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Whites, too Profuse Periods,
Croup. Cough, Difficult Breathing,
sait Ribeutt, Ersipelas, Ecaptions,
Ribeumatism, Ribeumatic Pains,
Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,
Piles, blind or blording,
Ophthalary, and Soveer Weak Eyes,
Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influence,
Whooping-Courte, violent coughs,
Asthma, oppressed Breathing,
Ear Discharges, Impaired hearing,
Serofula, colarred glands, Swellings,
General Debility, Physical Weakness,
Brops, and scanty Secretions
Sea-Sicharss, richness from fiding, Nervous Bebillty, Vital Weakness, Sore Mnuth, Canker, Lrinary Weakness, wetting the bed, Paintul Periods, or with Spasms, Paintul Periods, page 1888, page

35. Chronic Congestions and Eruptions, 10 FAMILY CASES. Case, Morocco, with above 35 Inrice vials and Manual of directions, \$10.00 Case Morocco, of 22 large vials and Book, \$.00 These remedies are sent by the case single box or vint, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Humequathic Medicine Co.

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

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[8-16, 1y.]

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msted feeling, no energy or cour-result of mental over-work. Indescritions or excesses, or some DEMPHREAS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28 It tones up and invigorates ac system, dispels the gloom and despondence amparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sord by dealers. Price, \$1.00 per single vial, or \$3.00 per package of five vials and \$2.00 vial of powder. Sent by inal on receipt of price. Address RUMPHRESS:
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April 54, 1853.-if. JOHN PARKE.

J. C. McCINLEY'S DINING ROOMS! For fadies and Gentlemen.

161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY. MEALS AT ALL HOURS, OYSTERS and SUPPERS serred at short natice.



DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, Surgeon Dentist, With

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the giast Monday of garm month, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmers on the selection of the giast Monday of garm month, to remain one day. All work warranted.

Feb. 28, 1879.-41,

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LILLY'S, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,
professional services to the citizens of residence on nailroad street, opposite Passenger station, where night and day calls will receive prompt attention, repardless of distance or weath or. Diseases of command the plants allowed to stand without transplanting until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken or work and cover.

DR. M. J. BUCK,

"Custard Fish" or "Fish Custard."

Names often go a great ways in decid-

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ing likes or dislikes. A Frenchman invited a friend to partake with him of a 'fricassee of boned robbins' legs." The friend pronounced it exquisite, and determined to introduce so delightful a dish at home. Imagine his disgust, his upheaval of feeling, on happening to gather from a remark of a servant that he had just eaten a fricassee of frogs' Recently, when breakfasting at a boarding school," the young ladies were helped to a dish called "custard fish" or "lish custard," and they seemed to like it. Though a nice steak was offered us as a visitor, our curiosity prompted a request for some "custard fish." The first taste showed that it was our favorite preparation of salt codfish, There is in many families a decided repugnance to the use of codfish; it is considered plebeian, as only fit for those who are too poor to have anything better. Yet it is one of the most wholesome, nourishing foods, is economical and if rightly prepared, is very palatable, upplies excellent nutriment both for brain and muscles. An eminent literary friend of ours used to say that, as his wife prepared it he wanted it "eight mornings in a week.

From the hurried manner of curing | pppp and drying codfish during large catches it often happens that they are uniformly salted and cured throughout. The smallest portion neglected may injure the taste of the whole fish and others packed with it. This has had much to do with creating a dislike for this food. In G purchasing codfish, it is well to examine them carefully, and select only those of | G uniform color throughout, and having G no tainted odor at any point. Those of medium size are preferable—the smaller ones being too skinny, and the larger nes too coarse grained. There is now be generally obtained what is called boneless codfish," at a slightly higher rice, yet cheap as compared with meat or most other fish. From those well cured, the vertebra and chief bones, the skin and fins are removed, and only the clear white portions are put up in boxes a nice article ready for immediate

A great point in preparing codfish is to have it well soaked to remove all excess of salt, clear through. Two or three waters should be used. It is best to pick it finely, pour off one water and et it stand in plenty of fresh water over right, or several hours. If too fresh, which is seldom the case, sait is easily idded. This thorough soaking, after it s picked fine, makes a marked difference in its flavor.

