MAKING GLASS.

The artificial mineral substance called glass is made by melting together sand or flint, and an alkali, either potash or soda. For many centuries previous to the Christian era the invention was known, although both the date and the manner of its discovery are uncertain. Some suppose that it was found out by accident; the potash contained in the ashes of the wood used by a party of sailors, who had made a large fire on the sea beach, having been united by the heat with the sand of the beach and melted into glass. This lucky accident is alleged to have happened on the coast of Syria, where the earliest manufacture of glass unquestionably began.

All visitors to the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, will recall the process for glass-manufacture.—They must have learned there, from the exquisite variety of specimens displayed, that the manufacture of glass has now been carried to a very high degree of perfection. The materials used for flint or white glass are sand, potash, the preparations of lead, termed red lead, and litharge, with a small quantity of some other mineral substance. After being well purified, these are mixed, and then melted together, being exposed to an intense heat in large melting pots made of clay, and built into an immense furnace. The sand and potash are the essential articles in the making of glass. But the lead is added in large quantities, as it is found to make the glass melt much more readily; also to give it greater brilliancy and to render it less liable to crack. When these ingredients are thoroughly melted and united (which process usually takes two or three days) the mouth of the melting pot is opened and the liquid glass within is ready to be formed by the workmen into any shape desired.

The mode adopted is to take on the end of an iron tube some of this substance, which is then in a moist, tenacious and plaster state, and to blow through the tube and roll the soft mass on flat iron plates, pressing it with various shaped tools. The workman at lasts fashions it to the shape desired, which it retains when cold.

Perhaps no other substance known could be moulded into such a variety of forms; for melted glass seems to exceed all things in its ductility and tenacity. Its consistence is something between that of soft putty and treacle, neither solid nor liquid, but capable of being bent, blown out pulled, prepared, twisted or cut, so as to assume, at the wish of the workman, the various forms required.

When the glass articles are made they have to be annealed, that is, cooled slowly in an oven for that purpose. If they did not undergo this process, they would crack on the slightest blow, and would not warm liquids. The qualities that render glass so valuable when manufactured, are its hardness, and the polish of its surface, which makes it so readily to be cleansed, when soiled; its beautiful transparency, enabling it to preserve its contents when it is used to form vessels for liquids; and its being so incorrosive, that it is not acted upon by any ordinary substances, not even by the strongest acids, with one exception. Its value, again, as a substance for glazing windows depends on its transparency and its insolubility so that while it admits the light and even the warmth of the sun, it perfectly excludes the wind and the wet, and even to a great extent, the cold. In fact, it is nothing but the circumstance of its being so common, so constantly before our eyes, that renders us for the most part, insensible to its exceeding value and great beauty.

Although glass readily allows the light to pass through it, when it is made into certain shapes it has a great effect upon the light, sometimes, for instance, bringing it into one point.—Such pieces of glass are termed lenses, and are used for making telescopes, microscopes, etc., and singly for spectacles. The dark green glass, of which wine bottles are made, is merely glass of the coarsest kind, it being made of the common dark colored sand, and the coarsest alkali.

NUTMEGS.—Nutmegs grow on trees which like pear trees, are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are much like the lily of the valley. They are pale yellow and very fragrant.—The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the island of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over four thousand nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all the nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda Islands and conquered all other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up they once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with such meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian Islands, did for the world what the Dutch had determined should not be done—carried these nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries and trees grew again and the world has the benefit.

POTATOES carefully cut a couple of weeks before planting, and sprinkled with plaster, will sprout earlier and grow better than when cut and planted on the same day. Do not forget this. The result will surprise you

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR 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.

ATTENTION

EVERYBODY!

We desire to inform the public in general that we have

Established a Store

—AT—

TUNNEL HILL,

And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces

Much More in Quantity and Variety

than is usually kept in stores of the kind.

It is everywhere conceded by those who have given us a call that

OUR STOCK

IS NOT EQUALLED FOR

QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT

by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new features and new lines of goods—shall always buy in large quantities and allow no reduction in stock—we hope by strict adherence to GOOD GOODS, CLOSE PRICES AND SQUARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ALL KIND OF GOODS!

