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.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEAP?

S. TEITELBAUM,

OF CARROLLTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

8½ lbs. Green Coffee for - - $1.00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for - - 1.00
10 boxes Essence Coffee for - 25c.
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 me to state plainly and distinctly to all, I believe, that I am the only merchant in this section to accept their money where it will bring the best returns. Hence it is that all are apt to buy their Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all other kind of merchandise from

S. TEITELBAUM.

Feb. 7, 1879.-tf. Carrollton, Pa.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $128,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Aug. 31, 1878.-ly.

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.

Nov. 18, 1875.-tf. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Removed to Bank Building

—Next Door to Peidhoff's Son Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

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 country. 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, 1876.-1y.*

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Lehman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [5-8-'78.-1y.]

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A GOOD old lady friend of the Philadelphia *Record* desires attention called to the efficacy of brewers' yeast as a gargle in cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. She pronounces it better than potash or any substitute.

CROUP PREVENTIVE.—First get a piece of chamois skin, make it like a little bib, cut the neck and sew on tapes to tie it on; then melt together tallow and pine tar; rub some of this in the chamois, and let the child wear it all the time. Renew with the tar occasionally.

TOOTHACHE.—For toothache take equal parts of camphor, sulphuric ether, ammonia, laudanum, tincture of cayenne and one-eighth part oil of cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton and apply to the cavity of the diseased tooth and the pain will cease immediately.

TO LESSON FRICTION OF FURNITURE—Black lead is excellent to lessen friction between two pieces of work. The slides and rests of desks or bureau drawers may be made to move easily by spreading common stove-blacking evenly with a cloth or the finger over their surface. Time and patience may thus be saved.

A MICHIGAN lady writes to Mr Vick, the florist, that to kill insects she uses one teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water, and sprinkles it on the plants with a hand-broom. It destroys green flies, currant worms and other pests, and was used without injury to fuchsias, geraniums, callas and other tender plants.

TREATMENT OF BOILS.—Boils should be brought to a head by warm poultices of camomile flowers or boiled white lily root, or onion root by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or a lancet, but this should not be attempted until they are fully proved.

TO CURE A CORN.—Soak the feet and pare the corn down what it will allow without pain; then apply with a small brush a solution of gum arabic (such as is often kept for mucilage); dry it over by a fire till it will not stick to the stocking, and repeat this application at least once a day (at retiring is best) without removing the previous coating, for two or three weeks, or till the corn is missing.

BICARBONATE OF SODA IN TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Dyce Duckworth contributes a short memorandum on this subject. He was called on to treat a case of very severe toothache, and tried various ordinary remedies, including chloroform and carbolic acid, without any benefit to the patient. He then remembered having read that the pain might be relieved by ho'ding in the mouth a solution of bicarbonate of soda. He at once gave the patient half a drachm in an ounce of water, and to his astonishment, the pain ceased immediately, and complete relief was secured. He thinks that, as the remedy is so simple, and the disease so distressing and often intractable, this treatment may be worthy of notice and imitation.

BORERS IN APPLE TREES.—Now is a good time, says a writer in the *Rural Sun*, to cut out these pests where they have not been attended to.

A few days ago I went over an orchard that had fallen into my hands and in one day's work think many valuable trees have been saved. As many as five full grown borers were cut out of one tree five inches in diameter. In some instances these were found running up the trunk six inches and not over an inch apart parallel. It takes very close searching sometimes to find them. Sometimes a thin wire can be used with good effect when the knife and chisel can hardly reach them. In quite a number of instances I found that the spotted woodpecker had done the work for me. They seem to know just where to find them when above ground, and rarely fail to bring them out. They need not pick a large place at all times, as their hard pointed, barbed tongue can be inserted and haul them out. It should be a rule among all to let these useful birds live undisturbed. They are tame, and boys are prone to stone them, or, when beginning to shoot, practice on these poor fellows.

When a tree is completely girdled by the borer or mice, it can often be saved by taking twigs of last year's growth, cutting wedge shape at both ends, and inserting in the bark below and above the injury, thus conveying the sap through them. Thus have we saved many a valuable tree that would otherwise not have survived the summer. After cutting out the borers fill up with earth over the wounds, and they will heal up if not too severe.

