WOODEN SHOE MAKERS.

We take from Chambers' *Journal* the following account of he wooden shoe makers: Let us decribe a party of wooden shoe makers, or as they are termed, *sabotiers*, at work near a clear stream. The whole family are together; the father with his son and son-in-law, the mother and children running about in the beds of cress. Under the trees rises a hut of planks, wattle all sleep; not far off, the two mules which carry the belongings of the encampment are tethered. They are birds of passage, traversing the the forest, and sojourning where the wood is cheap. In this green combe several fine beech trees are marked for the axe; they are fifty feet high, and three feet in girth. Each will probably give six dozen pairs of wooden shoes. Other kinds of wood are spongy and soon penetrate with damp; but the beech *sabots* are light, of close grain, and keep the feet dry in spite of snow and mud; and in this respect are greatly superior to leather. All is animation. The men cut down the tree; it is sawn into lengths, and if the pieces prove too large, they are divided into quarters. The first workman fashions the sabots roughly with a hatchet, taking care to give the bend [illegible] edge, so that a blue or white stocking may be shown by a coquettish girl. As they are finished they are placed in rows under the white shavings; twice a week the apprentice exposes them to a fire, which smokes and hardens the wood, giving it a warm golden hue. The largest sizes are cut from the part of the bole, to cover the workman's feet who is out in the rain from morning to night. The middle part is for the busy housewife who is tending the wash-house, the dairy, or stands beside the village fountain. Next comes those of the little shepherd who wanders all day long with his little flock, and still smaller ones for the schoolboy. Those for the babies have the happiest lot; they are seldom worn out. As the foot grows, the mother keeps the little *sabots* in a corner of her cupboard beside the baptismal robe. Long after, when the child has become a man, and his chair is vacant by the hearth, they are drawn out to be looked at, sometimes with a smile, too often with tears. During all his toils the workman talks and sings; he is not taciturn like the charcoal burner; his muscles, continually in action, his work in the open air, keep him in good temper, and give him refreshing sleep and appetite. He sings like a linnet, while the women chatter and mend the family garments. When the trees have all been cut up, the camp is raised, and the mules are loaded, adieu to the green hollow, and another place is sought for. Thus all the *year* long, whether the forest be tinted with pale spring verdure, or covered with the yellow autumn leaves, in some corners will be heard the workers, busy as bees in a hive, gayly carrying on their simple healthy forest life.

A HOME-MADE TELEPHONE.—Take two half gallons (or quart) tin fruit cans and take the bottoms out of them. Now take a couple of hair cigar boxes, tack down the lids and cut a hole through the bottom and lid of each, so you can fit in your cans, first bringing the ends level with the lid or bottom. Now stretch wet rawhide, parchment or bladder over the other end and tie tight and let it dry, and your speaking tubes are finished. Now take two-ply of shoe thread and wax it well, making it as long as you wish it. Punch a hole in the centre of the parchment head, poke the end of the string through and put a knot on it to keep it from pulling back. Then put up your string like a telegraph wire, but don't let it touch wood. Where you wish to support it or make a turn, run it through a loop of the same kind of string it is, but don't put the supporting loops closer together than is necessary to keep it up, and leave the string pretty loose to allow for contraction when wet. Fasten up your speaking tubes at each end of the route, and you are ready to gabble away. You can bore large gimlet holes in your window sash to run the line through, keeping it from touching the sash with a loop as described. The signal call is to drum on the parchment end of the can with your fingers, or better pick the string like a harp about a foot from the head. They are very useful and interesting.

A REMEDY FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—When ready for bed sit down in an easy position, relaxing all the muscles of the body, and let the head drop forward upon the breast, as low as it will fall without forcing it. Sit quietly in this way for a few minutes, letting all the will power off the body, and a restful, drowsy feeling will ensue, which will, if not disturbed, lead to refreshing sleep. If the sleepless fit comes on in the night one can simply sit up in the position described. Stiffness of any part of the body must be avoided, and it is well to bend the body forward after lying down, rather than keep it straight or thrown back upon the pillow. The writer suffered several years from sleeplessness, caused by severe pain and nervousness, and was taught the above by a physician of great experience and ability, and found through it complete relief. Many persons similarly afflicted within the writer's knowledge have tried it, and always with good result.—*Kansas City Sunday Journal.*

General Election Proclamation.

