GROUND TEA .- A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities

SPRING WHEAT should be sown as early as possible, and so should oats. These grains need a long season to develop their full growth. Some new varieties of wheat are very promising, and should be tried in a small way as a test. No one should risk his whole crop on any new and untried variety. As wheat does not mix in the field, a new variety may be tried in a strip with other kinds without risk of mixing the varieties.

POTATO WATER, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks. The affected parts are to be bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (it remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple, easily employed, and without danger or injury to the cattle. -New York World.

THE use of cow's milk in nervous disorders is very highly recommended by our best physicians. They prescribe it to be used at all hours, and recommend the patient to drink as much as four quarts per day if agreeable. The constant and exclusive use of this article after a time becomes very tiresome, and the milk acquires an unpleasant taste. It may in a degree be avoided by heating the milk and adding enough salt to flavor it, in this form doing as much good as in any other.

A CURE FOR CROUP .- There are many varieties of croup, up to its most dangerous form, according to some, diphtheria when the whole body becomes infected with the disease and death generally ensues. A celebrated physician of standing reiterates that he has never failed to cure croup by means of bromium since he tirst employed it, twelve years ago. The remedy is simple; the one-hundredth part of pure bromium, dissolved in distilled water. Take every hour, and oftener if necessary, at the commencement of the disease, two or three drops of the solution in a spoonful of sugared water.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farmer from Labette, Kansas, uses the following contrivance to prevent cows from sucking themselves: "Cows may be cured of sucking themselves by the use of two sticks long enough to reach from the horns to the back of the shoulder. Cut notches in both ends of the sticks and secure one end of each to the base of your cow's horns. Then pass a rope around her body just back of her fore legs. Fasten the other ends of the sticks to this rope by means of knots about midway of each side. I will pay for all the milk the cow gets when the above directions are followed."

MR. JAMES A. NELSON, of Indian Run, who is a nurseryman of large experience, sends the following recipe for making grafting wax. "Take three parts rosin, two parts beeswax (in bulk) and one part tallow. Divide the rosin in three equal parts, becswax into two parts, each one the size of the rosin, and tallow in one part the size of the others. Melt all together, then pour into a vessel filled with cold water. If it should stick to your fingers in making into balls for use, rub your hands with some tallow. This wax needs no other preparation before using, and will withstand both heat and cold for any length of time."

THE CELERY CURE.-Here we come with another cure, This one's pronunciamento is that celery is a cure for rheumatism. He has tried it over and over again with uniform success. The disease, he declares, is impossible if celery be cooked and freely eaten. It is ineffective when taken raw. He prescribes that it should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. "Put new milk with a little flour and nutmeg into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield." He adds, says the New York Tows, "that cold or damp never produces but simply develops the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout English statistics show that in one year (1876) 2,640 persons died of rheumatism, and every ease, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rhenmatism and its agonizing gout. Small-pox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's law in diet. But if you have incurred it, boiled celery is pronounced unhesitatingly to be a specific."

In regard to the production of butter, a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says that he feeds his ecw on all the good hay she can eat, one bushel of turnips and four quarts of bran each day; keeps her in comfortable quarters and never allows her to drink very cold water. During the three months ending March 20 from her milk were made 103 pounds and 15 ounces of butter. She has a calf fourteen months old, and is giving more milk now than during the winter. Her owner feels assured that Le can produce from her 500 pounds of butter per annum. The milk is always scalded when taken from her, which operation is believed to improve the quality and increase the yield of butter. The breed is not stated

A most valuable remedy for heaves, and said to be a sure cure, is this, Forty sumae buds, one pound of of mustard, one pint of unslaked lime, one pound of epsom salts, four onness of gum guiacum, six ounces of creum tartar. Mix thoroughly and divite into thirty powders, and give one avery morning in the feed before

DR. M. J. BUCK.

Physician and Surgeon,
Algorian, Pa.

Algorian, Pa.

Algorian, Pa.

Algorian, Pa.

Comec and residence on Fourteenth street, near.