For "custard fish," boil the soaked fish in water until tender; then pour off the water and pick it very fine ; have ready a quart of hot milk for three-quarthe fish, and tablespoonful of butter; stir until it boils; then stir in a well heaping tablespoonful of flour, and cook it five minutes. Let it cool a little and then stir into it two well beaten eggs without further cooking.

For nice fish balls, soak the fish in warm but not boiling water for an hoar and repeat this twice; boiling water toughens it. Pour off the last water so as to leave it nearly dry, and chop it fine in a chopping bowl. Mash the boiled potatoes separately, and mix about one part of fish with two parts of potato, putting in about a tablespoonful of butter to a quart of mixture, and adding salt if needed. Make into balls or cakes. This can be done the night before. Fry in Below we give a tex of the many tems on this counter for 5 cents lard or drippings, using only enough to keep them from sticking to the pan, Some prefer them fried swimming in land, but they are less digestible. If the balls are first dipped in beaten eggs, they will take up little of the cooking fat and are very good. When well made thus, they are palatable easily digested, and non ritions as well as economical. - Ameriera Agriculturist.

THAT USEFUL TUDER.-Under the ula fu potato culture, which we copy for the benefit of those who propose trying for full crops this season

The soil acknowledged as best adapted to the requirements of the potato plant is a sandy loam, neither too wet nor yet too dry heavy soils induce a watery insipidity of thavor and render a dry, mealy product impos-sible. A rich fresh sod yields probably the est flavored potatoes and those least liable inters and generally a sure crop, though if there is but little time present it should be

Sail, ushes and gypsum are excellent for thirty and have been known to produc on some lands astonishing results. A dressing of salt and undependent ashes applied in the growing season acts not only as a fertilizers. Corn only thirty cents! Everybody and

the relative narits of whole of cut pointing for seed agitates the agricultural world cach recurring season. Both systems find advocates among successful growers. This fact proves that it is of little consequence which mode is followed, other things being equal. The general rule arising from consequence of the relative price nearly knocked him down. "What " he yelled, "at cents for corn! Land alive— to cents! What are you given us? Why I don't want to buy your farm. I only want equal. The general rule arising from conflicting experience and their respective results is: Select for seed none but the best and, when the tuber is cut, leave bulk. Why, good land, you don't want to be able. enough to insure sufficient sustemance to the to buy a national bank with one corn crop young plant.

Thirty cents for corn! Well I'll let on ear. Young plant.
The distance apart of both hills and drills.

the variety of potatoes planted ; some sorts w much larger tops than others. Thorugh cultivation during the early season is imperative. The young tubers require a table bed to swelk in and become irregular d fail to attain the desired size when the e to struggle with hard ground. After times begin to bloom, when the pointness ure forming and near the surface, cultivation that may make appearance.

Hornens, The Irish Farmers' Ga-(fe (Dublin) says :

It gardeners and others will give a trial to me fourth the expense of glass frames and miles; the Yangtse Klang runs from the Take white cotton cloth of a clese texture. the Nile, from the Jiliel Kumri Mounts etch it, and nail it on frames of any size t wish; mix 2 outness of lime water, 4 nces of linesed oil, I ounce of white of eggs trately, 2 ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the he and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the gs separately and mix with the former. wead the mixture with a paint brush on the oth, allowing each cont to dry before upply ig another, until they become waterproof. The following are some of the advantages se aluides possess over glass 1st-The cost being hardly one fourth.

son. For forcing melons, tomators, vegetables, etc., this prepared cloth is especially

square, boxes of the proper

2d-Repairs are cheaply and easily made 3d-They are light, they do not require the sun, the plants are never struck down faded or checked in growth, neither do they grow up long, sickly, and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is an abundance of light. The heat entirely arises from he low, and is equable and temperate, which is namure and earth, and is condensed by a cool air passing under the surface, of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside, therefore the plants do not require so freed away unless drunk by the invalid.

and flavor with nutmeg; warm with the cel adapted, as it can be attached to hoxes of any size and cut to fit them. Little, though covered with this prepared cloth, can be is over, when the boxes may be taken off and placed carefully away for another season.