[*God Save the Commonwealth.*]

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is provided that the general elections shall be held annually, and that the officers shall be elected on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, which day this year will be the FIFTH day of said month, and whereas, by the Constitution of this State, the General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January next following the election of members thereof, which day this year will be the SEVENTH day of said month, at which time State officers are to be elected, I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the 5th day of November, A. D., 1878, the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month, at which time State and County officers are to be elected, as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the office of member of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans Court of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditor of Cambria County.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in the borough of Carrolltown.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Andrew Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Seanor, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Muzi, in said ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cresson, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second Division, at Ream's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Richards's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Custer, deceased, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room in said ward; West Ward, in Green's Livery Room, in the East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Ebensburg, to meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at Summerhill school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Hastings, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Krise, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School No. 1, on Main street; Second Ward, at the house of Joseph S. Steiner, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at store of John Tudor, in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of Michael Gallagher, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Gas Co. office, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Lower Yoder, to meet at the house of Joseph Hoover, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Middle Taylor, to meet at the house of Thomas Berkey, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Monster, to meet at the house of St. Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Mineral Point, to meet at the house of Michael Kinkead, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the house of Joseph Hite, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Dible, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Upper Yoder, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second Division, at Ream's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections of which read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name it, on his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens, or the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, and no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive the consideration, or any part thereof, upon any agreement or understanding that his vote shall be withheld, or withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and no elector who shall refuse to vote shall be disqualified for such refusal from holding any office of trust or profit. Any of the aforesaid officers, who shall be required to act, or affirm as to the matter of the challenge to any one before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in the Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be disfranchised for the period of ten years.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or part to by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, or in the navigation of the waters thereof, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept in any alms house or asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 11. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 12. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1876.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1878, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 5, and each and every inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

AN ACT FOR THE TAXATION OF DOGS AND PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

At the request of the County Commissioners, and for the information of voters, I append the following Act of Assembly relative to the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep, aggraved the 12th day of June, 1878:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with other county taxes, in each of the townships and boroughs of this commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs, the following named taxes, namely: For each male dog, the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can know how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time, to be a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage by sheep by a dog or dogs, and the necessary costs in establishing the claim therefor, as herein provided, may be paid.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessors in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of the assessment of property, ascertain and return to the county commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dogs, and how many of each sex is kept or owned by each person; and such commissioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes hereinbefore named, with, and in the same manner, and for the same compensation, that other county taxes are collected.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person shall sustain any loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, in any township or borough, such person, or his or her agent or attorney, may complain to any justice of the peace of such township or borough, or the vicinity thereof, in writing, making such complaint, stating therein when, where and how such damage was done, and by whose dog or dogs, if known; whereupon the justice of the peace to whom such complaint shall be made, shall cause a notice to be served on the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs causing the damage, if known, that a complaint has been made to him of such loss or damage; and if the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs does not appear, as soon as practicable, and settle and pay for such loss or damage, then such justice shall appoint three competent disinterested persons, not related to the claimant or other person interested therein, to appraise the loss or damage sustained by the claimant; and such appraisers, after being sworn or affirmed by such justice of the peace, or some other competent person, to perform the duties of their appointment without partiality and according to the best of their judgment and ability, shall, as soon as practicable, examine the place where the damage is claimed to have been done, and the sheep injured or killed, if practicable, and they are requested to do so, and shall be examined, on oath or affirmation to be administered by one of them, any witness called before them by subpœna from such justice or otherwise, and after making diligent inquiry in relation to such claim, shall determine and report to such justice in writing whether any such damage has been sustained, and the amount thereof, and who was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs, if known, by which such damage has been done, and whether or not any part thereof was caused by a dog owned or kept by the claimant, which report, so made, shall be signed by a majority of such appraisers, and delivered to the justice by whom they were appointed.

SEC. 4. That upon receiving such report, the said justice shall immediately make a certificate thereon or thereto, signed and sealed by him, that such appraisers were duly appointed and sworn by him, and that they made such report; and if by such report it appears that any damages have been sustained by the complainant, the said justice shall deliver such report and all papers relating to the case, to such complainant or his or her agent or attorney, upon payment of the costs up to that time, hereinafter provided, (or having the same secured to be paid,) to be delivered to the commissioners of the county where such damages have been sustained, to be filed in their office.