Comec and residence on Fourteenth streeth streethed to Comec and residence on Railrost comec and residence on Railrost comec and residence on Railrost comec and re

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased 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 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

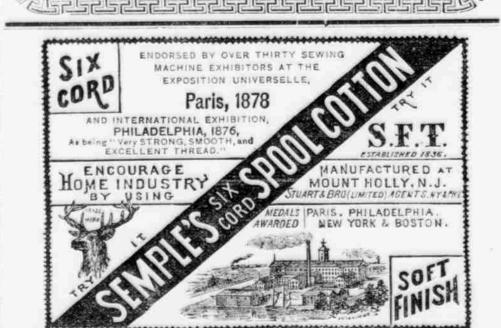
Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends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



# GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry and Dress Goods, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. Let Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

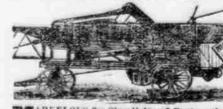
## NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.



GTEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enor-

To Thorongh Workmanship, Elegant Finish,



TM ARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers of



LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

## THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE



S100 IN GOLD

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

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cray's Specific Mealcine. TRADE MARK, Is especially re-FRADE MARK.



## ROSE LEGENDS.

In the neighborhood of Jerusalem is a pleasant valley, which still bears the name of Solomon's Rose Garden, and where, according to a Mohammedan myth, a compact was made between the Wise Man and the genii of the Morning Land, which was writ, not in blood, like the bond between Faust and Mephistosheles, nor in gall like our modern treaties, but with saffron and rose water upon the petals of white roses. In Paris, in the sixteenth century, an edict was issued requiring all Jews to wear a rose on their breasts as a distinguishing mark. In the Catholic Tyrol, in the present day, betrothed swains are expected to carry a rose during the period of their betrothal as a warning to young maidens of their engaged state. Roses have played and still play an important part in popular usages in many other parts of the world. In Germany, young girls deck their bair with white roses for their confirmation, their entrance into the world, and when, at the end of life's career, the aged grandmother departs to her eternal rest, a last gift, in the shape of a rose-garland, is laid upon her bier. Julius Cæsar, it is recorded, was fain to hide his baldness the Roman rose gardens, as Anacreon hid the snows of eighty under a wreath of roses. At mid-Lent the Pope sends a golden rose to particular churches or crowned heads, whom he designs as especially to honor, Martin Luther wore a rose at his girdle. In these instances the rese serves as a symbol of ecclesiastical wisdom. A rose has figured on the headsman's axe of the Veelingeright, Many orders, fraternitheir badge. The "Rosicrucians" may The "Society of the be instanced. Rose," of Hamburg, an association of learned ladies of the seventeenth century, is a less known example. It was divided into four sections—the roses, the lilies, the violets and the pinks. The holy Medardus instituted in France the custom of "La Rosiere," by which, in certain localities, a money gift and crown of roses are bestowed on the devoutest and most industrious maiden in the commune. The infamous Duke de Chatres established an "Order of the Rose" with a diametrically opposite intention, the avowed object being the undermining of female virtue. At Treviso a curious rose feast is or was held annually. A castle was erected with tapestry and silken hangings, and defended by the best born maidens in the city against the attacks of young bachelors, dinonds, nutmegs, roses and squirts filled with rose water being the ammunition freely used on both sides, Gard-

ORIGIN OF THE APPLE. - There is sufficient evidence to prove that the apple was employed as food in certain parts of Europe at a very ancient period, perhaps even before the period of written history. The carbonized seeds and fragments of apples and other fruits are found in the mud of certain lakes in Switzerland, where the pile builders or lake dwellers had their habitations. It might be supposed that these vestiges were wild or crab apples, the native product of the country, and such is probably the fact. But according to Prof. Karl Koch, there are no species of apples truly indigenous in Europe: those which are found growing without cultivation, are the result of accidental sowings of common apple seeds. If this statement is correct, the question arises, whence came the apples same question might be propounded with respect to the wheat which is found in the debris of their dwellings and the answer to the one question would probably be an answer for the other. It is not improbable that the distribution of grain and fruit among the nations of the earth has a much greater antiquity than has commonly been admitted. In attempting to determine the original specific character of our common apple we have to deal with a difficult question. The apple of the present day is the product of centuries of cultivation and horticultuval skill, and the transformations and modifications affected thereby are such that we need not be surprised if we are unable to recognize the original or parent stock. Linnaeus named the common apple of cultivation Pyrus Mahes, taking as the type the common seedling apple which he appears to have considered a good species, and the same view has been generally entertained by succeed-