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VOICE THE EEEEEEEEEEEE 0000000000 EEEEEEEEEEEEE LL EE 00 EE EE EE ()() EE LL 00 EEEEEEEEE EEEEEEEEE 00 00 PPPPPPPPPPPPPPP 00 00 00 00 00 00

MAKES KNOWN THE ROAD TO



REVOLUTIONS AND PANICS OCCUR ONLY ONCE EVERY TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, AND YOU MAY NEVER LIVE TO SEE ANOTHER. At least you will probably never see another of such magnitude and power as the present one, which has brought dry goods down to ball the control of the control of

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS ON THE MARKET TO BE SOLD AT ANY PRICE FOR CASH, IN ORDER TO SAVE THEMSELVES FROM RUIN.

The people are joyful. They are reminded of the days when gold and silver jinglad in their pockets, and when the hard-carned dollar was not swallowed up by extertion and exorbitant prices. To the merchants our dealings are shrouded deeper and deeper in mystery every day. Standard good wide muslin (unbleached) at 514c and good dark prints 4c. The cotten in these prints is worth more to

MANY THINGS ARE FAR BELOW THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The merchants buy their goods in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia merchants buy of the New York jobbers, the jobbers hav of the wholesale merchant Each ten despoiled of their hair to meet this

ready a quart of hot milk for three-quar-ters of a pound of lish, and put into it than by the package or bale. We trust so man—we believe in the nimble sixpence and the almighty dellar, and do not add a dishonest neighbor's bill to the account of the man who pays cast ters of a pound of lish, and put into it than by the package or bale. We trust so man—we believe in the nimble sixpence and the almighty dellar, and do not add a dishonest neighbor's bill to the account of the man who pays cast we are here to give you all we can for the money and do not allow corruption to get in our brains, or the dust on our goods. Work all day, and sometimes all

O R RE O RREK EEE

FIVE CENT COUNTER!

Tea and Coffee Pots. Whisk Brooms. Brass linobs. .raters Tack Hammers, Skimmers, Cont Hangers,

Silver Spoons, Knives and Forks, Lather Brushes. Frying Pans. Flesh Forks. Cake Turners. ONTHE Dippers. Dust Pans. Pie Pans Pudding Pans. Jelly Pans. Tin Cups.

Fluted Plates. Plain Plates. Wash Basins. Bread Toasters. Match Safes. Gravy Strainers. FIVE Jack Hammers. Boot Jacks. Back Combs. Dressing Combs.

Ten Strainers.

Wooden Palls.
Children's Hose,
Men's Socks.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Linen Napkins,
Towels.
Wash Rags.
Machine Otlers. CENT Button Hooks Crimpers. Bells. Whips.

COUNTER.

ove title the Agricultural editor of the and a thousand and one other articles we have neither time nor space to specify. Learn wisdom, then, from these glorious promises, and fellows do not long remain in ignor-World gives a condensation of the main with your dollars and dimes follow the crowd to the renowned Store of BALTZELLL 1226 ELEVENTH AVENUE, REAR OF LOGAN HOUSE, ALTOONA, PA.

THE PRICE OF CORN, - The following from the Burlington Hawk-Eye, conveys a sound moral in a merry way, and after disease. A calcareous soil produces good being laughed at may well be soberly pombered by farmers and others who are slow to see that the laws of reale "work

Can Openers.

Plates. Shoe Blacking.