CURE FOR BALDNESS.—Dr. George H. Rohe, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of the signal service office of this city, says that he has cured himself and others of baldness. His remedy is a solution of French and German soft soap and alcohol, with which the head must be thoroughly shampooed every morning. The following is the prescription, which can be filled by any druggist: "R. Saponis viridis (Germ) alcoholis, two ounces each; solve, filtra, et adde ol. lavendulæ gtt xx.—xx x." The lavender is added to cover the odor of the soap. After shampooing the soap must be all removed with warm water and the hair dried with a soft towel. "The immediate effect," the doctor says, "is a disagreeable feeling of tension of the scalp, as if it were stretched too tight over the skull. To obviate this effect, and to keep the scalp from getting too dry, and thus, perhaps, set up a true pityriasis, it is necessary to follow up the shampooing with some fatty application, which may contain some mild stimulant, thus: Castor oil, 1 part, to alcohol 3 or 4 parts, with a little pill of rosemary or cinnamon," or any good pomade may be used. But the patient must not be alarmed if his hair falls out faster than ever for a while. "This is due to the fact that many hairs are dead and only retained in their follicles by the plugging of the sheath with the accumulated sebaceous matter."

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Slice raw potatoes, with the skins on, and sprinkle over them a little salt, and as soon as the liquid therefrom settles in the bottom of the dish, wash the chilblain with it.

SOME WONDERFUL FACTS.—Sir Astley Cooper relates the case of a sailor who was received in St. Thomas's hospital in a state of stupor from an injury in the head, which continued some months. After an operation he suddenly recovered so far as to speak, but no one in the hospital understood his language. But a Welsh milk-woman happening to come into the ward, answered him, for he spoke Welsh, which was his native language. He had, however, been absent from Wales more than thirty years, and previous to the accident had entirely forgotten Welsh, although he now spoke fluently, and recollected not a word of any other tongue. On his perfect recovery he again completely forgot his Welsh, and recovered his English.

An Italian gentleman, mentioned by Dr. Rush, in the beginning of an illness spoke English; in the middle of it, French; but on the day of his death spoke only Italian.

A Lutheran clergyman, of Philadelphia, informed Dr. Rush that Germans and Swedes, of whom he had a large number in his congregation, when near death always prayed in their native languages, though some of them, he was confident, had not spoken them for fifty or sixty years.

An ignorant servant girl, mentioned by Coleridge, during the delirium of a fever repeated with perfect correctness passages from a number of theological works in Latin, Greek and Rabbinical Hebrew. It was at length discovered that she had been a servant to a learned clergyman, who was in the habit of walking backward and forward along a passage to the kitchen, and there reading aloud his favorite authors.

Dr. Abercrombie relates the case of a child, four years old, who underwent the operation of trepanning while in a stupor from fracture of the skull. After his recovery, he retained no recollection either of the operation or the accident; yet, at the age of fifteen, during the delirium of fever, he gave his mother an exact description of the operation, of the persons present, their dress and many other minute particulars.

A NATURAL WASHING MACHINE.—A boiling spring has been discovered, says the Visalia (Cal.) *Delta*, between the Palvadero and Los Gatos creeks, in Tulare county. An ingenious individual has applied for the water right, and has constructed a clothes wringer to be run by a water wheel at one side of the spring, where it boils over into another of clear cold water, in which the proprietor has placed a sack of indigo. The ranchers of the settlement resort to the spring to do their washing. The clothes are thrown into the water, which has a whirling motion, and are drawn in out of sight. In about five minutes they come to the surface, float to the wringer, and are run through into the other spring, where they are rinsed by passing through another wringer. In less than thirty minutes the washing is done and the rancher is on his way home rejoicing. His happy wife meets him at the door, hangs the clothes out to dry, which takes about as short time, and the washing is done. A scientific gentleman intends visiting the spring soon, to ascertain concerning sports, and a number of ladies intend to make their permanent homes there, where there will be no more sore knuckles or tired hands.

A GERMAN physician orders fresh fruit and oysters for gout and digestion.

THE VOICE OF THE

MAKES KNOWN THE ROAD TO THESE

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 half their value, and has made merchant princes to topple, money kings to go under, and some of the strongest mercantile houses in the country to throw

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 jingled in their pockets, and when the hard-earned dollar was not swallowed up by extortion and exorbitant prices. To the merchants our deafness are shrouded deeper and deeper in mystery every day. Standard good wide muslin (unbleached) at 5½c and good dark prints 4c. The cotton in these prints is worth more to grow it. And those dark ginghams at 8½c, were never made to be sold for that money.