WONDERFUL MIRAGES IN ARIZONA. An imaginative correspondent, writng from Arizona, says:

'It was only a few weeks ago, between Gila Bend and Maricopa, that I witnessed a nost marvelous and exquisite series of trans formations reflected by the phenomenon of mirage. The Sierra de las Estrella mountain had entirely disappeared, and in its place was a walled city upon the margin of a beau-tiful lake. All at once the city disappeared and a castellated mountain rose in the middle of the lake and turned into a palace, which, after balancing itself in the air, toppled over and sank into the bosom of the tranquil wa-Then arose a multiplicity of grotesque elevations, which rapidly assumed the character of fairy islets, with lakelets within themselves; then, owing to the unequal densities and refracting powers of the adjacent strata of air, the islets became transformed into eastles, cathedrals, buttresses, cubes, fortifications and other rock systems of ar-chitecture, which only survived, however, to vanish on perfect completion. Again ros an object which resembled a magnificent opera house or cathedral, with requisite dis-cription of gothic windows and domes, balustrades, imposing arches and doorways and many-colored lamps. This picture gave way to an immense tube, which seemed to be suspended in the air, until shivered into almost infinitesimal fragments, each of which ssumed a variety of shapes, with serrated orders, and soon vanished or became trun cated below the horizon. Then arose an imnense island, in shape not unlike Alcatras again, it closely resembled Gibraltar, lifted in the air, all the while presenting an aspect as threatening as either of the strongholds above named. Then came the pyramids, and, anon, the Casa Grande, precisely as it exists fifty miles away. Presently a broad white scarf seemed to have been thrown over the last named elevation, yet permitting a formation like the picture of the 'Rock of Ages.'"

MAKING LUMBER FROM STRAW Mr. S. H. Hamilton, of Bushnell, Ill. has discovered, says the St. Louis Journa of Commerce, a process for making hard vood lumber out of common wheat traw, with all the effect of polish and inish which is obtainable on the hardest of black walnut and mahogany, at as ittle cost as clear pine lumber can be manufactured for. The process of manfacture, as explained by Mr. Hamilton. s as follows:

Ordinary strawboard, such as is manufactured at any paper mill, is used for the pur-pose. As many sheets are taken as is requird to make the thickness of the lumber desired. These sheets are passed through a chemical solution, which thoroughly softens up the fibre and completely saturates it; the whole is then pressed through a succession of rollers, dried and hardened during the passage, as well as polished, and comes out of the end of the machine hard, dry lumber ready for use. It is claimed that the chemieviating from the path of nature and over indul.

ly prevent water soaking, and render the lumber combustible only in very hot fire. The hardened finish on the outside also makes it improvements. prevent water soaking, and render the makes it impervious to water. The sample The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanics Block, Detroott, Mico.

12 Sold in Ebensburg by C. T. Roberts, and by Druggists everywhere.

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pitts ourg, Pa.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN ANG SURGEON,

PHYSICIAN ANG SURGEON, etc., and also an excellent substitute for marble in marble top tables, mantle pieces, bureaus, etc. He claims that it will not

TRUTH is stranger than fiction, for there is

warp in the least.

Dangers of Lead Poisoning from the Use of Tinned Ware.

According to recent investigations, made both in England and this country, it seems that we would do well hereafter to examine very carefully the tin employed in coating utensils that are used for cooking or ving food of any kind. Since tin has fallen in price it is not very uncommon to meet with samples which contain lead to a conerable amount, evidently added to the nore expensive metal with a view of adulterating it and thus avoiding loss on the price at which it is necessary to sell it. The results of this, of course, may prove serious.
Dr. R. C. Kedsie, President of the State
Board of Health of Michigan, in a recent report on this subject, says: "I have examined a large number of specimens of tin plate
of vessels made of tinned iron, of tin spoons and iron spoons coated with tin, both tea-spoons and tablespoons, and find in almost every instance that the tin is alloyed with lead; in almost every case the lead was pre-sent in some quantity, and often in very large quantity. Nor is the lead confined to poorer qualities of tin, but some of the highest priced and first quality of tin plate' contains a large quantity of lead. It is an astonishing fact that a large proportion of the tinned wares in the market is unfit to use because of the large quantity of lead with which the tin is allo The dangers that are likely to ensue from the use of articles tinned with such an alloy at the age of thirty, with the products of are these: The alloy of tin and lead will tar-