More than that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of all classes to

DEAL WITH US PERMANENTLY

by carefully catering to their wants and wishes and treating them as we ourselves would wish to be treated in all matters pertaining to business.

TO FARMERS

We would say we have an unlimited demand for all kinds of grain and produce, and can offer them prices in advance of others in the business.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BARGAINED FOR.

☞ We earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and pledge our best efforts in all transactions.

B. M. JOHNSTON & CO.

STORES { Hollidaysburg, McKee's. Williamsburg, Tunnel Hill.

FLOURING MILL—WILLIAMSBURG, PA.

January 31, 1879.-6m.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEAP?

S. TEITELBAUM,

OF CARROLLTOWN, OFFERS

8½ lbs. Green Coffee for - -	$1.00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for - -	1.00
10 boxes Essence Coffee for -	25c.
1 lb. Pure Japan Tea for - -	50c.
No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at -	1.50
Lake Herring, per ½ bbl., at -	1.20
1 lb. Goshen Cheese for - -	10c.
1 gal. Non-Explosive C. Oil, -	16c.
1 " N. Orleans Molasses, -	50c.

AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT

PRICES EQUALLY LOW!

☞ Don't pass this announcement unnoticed, but read and profit by it for your own benefit.—Meantime permit us to state clearly and distinctly that it behooves all parties in these times of depression to invest their money where it will bring the best returns. Hence it is that all are urged to buy their Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all other kind of merchandise from

S. TEITELBAUM, Carrolltown, Pa.

Feb. 7, 1879.-tf.

GEO. W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.

PENSIONS, Back Pay, and Bounty, Increased Pensions, Equalized Bounty, and all Military Claims speedily collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due-Bills, Judgments, Rents, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to on reasonable terms. ☞ Special attention given to all kinds of business in the Orphans' Court, and the settlement of Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and Assignees. [2-14,'79.-3m.*]

Blairsville Ladies' Seminary.

