gently and thoroughly with blotting paper before applying the milkweed juice. After the juice is applied, and while the healing is in progress, a piece of blotting paper is used to cover the surface.

Substitutes for Ice.—The following are recommended by a Southern newspaper as freezing powders, which may prove useful in hot weather where ice is not obtainable: 1. Four pounds sulphate of soda, two and a half pounds each of muriate of ammonia and nitrate of potash; when about to use, add double the weight of all the ingredient in water. 2. Equal parts of nitrate of potash and muriate of ammonia; when required for use, add more than double the weight in water. 3. Nitrate of ammonia and water in equal portions. Carbonate of soda and nitrate of ammonia, equal parts, and one equivalent of water.

A simple mode of testing the inflammability of coal oil: In a small cup or glass place a small quantity of oil to be tested; immerse in the oil the bulb of a good thermometer; suspend the cup containing the oil in a vessel of water; move about close to the surface of the oil a lighted taper, and note the degree on the thermometer at which the oil begins to emit inflammable vapor (the flashing point), and again that at which the oil inflames. Oil to be used in lamps should not take fire below 115 deg. Fahrenheit. In applying the lighted taper the flame must be kept away from the glass of the thermometer.

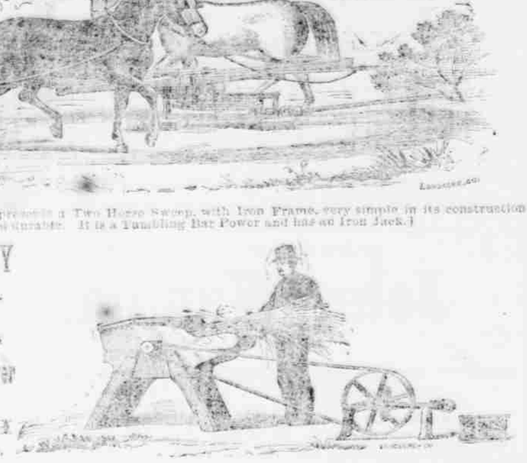
Many people are puzzled to understand what the terms "fourpenny," and "sixpenny" and "tenpenny" means as applied to nails. "Fourpenny" means four pounds to the 1,000 nails, or "sixpenny" six pounds to the 1,000, and so on. It is an old English term, and meant at first "tenpound" nails (the 1,000 being understood); but the old English clipped it to "tenpun," and from that it degenerated until "penny" was substituted for "pounds." So when you ask for fourpenny nails nowadays you want those of which 1,000 will weigh four pounds. When 1,000 nails weigh less than one pound they are called tacks, brads, etc., and are reckoned by ounces.

A Remedy for Weak Eyes.—A simple remedy for weak or sore eyes is recommended as follows: Get a 5-cent cake of elder flowers at the druggist's, and steep in one gill of soft water—it must be steeped in bright tin or earthenware; strain nicely, and then add three drops laudanum; bottle it tight, and keep in a cool place; then use it as a wash, letting some of it get in the eyes. Follow this, and relief is certain. If the eyes are painful or much sore, make small, soft compresses, wet in the mixture, and bind over the eyes at night. I can warrant the above as harmless and pure, having tried it in a number of cases where other skill and remedies had utterly failed. If the eyes are badly inflamed, use it very freely; and a tea made of elder flowers, and drank, will help cleanse the blood. Pure rock salt and water will strengthen your weak eyes if you bathe them daily in it. I would earnestly advise you to avoid mixtures of washes containing mineral or other poison.—*Doctor.*

HORSE POWERS
—AND—
Threshing MACHINES!
With STRAW CARRIERS, of Different Sizes.

[The above Cut represents a Two Horse Sweep, with Iron Frame, very simple in its construction and durable. It is a Tumbling Rot Power and has an Iron Jack.]

THE OLD WAY
The Best Way.
HAVE YOUR OWN
Machine and Power
—AND—
THRESH
When it suits you.



Save Your Money and Do Your Own Threshing
WHEN YOU'R MEN AND HORSES HAVE NOTHING ELSE TO DO.
Also, Cutting Boxes, School Desks, Etc.
Address: W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists,
TYRONE, PA.
JULY 26, 1878.—3m.