nish, or, more properly speaking, oxidize much more readily than pure tin, and the oxide of lead thus formed is very soluble in acetic or vinegar (forming "sugar of lead"), and also in factic acid or the acid of sour milk ; it will form, too, salts with malic and citric acids which exist in our common froits. such as apples, cherries, rants, etc. Indeed, as Dr. Kedzie very truly bserves, any of our acid fruits when cooked vessels containing any lead, or even when left in such vessels for some time, are very liable to take up some of the poisonous metal, ties, and societies have taken the rose as | and to become thereby unfit for food, inasmuch as all salts of lead are poisonous; and the danger is the greater because lead commay not be poisoned by one or two doses, but even if a very minute dose is taken for a long time, the person may be broken in ealth or even lose his life."

Fortunately the test for lead is a very simand that two drops of a solution of potassic ead will form on the spot. The test is one

ng upwards in the ordinary manner that of bulrush. The heads or seed vessels Wherever the club-shaped

BED-BUG SPIDERS. - Perhaps there are not le means to exterminate them, but seempends on his net for securing its prey, had apparently on this occasion left it for so

ious a morsel. ougs; and whether it was that the spider

lar phenomenon exists. It is a "breathin cave." In the summer mouths a current of miles in a direct line from the cave. times a most unpleasant odor is emitted upon the current from the dead carcases nimals sucked in and killed by the violence. quently halves and whole careasses are found ing sound, like a pot boiling. It is unac amined it, though no exploration can take place. It is feared by many that a volcanie eruption may take place there some time.

are exposed to miasmatic exhalations, will find that lime juice mixed with water and taken freely as a beverage, will prove an excellent preventive of malarial fevers.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT. I IST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMES TO MERCHANDISE, as appraised in Cambria County, for the year 1879:

ADAMS TOWNSHIP. Lic'se. Class. 14 Daniel Gohn .... \$ 7,00 14 John P. Gohn ... \$ 7,00 ALLEGHENT TOWNSHIP. BARR TOWNSHIP. 14 Casper Leib., BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP. 14 Isane Michaels..... CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH CAMBBLA BOROUGH. 14 Michael Hallarn 7.00 14 Peter Saly...... 14 Marg't Stebieh. 7.00 14 John Kinty..... CONEMATOR BOROTON. 14 Jacob Widman... 7.00 14 Albert Laymyer. 7.00 14 Louisa Anron... 7.00 CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH

CROYLE TOWNSHIP. COUPERSDALE BOROUGH Stutsman ... EAST CONEMAUGH BORGUGH. D. L. Shaffer ...

ple and easy one, and almost everybody has it and may determine satisfactorily whether his tinware contains any of the poisonous metal in sensible quantity. For this purpose Dr. Kedzie recommends that a drop of strong nitric acid be placed on the tinned surface 14 Frank Maloy 14 Hantley & Fronby means of a glass rod or splinter of wood, and that the acid be rubbed over a space as large as a dime, warmed gently until dry, iodide be then dropped on the spot. If the tin contains lead a bright yellow iodide of that can be very rapidly applied and the re-

WONDERFUL PLANT-PRODUCING CATERPILIAR. - Among the many curious forms of animal and vegetable life at the antipodes, perhaps none is more remarkable in number in certain parts of New Zealand, and less frequently, in a somewhat different shape, in New South Wales, than the plantproducing caterpillar. In the body of this sterpillar litterally grows the root of a species of rush, or reed, whose stem, growground, is the perfect stem of a leafless vegetable, with a head somewhat resembling of the plant are eaten by the Maoris, and, ter: the plant, when roasted, emits a strong animal smell. The natural history of this animal smell. The natural history of this 14 John Muller.... caterpillar, known as the "Aweto," or Hipiahis cirescens, when burrowing underground, previous to its metamorphosis to the chrysalis 14 Fockler & Lever state, collects one or more of the seeds of a parasitic fungus (Spharia Robertsii) in the joints of its neck, where, nurtured by the warmth of the body, they germinate, the roots pressing downwards and completely filling the skin of the caterpillar's body, and the stem springing upwards through the light, rich soil, till it attains a height of some eight or ten inches. The caterpillars seldom length, and the root of the plant appears in-variably to confine itself to the shell of the sect, which preserves its outward form intact, the feet, eyes and scales appearing perthe plants are seen, its caterpillar root may easily be found by digging carefully downwards to a distance of several inches. This remarkable instance of a caterpillar, natural ly destined to develop into a gaudy butterfly, transforming itself into an integral and radical portion of an insignificant plant, seems like a protest against the ravages which these larve usually commit on the produces of the vegetable kingdom.