Second term began FEBRUARY 1st, 1879. For terms and information apply to

Rev. T. R. EWING, Principal,

Feb. 14, 1879.-1m. BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

ANOTHER GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

AT THE EBENSBURG

Hardware & House-Furnishing Store

OWING to the large increase in my sales since the last reduction in prices and the adoption of the cash system, I find myself able to benefit my customers by a still further reduction in the prices of all goods comprised in my large stock.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A good No. 9 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only $20.00.
Good Roasted Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.; best do. at 22 cts. per lb. No inferior or damaged coffee sold at this store.
Good Heating Stoves as low as $4.00.
Good Tea from 30 to 80 cts. per lb.
The largest stock of Floor Oil Cloth in the county, from 1 to 2 yds. wide and from 35 to 70 cts. per yard.
Best quality English Anvils at 15 cts. per lb.
Needles at 5 cts. per paper.
Good cast steel Table Knives and Forks as low as 60 cts. per set.
Pins at 5 cts. per paper.
Best quality Blacksmith Vices at 15c. per lb.
Good Syrup Molasses at from 40 to 70 cts. per gallon.
Good Door Locks and Knobs complete, as low as 25 cts. each.
Good Cotton Thread at 4 cts. a spool.
Best quality 12 inch Mill Saw Files at 40 cts. each.
Good Rice at 8 cts. per lb.
Best quality Sole Leather at 28 to 30 cts. per lb.
Double-bitted Axes at $1.05 and upward.
Largest stock of Stair Oil Cloths in the county at 12½ cts. per yd.
4 doz. hard wood turned head Clothes Pins for 10 cts.
Clark's O. N. T. Machine Cotton at 5 cts. per spool.
Good long handle cast steel Shovels for 60 cts. each.
Good zinc Wash Boards for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Looking Glasses in town, very low.
Washing Soda at 4 cts. per lb.
Best quality four-tined Manure Forks at 65 cts. each.
Good Coal Shovels, 7, 10, 15 and 20 cts. each.
Pearl Starch 6 cts. per lb.
I have the largest stock of Queensware in town, at very low prices.
Best Baking Soda at 8 cts. per lb.
Diston's best quality 6½ foot Cross Cut Saws, at $3.50.
I have the largest stock of Spices in town, very low.
Good Door Latches as low as 7 cts. each.
Large stock of Table and Bed Castors at lowest rates.
Good Flour at $1.35 per sack.
Largest stock of Glassware and Lamps in town, very low.
A No. 1 Furniture Varnish at $1.40 per gal.
Good Corset Steels at 6 cts. a pair.
Over 100 lengths and sizes Tire and Carriage Bolts kept in stock, very low.
Best Tobacco in the market, at 65 cts. per lb.
200 kegs Nails now in stock, $2.60 rates, selected and made of best muck iron. No inferior or scrap iron nails kept in stock.
I have the best Cigars in town for the money.
Over 20 sizes of Window Glass kept in stock, very low prices.
Large stock of Bar Iron and Horse Shoes always on hand, at low rates.
Good fine Gum Combs at 4 cts. each.
Large stock of Table Oil Cloths on hand, very low.
Best Linseed Oil, direct from Factory, at 70 cts. a gal.
Dupont's best F. F. F. Rifle Powder, 40 cts. p. lb.
Drop Shot at 10 cts. per lb.
Best Green Coffee at 22 cts. per lb.
Galvanized Coal Buckets as low as 30 cts. each.
Good Green Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.
Best pure White Lead at $2.10 to $2.20 per keg of 25 lbs.
Stove Pipe, made of the best iron, reduced to 3 cts. per lb.
A large assortment of Tinware on hand, very cheap.
12 papers Essence of Coffee for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Trunks and Valises in town, very cheap.
A large assortment of Wall Paper always on hand at lowest prices.
Paper Window Shades at 35 cts. per roll.
Toilet and Washing Soaps in endless variety.
Cook Stoves from 15.00 up to $35.00.
Large assortment of Hair, Clothes and Tooth Brushes.
Heating Stoves from $4.00 up to $35.00; very cheap.
Extra No. 1, Salt, $1.65 per barrel.
Revolvers, 5 round seven shots, the largest stock from $1.50 up to $10.00.
Best Carbon Oil at 15 cts. per gal.

The above are only a few of the thousands of articles in the hardware and house-furnishing line which I am furnishing at equally low prices. I don't advertise to sell at 20 per cent. cheaper, or indeed any cheaper, than other men do, as I think it better to let the public judge that for themselves, but I do advertise to sell goods as low as they can be sold and pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Neither will I throw out a good staple article of goods over the counter at first cost, or even less, and then charge two or three profits on something else to make up for the loss. Yet it will be my endeavor to sell goods at the lowest living profit, and I promise this because I know that I can furnish goods at prices that will be beneficial to both seller and buyer, and not at prices which would benefit one and ruin the other.

☞ Thanking you all for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, I remain Respectfully yours, GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 29, 1878.

INCORPORATED IN 1877.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

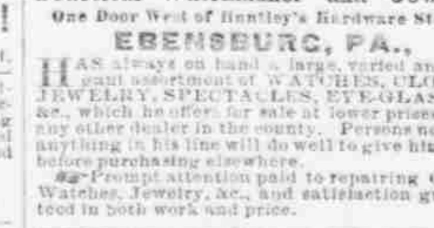
AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

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 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, 1878.-1y.*

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 in North-West, January 20. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. Potter Wight &Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' outfit, 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Ag'ts. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MILK OF THE COW-TREE.