BARGAINS

but is a preventive of the grab prevalent in richly-manured lands. Bone-dust also greatly benefits a potato soil. Fresh barrigard manures are not advised. They are liable to affect the flavor of the potatoes and induce a invertine flavor of the potatoes and induce a universal provided of tops at the expense of the tubers, which in consequence become an asy prey to blight. When necessary to apply manure, it is recommeded that it be sextensible broad east and ploughed in.

The relative merits of whole or cut pota-bard broad east and ploughed in.

The relative merits of whole or cut pota-bard intended that he found he had to hay epends on the character of the land and fore I'll pay such an unheard-of outrager flooded with corn, and 30 cents a bushel is a blamed robbery; and I don't see how any man, looking at the crop we've had, can have the face to ask such a price.

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD. The following are the longest known hould cease beyond pulling out my weeds rivers in the universe, with their ex-

The Amazon, in South America, falls from (Princips.—The Irish Farmers' Gor(Dublin) says:

(Dublin) says:

(gardeners and others will give a trial to following plan they will find it less than fourth the expense of plass frames and the Tarterean chain of mountains, is 3.256 miles; the Wester Fig. Ararat, is 2,020 miles long; the Danube from the Alps, is 1,790 miles in length; the Indus, from the Hymainyas, 1,770 miles; the Gauges runs from the same source, and is 1,650 miles long; the Orinoco, from the Audes. 1,300 miles in length; the Niger, or Wharra, is 1,900 miles long; the Den, the Duelper and the Senegal are each over 1,000 miles in length; the Rhine and the Gambina Stanley's latest journey adds the Congo-

river to the ust. It's principal source is in Lake Bangweolo, nearly in the latitude of Zanzibar. It flows north and northwest into Central Africa, 560 or 690 miles north At antic ocean, a distance of aimost 3,000

CURE FOR PREUMATISM. -In addition to its usefulness as a sedative for the perces celero, when cooked, is excellent for theu-matism. Cut the celery into inch dice. Boll in water until soft. No water must be pourtake new milk, slightly thicken with flour ery in the sancepan; serve with diamonds of toasted bread around the dish and eat with potatoes. Cold or damp never produces rheumatism, but simply develops it. The acid blood is the primary cause and the sus-taining power of evil. While the blood is alkaline there can be no rheumatism and equally no gont. Rheumatism is impossible

How to Split Rocks.-Farmers and others who have occasion to remove boulders from their fields, should drill a deep loole in PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.

Diffice and residence on Fourteenth street, near
Elerenth avenue, where night calls can be made,
Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4
and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to bis
eases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical
Operations of every description.

(4-19,-16.)

HANGER your orchards heavily and cultivete annually. Corn, potatoes, buckwheat,
and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to bis
eases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical
Operations of every description.

(4-19,-16.)

HANGER your orchards heavily and cultivete annually. Corn, potatoes, buckwheat,
and after a mandrel, or rod, down upon
the lead by repeated blows of a faminer.

The lead will be expanded literally; and issure death to fruit trees of any kinel

their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

thing like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells in Clothing alone. Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

duced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business, A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.



GEO. W. OATMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.

Pensions, Eack 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,
Kents, &c., collected, Deeds, Mortgages, Agree
ments, Letters of Attorney, Bones, &c., neatly
written, and all legal brainess carefully attended to on reasonable terms. 127 Special attention given to all kinds of business in the Orphans
Court, and the settlement of Accounts of Error.

Interest is not their fault, bu
misfortune. They are under to
cinion of men, subject to their
which sometimes is cruelty, as
seldom is considerate kindness.

Relief to its not their fault, bu
misfortune. They are under to
cinion of men, subject to their
which sometimes is cruelty, as
seldom is considerate kindness.

Relief for Indianation.—1 and the settlement of Accounts of Erre ors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and Assignees, [2-14, 79-5m.*]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY
Office on High street, east end of residence.

Office on High three doorse from High street.

Office on High three doorse from High street.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS .- To clean painted walls use oxgall fluid To keep hinges from creaking, rub

them with soap.