TIP-TOP DRESSING
CAN ONLY BE WELL DONE
When the New Suit is gotten from WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL
Undoubtedly THE LARGEST, THE BEST, The most reliable Clothing House.
S. E. COR. 6TH & MARKET ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE HAVE A List of a Thousand Country Weeklies, in which we can insert a one-inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert thirty-two reading notices (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars, address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), often doubled in 24 hours. Full particulars and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York.

$4. TELEPHONES! For Business Purposes, cheaper than all others for clearness and volume of tone. Rent, circular and testimonials free. Agents wanted. Address J. R. HOLCOMB, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Piano, cost $1,600, only $425. ORGAN Superb Parlor Organ, cost $1,200, only $250. Elegant 7 stop Pianos, cost $700, only $185. Elegant 4 right Pianos, cost $8 0, only $165. New Style Upright Pianos, $102.50. Organs $55. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $320, only $115. Elegant $700 Mirror Top Organs only $195. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$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 excellent and lasting character of seasoning and flavoring. The best tobacco ever offered to the American people. The genuine JACKSON'S is inferior goods are now put forward, push in every place. Sold by all dealers. Ships by mail, express or freight. J. JACKSON & CO., Richmond, Va.

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

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE, Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on A. & G. W. R. R. Both sexes. Property $100,000. Well endowed, homelike, thorough. Graduating courses, music, prepares students for business. Expenses for 11 weeks, $50. Start per year. No extras. Address Rev. J. T. EDWARDS, D. D. Fall term opens Aug. 27.

KING'S COUNTY BITTERS SYRUPS All Standards. No Of Grades. None Genuine unless branded with CROWN DUBNY is head of the Barrel or Hogshead. DUBNY, WHITE & CO.

ESSENTIAL OILS.
WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.,
of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, etc., by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1421.76.-tf.]

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Having an ambition to pay my debts, I will sell at 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, Ohio 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 Foundry, 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 Clay Pike, land of Geo. Rodgers and John Strachner, containing 10 acres and 61 perches.

No. 6. A PIECE OR PARCEL OF UNIMPROVED LAND situate in Cambria township (at Rodgers), bounded by the British road, land of John Strachner, Hugh Jones, Jas. Gallagher and Geo. Mills, and others, containing 62 acres and 81 perches.

No. 7. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Blacklick township, known as the "John Gillan" farm, containing about 123 acres, having thereon erected a Dwelling House and a Frame Barn.

There is a good orchard 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.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 2½ miles from East Tyrone, containing 126 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 not sold before the the first of March next, it will then be resold.

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 173 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.

The above property will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address WM. DEGERE.

Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 209, Altoona.

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.-3y.*

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. [5-22.-tf.-48*.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, up stairs, Journey of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business entrusted with his profession.

T. W. DICK, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [30-14.-tf.

PAT'S CRITICISM.

There's a story that's old,
But good if twice told,
Of a doctor of limited skill,
Who owned beast and man,
On a "new fangled" plan,
With the help of a steamedy-made pill.

On his portal of limo
Hung an elegant sign
Depicting a beautiful fill,
And a cake where a sprite,
With apparent delight,
Was sporting in sweet dishabille.

Pat McCarty one day,
As he stuttered that way,
Stood and gazed at the portal of pine,
When the doctor with pride
Stepped up to his side,
Saying, "Pat, how is that for a sign?"

"There's wan thing," says Pat,
"Ye've left out o' that,
Which, be jabers, is quite a mistake;
It's trim and it's nate,
But to make it complate,
Ye shed have a foine bird on the lake."

"Ah, indeed, pray, then, tell,
To make it look well,
What bird do you think it may lack?"
Says Pat, "Of the same
I've forgotten the name,
But the song he sings is quack! quack!"

What Salary Does a Farmer Receive?—In a recent number of the *Rural New Yorker* Prof. Real discourses as follows on the subject of farmers' salaries. It is a *Real* sensible view of the subject:

The farmer receives the equivalent of a larger salary than ninety-nine out of one hundred of them are willing to admit. They underestimate their own profits, and overestimate the profits of men living on a salary.