Alexander Humboldt remarks that among the many very wonderful natural phenomena which he had during his extensive travels witnessed, none impressed him in a more remarkable degree than the sight of a tree yielding an abundant supply of milk, the properties of which seemed to be the same as the milk of a cow. The adult Indians would go each morning with their slaves from the village or station on the slope of the mountain chain bordering on Venezuela, where Humboldt was stopping, to a forest where they grew, and, making some deep incisions into the trees, in less than two hours their vessels, placed under these incisions, would be full. All present would then partake of the milk, on which the slaves grew fat, and a quantity would be carried home to be given to the children and to be mixed with cassava and maize. The tree itself attains a height of from forty-five feet to sixty feet, has long alternate leaves and was described by Linden as *Brosimum galactodendron*. The milk which flows from any wound made in the trunk is white and somewhat vicid; the flavor is very agreeable. Some time ago, on the occasion of M. Boussingault going to South America, Humboldt requested him to take every opportunity of investigating this subject. At Maracay the tree was first met with, and for more than a month its excellent qualities were daily tested in connection with coffee and chocolate; but there was no opportunity for a chemical analysis. Nor does such appear to have occured till the other day, when, amid the many curious things exhibited be the Venezuelan Government at the Paris Exhibition, there happened to be several flasks of milk, and after a long period M. Boussingault has been enabled to complete his analysis of this substance which is unique in the vegetable world. In a memoir laid before the Academy of France he gives a detailed analysis, and concludes by stating that this vegetable milk most certainly approaches in its composition to the milk of the cow; it contains not only fatty matter, but also sugar, caseine, and phosphates. But the relative proportion of the substance is greatly in favor of the vegetable milk, and brings it up to the richness of cream, the amount of butter in cream being about the same proportion as the peculiar waxy material found in the vegetable milk, a fact that will readily account for its great nutritive powers.

A NEW WAY OF REPAIRING TEETH.—A French dentist maintains that diseased teeth may be extracted, the unsound part removed and then replaced in the sockets, to which they will adhere in time. He says the painful affection known as the toothache arises from various causes—abscess at the root of the tooth, caries of the bone, inflammation of the membrane surrounding the organ, diseases of the gums, etc. In all such cases the extraction of the tooth and the removal of the diseased portion is quite practicable, and experience has proved beyond question that the organ can be replaced in its original position and will reunite with the tissues to which it was originally attached. The dentist bases his assertions on sixty-two operations, of which fifty-seven were perfectly successful; a propotion of about ninety-two per cent. While the action of reintegration is going on some local reaction is caused, which, however, scarcely effects the general system; small boils or abscesses form, which, when they have run their course, leave the consolidation complete in a period of from a week to a fortnight. When the operation does not succeed, the inflammation ejects the tooth in a day or two. The age of the patient seems to have no effect on the results, and all sorts of teeth may be drawn, excised and reimplanted.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—Hens hatch best on the ground; the dampness of the earth will assist in incubation.

The fibres of a tree are strongest near the centre.

There are three hundred and eighty-four bricks in a cubic yard.

Oats and clover thrive best in compact and heavy loams.

Salt given in excess to animals retards fattening.

Small coal produces about three-quarters the effect of large coal of the same variety.

A truss of hay weighs 60 pounds.

A load of hay weighs 2,160 pounds.

A bale of hay weighs 300 pounds.

A bale of cotton weighs 400 pounds.

A sack of wool weighs 308 pounds.

A gallon of pure water weighs 8⅓ pounds.

A pint of pure water weighs 1 1-64 pounds.

A quart of milk weighs 2 pounds 2 ounces.

HUMAN LUCIFER MATCH.—Lighting gas with the finger is a feat anybody can perform. Let a person, in his slippers, walk briskly over a woollen carpet, scuffling his feet thereon, or stand upon a chair, with its legs upon four tumblers to insulate it, and be there rubbed up and down on the body a few times with a muff, by a second individual, and he will light his gas by simply placing his finger to the tube. It is only necessary to take the precaution not to touch anything, or to be touched by anybody, during the trial of the experiment. The shock of electricity acquired by the process we have described is discharged by contact with another object. One person must turn on the gas while another lights it.

NATURAL BRIDGES.

When caverns in which the streams disappear are of small extent, and open at both ends, they form natural bridges. These are frequently met with now in localities where no water exists. A remarkable curiosity of this kind occurs in the valley of Iconozo, or Pandi, in Mexico. It spans a chasm three hundred and twenty-five feet deep, at whose bottom winds a small current, the Rio de la Suma Paz, enclosed in an almost inaccessible channel. The principal bridge measures forty-eight feet in length by thirty-nine in width, and is six and one half feet thick. Sixty-five feet below this bridge is found a second, consisting of three blocks, which support themselves without any adventitious aid; the central is perforated with a hole, through which the bottom of the abyss is visible.