MANY THINGS ARE FAR BELOW THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

The story is this: The merchants buy their goods in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia merchants buy of the New York jobbers, the jobbers buy of the wholesale merchant and he again buys of the importer or agent. These men all live in marble fronts, drives fast horses, and spend fortunes every week. Have the people ever thought who supports all these extravagances? Each and every profit as well as the enormous expense of drayage, hauling, etc., and who ever buys a dollar's worth of goods which come through their hands gives a portion to support these nabobs in luxury and ease. Our goods are not bought for one store, but for branches in some of the principal towns in the country, and of course they are

BOUGHT CHEAPER IN SUCH LARGE QUANTITIES

than by the package or bale. We trust no man—we believe in the nimble sixpence and the almighty dollar, and do not add a dishonest neighbor's bill to the account of the man who pays cash. 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 night, and guarantees to sell you

THAN ANY OTHER DEALER IN ALTOONA OR BLAIR COUNTY.

THESE ARE A FEW PLAIN FACTS!

and the self-evident reason why people have so long been swindled by high prices. We are determined to override all opposition, and soon shall sit on the top roll of glory, smoking the corn-cob pipe of peace, while we watch the dying embers of old fogyism and high prices vanish away in the dim distance.

We have just opened a new feature in our house, called a

FIVE CENT COUNTER!

The greatest success of the season. Hundreds of people crowd our store daily, carrying away armsful and basketsful of small but useful articles for 5 cents each—articles that generally sell for 10 and 25c. Below we give a few of the many items on this counter for 5 cents:

BARGAINS	Tea and Coffee Pots. Disk Brooms. Brass Knobs. Graters. Hatchets. Tack Hammers. Skimmers. Coat Hangers. Can Openers. Plates. Shoe Blacking. Stove Polish.	ON THE	Silver Spoons. Knives and Forks. Lather Brushes. Frying Pans. Flesh Forks. Cake Turners. Dippers. Bird Cages. Pie Plates. Pudding Pans. Jelly Pans. Tin Cups.	FIVE	Plated Plates. Plain Plates. ash Rubus. Bread Toasters. Match Safes. Gravy Strainers. Dusters. Jack Knavers. Butter Knives. Back Combs. Dressing Combs. Tea Strainers.	CENT	oaden Pails. Children's Hose. Men's Socks. Lace Handkerchiefs. Linen Napkins. Towels. oth Rugs. Machine Oilers. Bath Brushes. Crimpers. Bells. Ships.	COUNTER.

and a thousand and one other articles we have neither time nor space to specify. Learn wisdom, then, from these glorious promises, and with your dollars and limbs follow the crowd to the renowned Store of

BALTZELL & ROUSS,

1226 ELEVENTH AVENUE, REAR OF LOGAN HOUSE, ALTOONA, PA.

HERE I AM AGAIN!

—NOT AS AN ASPIRANT FOR—

PUBLIC OFFICE

—BUT AS A CANDIDATE FOR—

PUBLIC PATRONAGE!

Having pulled down his political vest and embarked in the mercantile business on an extensive scale at his

LARGE STORE ROOM ON HIGH STREET,

Recently occupied by McLaughlin Brothers,

Where he has just opened and is now offering for sale an immense, varied and elegant STOCK OF GOODS of every description,

N. J. FREIDHOFF

Is fully prepared to pull down—in fact has pulled down—the prices of all kind of merchandise, and is giving bargains in

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,

QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., which cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the patronage of such buyers who want to get the most goods and the best goods for their money. So don't forget to call, and this fact before you keep: A broom that's new is best of all, because it makes the cleanest sweep.

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

EBENSBURG, March 21, 1879.-tf.

WANTED ONE SALESMAN through State. Salary from $75 to $100 per Month and expenses. References required.
LA BELLE M'F'G CO.,
93 Clark Street, Chicago.

PATENTS!

LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.

PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 191 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [8-14.-11m.]

PENSIONS!