There is a great difference among those who live by farming. A great many work the soil because they do not know what else to do, or because they cannot live by anything else. Many of this class hardly deserve to be classed as farmers. They lower the standard of farming as a business. I believe there is no business by which a man can live so well with so much neglect, as in agriculture. Still nothing better repays good care and ability. It is rather slow to yield brilliant returns at the outset; so is any business. The farmer's profits are concealed in the rise of land—in improvements by ditching, clearing, new buildings, more land, more tools, or better stock. Most farmers have no idea how much it costs them to live. They forget to figure in the pork, poultry, mutton, flour, vegetables, etc., etc. The salary man lives entirely by his individual efforts. In estimating a salary, we must do so by looking at the privileges enjoyed, the hard work of brain and muscles, and the gain in property or improvements.

I am personally acquainted with two brothers in Michigan, who started out on an equality about twenty years ago. One of them, after a good education, went to farming, the other to teaching. They had only a few hundred dollars to begin with. The one who followed teaching for the last six years, has received annually from two thousand to two thousand seven hundred dollars. One third of this amount would be called a large salary by nine-tenths of our farmers, who clear twice as much each year as does the teacher referred to. The farmer of the two brothers under consideration, owns and works a small place of seventy or eighty acres, which he is steadily improving. He has good buildings. He owns a small cheese factory. He is out of debt. He has lately bought 80 acres more of land worth $2,000, and from previous experience, he is certain he can save $500 a year above all expenses, to apply as payment on his recent purchase. He is easily keeping up with the teacher in accumulating wealth. He works no harder. The natural fact of the two men for work and business was not much different, while they worked together on the old homestead. The farmer in question is not an old fogy in any sense of the word. He is all the time looking for new and better implements, but he is very cautious about buying any of them until he has seen them tried, and knows that he can make good use of them. He does not make costly experiments, but he is every year trying some new vegetables, or grains or grasses. He is improving his stock by some purchases, and by "natural selection." He wastes no money in rushing from one department of farming to another. He keeps cows, raises some hogs, a little wheat, some corn, hay and grass, some fruit and poultry. In no sense of the word can he be said to have made money by buying low and selling high. He is no trader. He has no tact in making his money by good bargains. What he has earned has come by legitimate farming. Some would call him a little conservative. He is very cautious, saving, industrious, but he dresses well and lives well.

Tribute to Country Editors.—On the morning of the assembling of the Ohio Editorial convention, at Cleveland, the daily Cleveland *Herald* offered a few words of greeting to the Association in this manner:

"To-day the editors of Ohio come to Cleveland for the purpose of renewing acquaintance with each other, talking over the interest of their profession, taking a little recreation and seeing the sights and beauties of the Forest city. We hope that most of the daily papers of the State will be represented, but whether they should be or not, the gathering will be chiefly made up of country editors. It is to this class of journalists, therefore—the men who make the little sheets that gather the news of the rural districts and convey the news of the world in epitome to countless households outside of the reach of the dailies—that we should address a few words of cordial greeting and for whom we would bespeak a hearty welcome.

"The country editor fills a far more important position than society usually recognizes. His paper is the representative and messenger to the world at large of the town in which it is published, and gives to it a record and reputation. The town is judged by the appearance of the paper. Its character for enterprise and intelligence is largely established by the weekly ledger of its doings and ideas which the editor pores up in his columns. He may be, as indeed too often, an overworked drudge, seldom seen outside of his office, where he has to serve as foreman, pressman, job printer and compositor, as well as leader writer and local, but when he speaks through the medium of the types his works go further than those of the most eloquent clergyman or the most powerful pleader at the bar. He alone can address every week an audience composed of the whole population of his county, and his influence is therefore incomparably greater than that of an orator. Without the printing press very little can be done to mould or control public opinion now-a-days.

"The country editor is usually the busiest man in his town. He must look after the local news throughout the country, read his exchanges, keep his books, make out accounts, collect money and make estimates for job work. As a rule, he is a practical printer—few succeed who are not—and when work is pressing he must frequently set up a job, make up the forms of the paper, feed the press, or help the compositors out on publication day. Then he is politician, Secretary of all political meetings and delegate to all conventions. He must turn the grindstone for politicians' axes, help organize church fairs, aid in benevolent enterprises, and publicly sympathize with the bereaved family of every deceased fellow-citizen. No one has such need of the rare quality of many sidedness."