SEC. 5. That upon the commissioner of the county receiving such report, and if shall appear thereby that a certain amount of damage or loss has been sustained by the claimant to sheep, by dog or dogs not owned or kept by him or her, they shall immediately draw their order on the treasurer of the county in favor of the claimant for the amount of loss or damage such claimant has sustained according to such report, with necessary and proper costs incurred as aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund raised or to be raised by taxes on dogs as hereinbefore provided; and if it shall appear by such report or otherwise, that a responsible person was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs by which the damage complained of was done, and there is a reasonable probability such damages and costs can be collected from such owner or keeper, then such commissioners shall immediately proceed, in the manner provided by law for the collection of debts and costs of like amount, to collect such damages and costs by suit or suits from the owner or owners or keepers of such dog or dogs, and place the proceeds thereof, less costs, in the proper sheep fund of the county: *Provided*, At any and all times, it shall be the duty of the owner of any sheep killing dog or dogs, or any person owning sheep, to kill any and all dogs guilty of killing sheep within this commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That all dogs in this commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property and subjects of larceny, and the owner or keeper of any dog shall be liable to the county commissioners for all loss or damage to sheep by such dog, and for all necessary costs incurred in recovering and collecting such damages, including an attorney fee of five dollars, if finally determined before a justice of the peace, and when collected if sued in a court of common pleas, and was bleeding pro-

ped that other rats will not take the cat around, but if the worst at we can go to cultivating rats bootjacks.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—In fo day the R

Dill was engaged in doing all these things, now so dreadful in Republican estimation, but asserts its ability to maintain them by competent proof. Andrew H. Dill was born (if he was ever born at all, which the Republican papers at the outset denied, because he first saw the light of day beneath

ture of Why thi "proof" to Senate charge an hundred ing it wit tive whic is only to *and by de proof Sen*

AUDITORS.

PHILIP. D. SKELLY, Portage Twp.;
PATRICK DILLON, Elder Twp.

We have only space, briefly to give the latest returns from Tuesday's elections. In Ohio the Republican State ticket is elected by probably 7,000, while the Democrats elect 11 Congressmen to 9 Re[illegible]

DESIRABLE FARM At Public Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale at public outcry, on the premises in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1878,

Commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A FARM CONTAINING 140 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Geo. Sattlemyer, John Mellon and others, whereon [illegible] acres of which is cleared and under good cultivation, the balance being woodland, and all underlaid with minerals.

The improvements consist of a FRAME HOUSE, with a good well and pump near the door, BANK BARN, Corn-crib, and other outbuildings. There is also a good bearing Orchard and plenty of running water for cattle on the premises. The Farm is about two miles from Wilmore and within sight of the Pa. R. R., and can be made a very desirable home, the land being of good quality.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third on day of sale to ratify agreement, one-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

SUSAN SAHM,
Sept. 27, 1878.-5t. M. O. T. SAHM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned Administrator of Sarah Grasser, late of the town of Munster, dec'd, will expose to public sale on the premises, in the said town of Munster, on

Tuesday, the 17th day of October,

proximo, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND known on the plan of said town as Lot No. 105, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on Bedford street, on the south by Huntingdon street, and on the west by lot of Rose McKim, dec'd, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE and the requisite outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, to be secured by the judgment exemption notes of the purchaser.

H. KINKEAD, Administrator.
Sept. 27, 1878.-3t.

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 12½ miles from East Tyrone, containing 184 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 first of March next, it will then be rented.

Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township, 3½ miles from Altoona. This 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. The land 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 820, Altoona.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—Was lost somewhere between the store of Wm. J. Buck and the residence of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, on Tuesday last, Sept. 24th, a pocket-book containing $2 50 in money, a judgment note for $245 44, dated Sept. 15, 1877, given by the undersigned to Thos. Devereaux, and subsequently assigned to Joseph Earhart, not indorsed, a note dated March 25, 1876, for $250, signed by Joseph Berkey, on which two credits (one for $24 and the other for $50) are entered, a note against Joseph and Earhart Farnbaugh for $100, dated March 25, 1876, with a credit of $9, a due bill against Thomas Hogue, dated June 5, 1876, on which there is a credit of $7 20, a note given by David Porter and Joseph Kuntz to Executors of Peter Kaylor, dec'd, and several receipts. The finder is welcome to the money if he returns the pocket-book and papers, and in the meantime all other persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, etc.