SOLDIERS wounded or injured in the service, even if but slightly disabled, can obtain pension from date of discharge, under the new pension law, if application is made at once. Send stamp for blanks and new soldier circular.

W. C. HERINGER & CO.,
Oldest Claim Agency in the State, 116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [4-4.-4t.]

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

WHY CHICKENS SCRATCH.—Instinct must originally have been of an intelligent nature, but the actions which they prompted, having through successive generations been frequently repeated, became at last organized into a purely mechanical reflex, and therefore now appear as actions which we call merely automatic or blindly instinctive. Thus, for instance, the scraping of grass-feeding birds in earth and stones was no doubt originally an intelligent action, performed with the conscious purpose of uncovering seeds, but by frequent repetition through successive generations the action has now become blindly instinctive. This is shown by the following experiment: Dr. Allen Thompson tells me that he hatched out some chickens on a carpet, where he kept them for several days. They showed no inclination to scrape, because the stimulus supplied by the carpet to the soles of their feet was of too novel a character to call into action the hereditary instinct; but when Dr. Thompson sprinkled a little gravel on the carpet, and so supplied the appropriate or customary stimulus, the chickens immediately began their scraping movements. Yet, for aught that these chickens can have known to the contrary, there was as good a chance of finding seeds in the carpet as in the thin layer of gravel. And numberless other cases might be given to prove that animals acquire instincts by frequently repeating intelligent actions, just as we ourselves acquire, even in our individual life time, a instinct to adjust our nightcaps—an instinct which may become so pronounced as to assert itself even when a man is in the profound unconsciousness of apoplectic coma.—*Nineteenth Century.*

INVISIBLE PATCHES.—Take gutta percha, half ounce; bi-sulphurate carbon, two ounces. In a wide mouth bottle put the two together, and shake occasionally until the guttta percha is dissolved, and it is ready for use. When the patch is to be applied, scrape the boot or shoe until the blacking is off and the leather is a little rough. On this dust with fine resin, minutest quantity; serve the patch the same way. Then spread a little of the cement on both the shoe and the patch, first having shaved the edges of the patch. Apply like court plaster, and smooth with a warm spoon or iron, and the shoe will soon be ready to wear. A few hours will harden the cement. When properly done the patch will be invisible, and will last as long as the shoe. This cement is waterproof. The gutta percha, shaved to thin slices, is kept in India rubber stores for the purpose. Ten cents' worth will do the work of a family for a long time. The bi-sulphurate of carbon is sold by druggists, and will cost five or ten cents an ounce. The smell, which is offensive, soon passes away.

A VALUABLE glue can be made from chestnuts by freeing them from the shells, grinding the kernel into a flour, mixing it well and washing in water and passing through a sieve. The fine floury mass so obtained is washed in clear water several times and allowed to settle. The sediment or starch thus deposited is dried in the air, and again treated with chlorine water, washed again and made into a glue similar to that made from starch. The advantage of this glue is that it will retain its liquid state even at a cold temperature, while common glue must have a constant fire to keep it ready for use.

WHAT A SPIDER EATES.

ENORMOUS DIGESTIVE CAPACITIES OF A VERY SMALL INSECT.

In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating, says a writer on spiders, we arose about daybreak to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from its retreat, so we peeped among the leaves and there discovered that an earwig had been caught and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly and at once returned to his "first course." This was at half past 5 a. m. in September. At 7 a. m. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider having rested a while, and probably enjoyed a nap, came down from the fly which he had finished at 9 a. m. A little after 9 we supplied him with a daddy longlegs which he ate by noon. At 1 o'clock a blow fly was greedily siezed, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow fly. During the day and towards the evening a great many green flies, or what are commonly termed midges, had been caught in the web; of these we counted 120, all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's nest.

Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion, or in any other way, from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges which he took to his retreat and ate. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detachments until the web was eaten; for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web-making process, and before daybreak another web was ready to be used in the same way.

Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to man, it would be somewhat as follows: At daybreak a small alligator was eaten; at 7 a. m., a lamb; at 9 a. m. a young cameleopard; at 10 o'clock a sheep, and during the night 120 larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for a man during twenty-four hours, and could we find one gifted with such an appetite and digestion, we readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE BLIND.—The organ of vision is considered the most delicate organization of the human frame; yet many who have been born blind have been enabled to see by surgical operations, and the following is an interesting fact concerning one of that class: A youth had become thirteen years of age when his eyes were touched by a surgeon. He thought scarlet the most beautiful color; black was painful. He fancied every object touched him, and he could not distinguish by sight what he perfectly knew by feeling; for instance, the cat and dog. When his second eye was touched, he remarked that the objects were not so large in appearance to this as to the one opened at first. Pictures he considered only partly covered surfaces, and a miniature absolutely astonished him, seeming to him like putting a bushel into a pint. Stanly, the organist, and many blind musicians, have been the best performers of their time; and a schoolmistress in England could discover that the boys were playing in a distant corner of the room instead of studying, although a person using his eyes could not detect the slightest sound. Professor Sanderson, who was blind, could, in a few minutes, tell how many persons were in a mixed company, and of each sex. A blind French lady could dance in figure dances, sew, and thread her own needle. A blind man in Derbyshire, England, has actually been a surveyor and planner of roads, his ear guiding him as to distance as accurately as the eye to others; and the late Justice Fielding, who was blind, on walking into a room for the first time, after speaking a few words, said: "This room is twenty-two feet long, eighteen wide, and twelve high," all of which was true.

RAISING POTATOES.—My mode of preparing seeds is as follows: I discard the seed ends, and then cut the potato in as many pieces as the size of it will admit, each piece not smaller than a hen's egg. If there are more than two eyes in a piece, cut them out. Let them wilt a few days and plant in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches in the rows. In this way I can raise more marketable potatoes than in any other way I have ever tried. I have for the last two years planted early Vermont for early use, as I find them to outyield the early rose, and come in from eight to ten days earlier. In planting I plow a straight furrow and drop the potatoes half way on the furrow side and let the next furrow cover them, and so dropping in every third furrow. I then plank the ground over, the driver standing on the plank. When the weeds begin to start, I harrow at intervals until the crop is four inches high. After that the cultivator is run close to the rows until it is time to lay by. If the potatoes are sold early, you can raise a crop of turnips on the same land.—*G. B. R. in Prairie Farmer.*

AN ANTEDILUVIAN SHIP.—So many wonderful stories come from the far West that the Visalia (Cal.) *Delta* asks its readers to believe that the timbers of a stranded vessel resembling those of a Chinese junk have been found high up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, between Mineral King and the headwaters of King's river. The sound parts of the timber resemble camphor wood, and it is said still retain a faint smell. The fastenings are of copper; the rigging, etc., are of coarse all gone. A number of bones, supposed to be human, were also found near by, and upon the adjacent slopes there is abundant evidence of the previous occupation of the waters in the shape of shells, as well as occasional petrified fish. That this valley has at one time been an inland sea is admitted by geologists, but that these waters were navigated by Celestial seamen one or two thousand years ago has never been asserted. The Chinese claim to have been the original discoverers of this country, and they also say that vessels of theirs have been wrecked on the American coast, and that parts of the crew returned to China.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is offered by the proprietors, Messrs. Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., of Providence, R. I., to any person who will produce, from genuine testimonials in their possession, a case of Chronic Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Disease of the Blood, which VIGORENE will not benefit.

VIGORENE

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to counterfeit VIGORENE. Its Great Cures made in California and the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, Europe, and all parts of the world, have created a demand for it which has imposed the necessity upon the proprietors of establishing depots in every city of importance in the United States, Canada and Europe, and appointing agents in every town of importance throughout the country. Each bottle bears the signature of the proprietors, and without it none can be genuine. Each bottle has a steel plate engraving of the Walker Gold Medal Vineyard, Fresno County, California, and a pamphlet in four languages, English, French, German and Spanish, accompanies each bottle, giving full directions for use in all diseases, and containing testimonials from thousands who have been cured by its use. Each bottle bears a red strip across the face of the label, with the name VIGORENE in white letters. Any druggist who offers you anything in place of VIGORENE, or who refuses to get it for you, is not to be trusted. Put up in large square bottles. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Trial size, 50 cents.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Props.,
46 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 OF

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have in general use for twenty years. Every where proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want for Fevers, Pain, Worms, 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.	Diarrhœa, 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,	25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Diseases, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from riding,	50
27.	Kidney Disease,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,	1.00
29.	Sore Mouths, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed,	50
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