What is a Ton or a Bushel?—The recent Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the following bill in reference to what constitutes a bushel or a ton of bituminous coal. Heretofore a bushel was seventy pounds:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the standard weight of bituminous coal in this Commonwealth shall be seventy-six pounds to the bushels, and two thousand pounds shall be one ton.

Section 2. If any person or persons engaged in the business of mining bituminous coal shall fix or establish any other number of pounds by agreement or contract to be a bushel of bituminous coal than is provided for in the first section of this act, such person or persons shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $300 and not exceeding $1000, and all penalties recovered under this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the State.

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. ARIL,
ALL OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

UP! UP! UP!
IN THE NUMBER.
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
IN THE PRICE.
THE MODEL
GROCERY STORE OF ALTOONA
—HAS BEEN REMOVED—
From 1309 to 1024 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 trade to undersell me.
I Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same respectfully 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. CAUFFIEL.
April 12, 1878. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

COME TO THE PEOPLE'S
CHEAP VARIETY STORE.
The People's Variety Store is the cheapest yet! Well treat you all well and a bargain you'll get. Location's the place where we're to be found, So come and see us when in town. Come all ye good people from far and from near, I'll tell you of something you'll all like to hear! Come out of the country, come out of the town—Buy all kinds of goods since the price has come down.
The Variety Store is the cheapest you'll find—Choice wares you will get there of every kind. The prices of our merchandise suits the hard times, By dealing with us you will save many dimes. To keep on the prices would be a great error, No use in the lower goes half pay for the time. From all the large cities our goods we do get; We pay no one there on the instant, cash net. Which enables us lower to sell, do you see? And to those on our books will treat as well. All persons in debt to the Variety Store are invited, And those who do not make settlement soon will be slighted. Come, all pretty girls, ladies matrons, and men! Come, young men and old men—boys high or low! Here.
The place we hold forth to at Lacey's old stand, Where the best kind of variety goods can be demanded.
The People's Cheap Variety Store is one foot square,
And all kinds of goods you'll get cheap at the same.
M. J. TEITELBAUM.
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., June 4, 1878.-3m.

GREAT REDUCTION!

$147.50 A Year.
[INSTITUTE AND GROUNDS.]
CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE
AND
FEMALE COLLEGE,
RANDOLPH, N.Y.
It is a large and thoroughly equipped Seminary for both sexes. Established in 1866. Property free from debt. Elegant New Boarding Hall, with steam heat, erected in 1873 at a cost of $40,000. Excellent board and homelike arrangements throughout. Total expense for board, furnished room, attendance, light, washing, and tuition for 14 weeks, $50.00; for one year, $147.00.
For catalogue or further information, address
Prof. J. T. EDWARDS, D. D., President.
Special Notice.—Spring Session Commences March 27. Winter Term opens Dec. 2. Spring Term opens March 26.

THOROUGH EDUCATION
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES!
Lake Erie Seminary,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
On the MT. HOLYOKE PLAN.
A very healthful location, beautiful surroundings, greatly improved and enlarged buildings and apparatus. Offers to young ladies all the advantages of a Christian Home, with a thorough Course of Instruction in the Higher Branches of Education.
TERMS, $170 PER YEAR.
Including board and tuition, fuel, lights and lectures, instruction in French and German, use of Library, Periodicals, &c.
For Catalogue, with full information, address the Principal. [7-19.-2m.]

LEATHER
—AND—
RUBBER BELTING
Rubber Hose; Rubber Packing; Plumbers, Engineers, Italian and Hemp Packing; Lace Leather, Engine Oils,
And Mill Supplies Generally.
WAREHOUSE and OFFICE,
No. 105 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
THORP & CO.
March 22, 1878.-1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessor, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS!
The only cure 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 box to Burnham, Rollins & Co., 70 N. 4th St., Phila. [1-4.-78.-1y.]

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, Pa.,
Office at 1518 Eleventh avenue, between 15th and 16th streets, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 2 to 4 and 7 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.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [4-27.-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.

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. LUCE,
Nov. 13, 1873.-tf. Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
One Door West of Bentley'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, June 20, 1878.-tf.

THIS WAY
FOR
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.
In addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keeps 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 Ink, Lead Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a
FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,
Teeth, 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.