To keep milk sweet, put in a spoonful of grated horseradish. Raucid butter may be sweeetned by being washed in lime water.

Cloves in black ink will prevent mold from collecting on it. Rub magnesia or French chalk on greasy silk ribbon, hold near fire, and

brush off grease. Chloroform is very useful in remov- grouping, attitude and costume of the ing great stains from light silk and poplin. French chalk is also very good. To clean black cashmere, wash in hot suds with a little borax in the Farrington of the Main State Agri-

pentine removes grease or paint from ing value of cooked and uncooked cloth; apply till pain; can be scraped meal for swine. The trials have been

per and a heavy weight.

thin the potato skin.

of no animal that does not look neat Eng'and .- N. E. Farmer. when in its free, normal condition. Even the toad, that makes its house The whole feathered creation are as to be upon the feet. careful of their personal appearance

long illness, when the appetite first redigestion, accompanied by violent be removed by applying a small and OLDRELIABLE "ÆTNA" digestion, accompanied by violent be removed by applying a small quan-WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at pain. The only relief for this is to tity of nitric acid to the surface. Do Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm, Kittell Esq..) Centre street.

[1-21.78.-16.] use half a teaspoonful of carbonate of not cut or open the wart in anyway, sodu, dissolved in half a goblet of but simply touch it with the cork. water, and a teaspoontul of essence of Should it burn when first applied, dip peppermint, taking a wineglass every in cold water, and it will be immedi-

WHERE FALSE HAIR COMES FROM.

False hair having come to be recog

nized as a necessity of the modern fe-

male existence, it may be of interest to learn how this constantly increasing want is supplied. Live hair, bought "on foot" (to use the technical term of the trade), constitutes but a very small percentage of the stock in market, as there are few women who are willing to part with their locks for money, and those who have superflu ous locks to spare grow fewer year after year. When second-hand tresses WHOLESALE AND RETAIL were needed merely to furnish wigs for a few elderly ladies, agents found no difficulty in securing a sufficiency among the peasant maids of Auvergne and Brittany. The present demand, however, greatly exceeds the supply and it is asserted that Paris alone uses more than all the available crop in France, and that Marseilles (the great center of traffic in hair) deals with Spain, the Orient and the two Sicilies for forty tons a year of dark bair, of which she makes upwards of 65,000 chignons annually. Under the name of "dead hair" are classed the "combings," which thrifty servant girls save up and sell, the clippings of barber shops, faded curls, worn out switches, etc. The scavengers of every city, both at home and abroad, value nothing short of a silver spoon among the refuse so much as a snarl of combings, however dirty, as it will find a ready Such findings are afterward washed with bran and potash, carded, sifted, classed and sorted, and then made into the cheap front curls, puffs chignons that abound in market. Much of this enters into the cheaper grades of the 350,000 "pieces" annually made in France, of which enormous trade England is said to be the best customer, and America almost as good. Late reports on the commerce of Swatow, China, show that a large export trade in "dead" hair, gatherea