The bridge of Arc, over the river of Ardeche, is a natural arch, ninty eight feet in height, and one hundred ninety-five in span. The bridge of Veja, near Verona, is one hundred and twenty-five feet high. The magnificent rock bridge of Virginia spans an abyss which separates two mountains—an abyss of two hundred and twenty-five feet, in the deep obscurity of which whiten and seethe the restless waters of Cedar Creek. The marvelous arch is nearly one hundred feet in length, and forty-two feet thick; it is a natural curiosity, which no spectator can survey without feelings of admiration.

In the Lebanon, a torrent emptying into the Beirut river passes under a natural arch two hundred and fifteen feet in height, locally known as the Ainel Laban. A similar bridge is thrown over the Litany, the ancient Leontes, near Tiar Kuraone, where the river has tunneled through a rock upward of ninety feet thick. The road from Wady el Leim to Nihah is carried across this wonderful arch. The arch over the Dog river, near the Niban el Liban, is hollowed out in the solid rock. It is ninety feet thick, its span one hundred and fifty-seven feet and the height of the lower side nearly two hundred feet.

Remarkable Animal Sagacity.

Rev. M. Smith, in his "Elements of Mental Science," narrates that a fox was once seen to run down into the water with a lock of wool in his mouth, and then to sink, inch by inch, until only the wool could be seen, and this on being picked up afterward, was found full of fleas. To have conceived and so successfully to have executed this device for ridding the body of these pests, demanded a train of connected reflections on the part of a self-conscious mind. The fox, in some way, must have made the discovery that fleas cannot live under water, and then he must have reflected that as he slowly sank they would take their departure, provided he furnished them some means of escape. He must have gone in search of the wool or other substance, and afterward stepped down into the stream, revolving this plan which with such marked deliberation and conscious forethought he had so happily originated.

By this same author we find given another instance of fox-sagacity. The wily thief was observed in a field playing around a group of pigs as though the larger swine were objects of terror. The fox suddenly caught up a piece of wood, about the size of a pig, and running toward the fence jumped through an opening. Then he dropped the wood and returned, seized a pig and bounded through the self-same place. Did he compare the size of the block with that of a pig, and then make a trial trip so that he might not fail of escape; or did he design to throw the mother off her guard? In either case he deliberately, consciously planned, exhibiting powers of comparison and judgment.

Lord Brougham, in his "Dialogues," calls attention to the habits of an American bird, called the "Nine-Killer," which catches grasshoppers and strings them upon the twigs of trees as bait for small birds with which it proposes to supply its larder.—This bird may, however, be as unconscious and instinctive in laying its snare as the spider. The same may be true in the case of ants domesticating and milking the aphides, or of the man-of-war birds in their life-long robbery of more skilled fishermen. But there are enough well authenticated instances to force upon us the conviction that animals can originate and carry out plans to meet unforeseen emergencies, that are so complicated and so sagacious that we must accord to them self-consciousness, powers of observation, memory, imagination and judgment. The Duke of Argyll, in his "Primeval Man," claims that man stands radically apart from the lower creations in the fact that he alone is a tool-maker. Had hands been given to the animals, and were they less marvelously endowed with implements of industry or with implements of war, necessity might, for ought we know, have become with them, as with us, the mother of invention.—*Penn Monthly.*

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN

—ON THE SUBJECT OF—

Cheap Groceries!

By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to

F. P. CONFER'S

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

1324 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞ Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house. F. P. CONFER,

Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

Iron City College.

YOUNG MEN prepared for active business life. The only institution in the United States exclusively devoted to practical business education. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. For circular giving full particulars address J. C. SMITH, A. M.,

Feb. 28, 1879.-4t. Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.

Feb. 28, 1879.-tf.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs of excretion, and restores their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take. Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,

40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

☞ For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11,'78.-1y.]

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
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Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

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

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Honest men's words are as good as their bonds.

An hour of pain is as long as a day of pleasure.

Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye.

I know of nobody that has a wish to die this year.

Friendship is the most sacred of all moral bonds.

Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

A detractor is his own foe and the world's enemy.