JOSEPH HOGUE.
Allegheny Twp., Sept. 27, 1878.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JOHNSTON MOORE, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of Johnston Moore, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Adm'r.
Sept. 13, 1878.-6t.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [9-5, 77.-1y.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-24, 76.-tf.]

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN!

—BY—

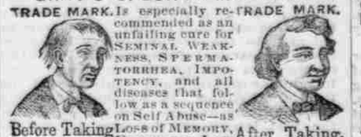
DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Many others claim that they extract painlessly and often fail, but Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful, and his own absolutely safe anæsthetic is as harmless as water and can be safely taken by old and young, and people in every condition of health.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

It will pay those who fear pain to visit Dr. Scott, if only to get their teeth out, and those who want artificial teeth can get the finest in the world, equaling his specimens which took the Centennial Medal and Diploma, at the lowest possible prices for first-class work. The Doctor also makes a specialty of painless filling, and his new patent "White Gold" filling equals pure gold and costs less than half as much.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHŒA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse—as LOSS of MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE, PAIN IN BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PREMATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. ROBERTS, and by Druggists everywhere.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [8-16.-1y.]

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney and Medicine is not a new compound, it has been before the public 40 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians and Friends. Travel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, increases the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Brights Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and means a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the cures it accomplishes, and has never been known to fail.

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August 9, 1878.-1y.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and $1 each. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and by Druggists generally.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

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Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach an internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin Diseases.

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Aug. 9, 1878 1y.

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March 22, 1878.-1y.

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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. [3-22-tf. 88*.]

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Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

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Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

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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

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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

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LEMMON & MURRAY.

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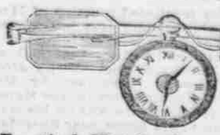

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April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

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And other First Class Companies,

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

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Eb. 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. 130-14.-tf.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

Where do Sponges Come From?

It is not unlikely many of our readers could give a more satisfactory reply to this than to another question, namely, what is a sponge? Till recently it was doubtful whether this familiar object belonged to the animal or the vegetable kingdom, but naturalists are now agreed that it is unquestionably to be referred to the former. Common parlance regards the article as an ordinary sponge is said to possess a history, from its early home in the ocean depths to its cradle in the nursery and elsewhere. From the point of interest and instruction it would be difficult to surpass the anecdotes of its intelligence related, because it is to be found among the lowest forms of animal life, but Dr. James Murie has shown that the family has a claim to a very special claim upon the careful study of scientific men. In this branch of the subject we do not enter; pass we therefore to its commercial aspect.

Sponges, as is tolerably well known, are obtained in various parts of the Mediterranean and the Bahama Islands. Greek and Turks mainly monopolize the fishery in the former district, and their mode of diving, etc., is familiar to many; but of the Bahama fishery little information is not so generally known. In a year 250,000 pounds of sponge are collected, about $140,000 were exported from these islands, of which 150,000 pounds were sent to England and the remainder being reserved for the United States and Canada. About 500 vessels and 2,000 persons, (mostly colored men) are employed in the fishery. The vessels cruise about among the islands on trips lasting from two to six weeks, according to the weather, the fishermen being unable to work when the sea is rough. The sponges, when first taken, are found to be a black gelatinous substance, giving off an offensive odor that increases with putrefaction. After the divers have collected a sufficient quantity, the sponges are thrown ashore and buried in the sand, or exposed to the sun for a few days, after which they are then beaten with clubs to remove the decomposed animal matter, which, with the flies away in the shape of black pulp. They are next thoroughly washed in the sea water, after which they are packed in the vessel's hold. On arriving at port the sponges are sold to merchants who trade in them, and by whom they are passed into the hands of the dresser, who cuts off all coarse and inferior parts, and otherwise trims them. This operation having been performed, they are now ready for the press, where they are baled for shipment. A sponge press is a machine like a cider press on a large scale, and in some cases it is made of iron and requires the labor of two to eight men to turn the screw.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A SPIDER'S RATIONS.—In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating, we arose about daylight one morning to supply his web with a fly. A first, however, was unnecessary, for the spider did not come from its retreat until after we peeped among the