in the stalls of barbers, sprang up in

1873, during which year 18,800 pounds

the export of this refuse arose to 134,

000 pounds, with a commercial value

of over \$25,000. It is an undoubted

fact, too, that pauper corpses are of-

same demand of an increasing com-

merce. Those, then, who sport other

than their own natural locks, can nev-

ver be sure whether these are redolent

of the supulchre, the gutter, or the

servant girl's comb - Scientific Amer-

WHAT THE EYE INDICATES .- Size with the eye, as with the brain, is generally conceded to be a measure of capacity. A large eye has a wider range of vision, as it anquestionably 81 lbs. Green Coffee for - - \$1.00 has of expression, than a small one. A large eye will take in more at a glance though perhaps with less attent on to 10 boxes Essence Coffee for details, than a small one. Generally speaking large eyes see things in general, and small eyes in particular. The No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at - 1.50 side ing them in a philosophical or Lake Herring, per 4 bbl., at - 1,70 speculative way, often seeing through and beyond them; the other sees 6 w- 1 lb. Goshen Cheese for - - 10c. er things, but usually looks keenly 1 gal. Non-Explosive C. Oil, - 16c. into them, and is appreciative of detail. Some eyes, however, look at 1 everything and yet see nothing. Fullness of the eye, causing a bulging of the lower eyelid, as is well-known, is a sign of language. Persons with this sign have not only a speaking eye but ance. A general projection or fullness of the eye above and below, which brings the eyeball forward on a line with the face and eyebrow, denotes the quality of physical perception, or the capicity to see quickly whatever appears on the surface of things. A person with such an eve would, on entering a room for the first time, note rapidly the shape, size, arrangement and general appearance of the different articles of furniture in it, the color of the walls, curtains, ornaments, etc., take in with equal facility the features, color of the hair and eyes, size and appearance of any person who might be present. In looking at a picture

such a person would at once incline to

examine the details of color, number,

figures composing it.

COOKED OR UNCOOKED FOOD .- Prof. water; rinse in blueing water-very cultural College, has just concluded a blue-and iron while damp. It will series of experiments which were legun T. W. DICK, Secretary. nine years ago by Samuel Johnson. Ha tshorn will restore the color of then farm superintendent, for the pur woolen garments without injury. Tur- pose of ascertaining the relative feedcarried on several months each year, To clean black lace, squeeze softly the greatest care being taken that no and often in skimmed milk; when it food should be wasted, but that the seems clean put it in clean skimmed pigs should be fully supplied. The milk, squeeze again, lay it on sheets raw meal was simply mixed with cold of stiff paper, draw out scollops and water and fed immediately, except in edges with finger, cover with stiff pa- very cold weather, when it was given slightly warm. The result is wholly All the starch in potatoes is found in favor of uncooked meal for feeding. very near the surface; the heart con- The Professor says that these experi tains but little nutriment. Ignorance ments prove that the labor and fuel reof this fact may form a plausible exquired for cooking food is more than the plausible exquired for cooking food is more than the plausible exquired for cooking food is more than the plausible may be accorded with one. ings, but none to those who know bet- nions we have held for a long time, ter. Circulate the injunction, "P are and our practice has been confined wholly to uncooked food for more than twenty years. We are not even parti- BANKING BUSINESS TRANS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ANIMALS .- All cular to mix the meal and water only animals are neat by habit-even the as it becomes mixed in the trough by hog, which has been unjustly esteemed pouring milk or water upon the meal. the very type of filth. We can think Meal is cheap and labor dear in New

How to CURE SWELLED FEET AND in the dirt, when he comes forth from ANKLES .- Take plantain leaves -- the his hiding-place, looks as slick as a common weed that is found on every new pin, and not a particle of dirt roadside and in almost any grass plot sticks to the eel, though he plows in -wilt them by putting separately bethe and for his living. The wood- tween the hands; cover the swoolen chuck burrows in the sand hill and, parts with them, and keep in place by though he has no wash bowl, no towel wrapping the limb with rags or a towner comb, nor brush, who ever saw el on going to bed at night, or keep one dirty or with hair disheveled? them on during the day, it not obliged and as nice and tidy in their dress as RATS .- In one of our foreign ex-

a bride. It is only in their domestic changes we find the following recipe abnormal condition that the interior for exterminating rats. It consists of anima's look filthy and are filthy; and a mixture of two parts of well bruised here it is not their fault, but their common squills and three parts of misfortune. They are under the do- finely-chopped bacon made into a stiff minion of men, subject to their mercy, mass, with as much meal as may be which sometimes is ernelty, and too required, and then baked into small cakes; these are put down for the rats to eat, and are said to effect their com- General Insurance Agefil RELIEF FOR INDIGESTION .- After a plete extirpation

ately relieved.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS

Manufacturers,

-0F-

TIN, COPPER,

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

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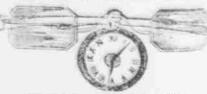
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