WOOL! WOOL!
BOUGHT
MADE UP TO ORDER
THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY
Is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods or its own make for WOOL, which will be highest market prices, and for the scattering of which circulars will soon be sent to the various localities 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.
N. B.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.
Ebensburg, May 31, 1877.-tf.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and FOOT-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.
☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.
April 24, 1878.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

JAMES WILKINSON,..... E. V. O'FRIEL.
WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Green Rye for Winter Pasture.

It is about the season of the year that farmers should begin to think of sowing rye to furnish their stock green, nutritious pasturage for winter or early spring. Where corn fields are so situated that stock can be turned into them in winter and early spring, a crop of rye pasturage is really worth seven dollars per acre. In the winter season stock, and especially young stock, need green, succulent food, and nothing is equal to rye to furnish it. Calves and colts can be kept thrifty and growing fat if green rye pasturage is afforded them, and it is pretty difficult to keep them in such condition on dry lands.

Now is the time to sow rye in corn fields, just as they are laid by. It must be done later if the corn is not thrown down by storms. A man can ride on horseback and scatter the seed. If sown just before a heavy rain, it needs no further attention; but if the weather continues dry, it is better to run the cultivator between the rows of corn to cover the seed.

Where rye is sown on land which is devoted to it, September or October will answer to sow the seed. A crop of green rye is of great value to the land, preventing it from washing and adding to its fertility. Turned under in the spring, it greatly enriches the soil, and is really equal to a crop of manure.

In our State but little attention is paid to winter pasturage. If there are blue grass pastures, they are fed down so short in the fall that they are of but little value in winter. Hence the sowing of rye is all the more important. For pigs, green rye is excellent. It keeps them in the best health and condition, and they will go to the rye field as regularly as any other crop and derive as much benefit from it.

Throughout the Southern States, where but little hay is cut, planters will find green rye a most valuable crop in winter for their stock.

No farmer in the older States can afford to sell wood ashes for any price that the soap boiler would pay. Where oats lodge, as they are apt to do upon heavily-manured land, a dressing of ashes would save the crop.

Kansas bids fair to be the banner State in the grain market this year. It is said by competent and reliable observers that fully 45,000,000 bushels of wheat will come to market from that State alone. This amount is about fifty per cent. above the largest yield heretofore in any State, California having had the post of honor so far, with a crop of 30,000,000 bushels.—*Colman's Rural World.*

Keeping Poultry in Orchards.—This is a matter that should be practiced when possible. We believe many farmers and fruit raisers lose the benefits arising from such management, or they should at once adopt it. Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in it, the trees made little or no growth, and only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was now evident. The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could not but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous, and the fruit was most luxuriant. The fruit was abundant, of large size, and free from worms and other imperfections. This experience was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker worm. He found less trouble with their roosting in the tree than he expected, and only a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections and the hens were changed from one to the other as the condition of the fowls or the orchard section seemed to require.

Consumption as Affected by Locality.—The physicians in charge of the "Mountain Sanitarium" for pulmonary diseases at Asheville, N. C., state that the treatment of pulmonary diseases several historical epochs may be recognized—that it which the climate was considered as most beneficial, that in which dry climates were advised, and that in which electric regions were recommended; the most theoretical investigators, as well as many physicians, now agreeing that in the removal of the patient to favored regions, the best possible course is pursued. It appears that the success attained by the removal of the patient to Southern climates, without securing a greater altitude, arises simply to a relief of the symptoms, only warding off fresh injury—the patient, after returning home, having acquired that power of resistance which alone can prevent a recurrence of catarrh or inflammation from affecting the lungs; the general effect, on the other hand, of a mountain climate is to be considered an activity of the increased demands are made upon the functions of the organism from all sides.

A very simple process is being extensively employed for freeing wood land newly brought into cultivation from the stumps of trees. A hole about two inches in diameter and eighteen inches in depth is bored in the stump about autumn, filled with a concentrated solution of saltpetre and closed with a plug. In the following spring a pint or so of petroleum is poured in the same hole and set on fire. During the course of the summer the saltpetre solution has penetrated every portion in the stump, so that not only this but also the roots are left in situ and forms a valuable manure.