The best protected life is the one protected by suffering.

Love is what distinguishes, for every man is his own love.

The human heart is like heaven; the more angels the more room.

One should seek for others the happiness one desires for one's self.

Ignorance is a subject for pity, not laughter.

As love speaks no evil, so envy speaks no good.

He hath lived ill that knows not how to die well.

Children are certain cares but uncertain comforts.

He that falls to-day may be up again tomorrow.

Light cares speak, great ones are dumb.

Men's judgments sway on that side fortune leans.

A ruined character is as picturesque as a ruined castle.

Reprove thy friend privately, commend him publicly.

All impediments in fancy's course are motives of more fancy.

Great souls invite calamity, as lofty mountains the thunder clouds.

If ever I am an instructor, it will be to learn more than to teach.

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.

The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved.

By the very constitution of our nature moral evil is its own curse.

Take the tone of the company you are in and never pretend to give it.

It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.

A prosy man is like the clack of a mill when it is empty.

Anger always hurts us more than the one we get mad at.

Read not books alone, but men; and be careful to read thyself.

The credit that is got by a lie lasts only till the truth comes out.

We are only really alive when we enjoy the good will of others.

Keep aloof from sadness, for sadness is the sickness of the soul.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for a patient as healthy weather.

Our acts make or mar us; we are the children of our own deeds.

To morrow is the day on which lazy folks work and fools reform.

The best sort of revenge is not to be like him who does the injury.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.

God judges our actions by our motives; men judge our motives by our actions.

Temperance is a tree which has contentment for its root and peace for its fruit.

The true rule in business is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own.

Don't judge the man by the clothes he wears; for God made one, and the tailor the other.

Scholars are frequently to be met with who are ignorant of nothing save their own ignorance.

To know how to listen is a great art; it is to know how to gain instruction from every one.

The way for a man to secure himself from wickedness is to withdraw from the example of it.

The duration of our passion is no more dependent upon us than the duration of our life.

The wealth of a soul is measured by how much it can feel; poverty by how little.

Abuse is the penalty levied on the [illegible] of praise, and can be rendered effective only when noticed.

Don't judge a man by his failures in life; for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

If a Christian's cross is heavy he is not to carry it far, as there is One [illegible] willing to take the heavier end.

Our court dress in heaven, and our garment of sanctification for daily wear, are the condescending gifts of Christ's love.

If you will not do that which God has enabled you to do, how can you expect that he should do that for you, which yourselves, you cannot do?

One hour with Christ is worth an eternity of all earth's joys, and communion with him is the best, the surest and the most ecstatic foretaste of the bliss of heaven.

Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them by that time will require answering.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarreled with him, was never worthy of the sacred name of a friend; a breach of kindness will not justify a breach of trust.

CAUSE AND CURE OF SNORING.—A writer in the *Scientific Monthly* tells how the habit of snoring is acquired, and, better, how it may be cured:

"And, first, the cause: The air reaches the lungs through two channels, the nose and the mouth. The two currents meet in the throat below the soft of the palate, the end of which hangs loose and swings backward and forward, producing the sound. If the air reaches the lungs, as it should, through the nose, no noise will be made. If it reaches the same through the mouth, the palate will make more noise, since it is not the natural channel, but when it [illegible] through both of these channels, this [illegible] that the sound sleeper banishes rest from the pillows of his companions by his [illegible]ous noise. The remedy for snoring is to keep the mouth closed; and for this purpose Dr. Wyeth, the writer of the article referred to, has invented an article so cheap that any one can make it, and no snorer should be without it. It consists of a single cap fitting the head snugly, and a piece of soft material fitting the chin. These are connected by elastic webbing which is connected with the head-cap near the ears. This contrivance prevents the jaw from dropping down, and thereby renders snoring impossible. The great trouble will be to get people to use this invention, since the most upright and honest of men and women will rarely, if ever, confess they snore, and will be very indignant if accused of it. As a further inducement to the introduction of this contrivance of Dr. Wyeth, it may be added that breathing through the mouth is very detrimental to the health, and that many diseases of the throat and lungs are contracted or aggravated thereby."