ery many aware of the great utility of at east one species of the common house spider as a destroyer of bed-bugs. I tried all possible means to exterminate them, but seemingly without effect, as they had got into the walls and extended to different rooms. One day I noticed what I thought to be a very large bed-bug carrying off a very small spilarge bed-bug carrying off a very small spi-oer of half its size. This I was determined to prevent, and went with a small piece of the A. H. Fiske & stick to separate and kill the former. They first ran very lively along the floor in oppo-site directions, but to my great surprise I saw the little spider wheel around, pursue seize, and bear off the bug in triumph, with great case. A further search revealed one ay a spider's web in which hung about half a dozen dead bugs like careasses in a butch-er's stall, for the spider, who generally de-

I forthwith gave directions that no spider's web was to be brushed down for a time, much preferring the remedy in this case to had the best of them I cannot say, but the result was that in a little while they became totally extinct. There is another species of the spider, numerous but very seldom seen, which does not make webs, but pounces on its prey and lives in crevices. It is harmless, one of the least repugnant looking, but one of the most extraordinary active little customers in the insect creation. If it were found that "bug" were "venison" to that spider, and it could be introduced into houses, the former might make their wills.

A BREATHING CAVE.-In the range of mountains in Western North Carolina, known as "The Fox Range," a most singuair comes from it so strongly that a person cannot walk against it, while in the winter the suction is just as great. The cool air from the mountain in summer is felt for The loss of cattle and stock in that section in winter is accounted for in this way—they range too near the mouth of the cave and the current carries them in. At times when the bange from inhalation begins, the air is filled with hairs of various animals; not unfreiles from the place. The air has been known to change materially in temperature during exhalation, from quite cool to unpleasantly hot, withering vegetation within reach, and accompanied by a terrible roarcounted for by scientific men who have ex-

Love's Ingenuity.-A couple, not one undred miles from Manchester, carried on their court-hip in rather a novel manner. A had fallen in love with the daughter of his employer; but from certain ideas of wealth, a match was opposed by the father. The consequence was, that the young man was forbidden to visit his emhouse. The old gentleman was in the habit of wearing a cloak, and the young couple made him the innocent bearer of their correspondence. The lady pinned a letter inside the lining of the old man's cloak every day, and when the father went into the counting-house, and threw off his cloak, the lover took out the lover's epistle, read it, and sent the reply back in the same manner. Love and ingennity were finally successful.

THE Western Rural says that French chicken producers find that feeding fowls with boiled or steamed carrots, chopped into small pieces, rapidly fattens them and im-parts an agreeable flavor to the flesh greatly relished by epicures, and that fowls thus fed sell more rapidly than others. The experiment at least is worth trying here. If spring chickens could thus be increased in weight and savor in a few weeks, both producers and consumers would be benefited.

Persons living in marshy districts, who

9 F. & C. Eger, Carrolltown.
9 Henry Bloom,
9 Anuken, Bauer, & Gagle, Gallitzin Hor.
9 Florien Bangle, Loretto Boro.
9 G. J. Schwaderer, Washington Twp.
9 John Emmerling, Johnstown Boro.
9 Charles Wehen.
9 Max. Heubach.
9 Jacob Goenner, Cambria Boro.
9 Lambert & Kress, Congenaugh Boro.

14 Cooper & Mellon 7.00 14 Mathias Denney, 7.00 14 J. Perry & Son. 7.00 14 Cooper & Mellon 14 J. D. Plemmer. 7.00 14 John Brown. 7.00 14 P. M. Brown. 7.00 14 S. B. Stineman 7.00 14 Dunmire & Burt. 7.50 14 Daniel Murphy. 7.50 REENSBURG ROBOUGH.

14 E. Roberts & Son 7.00 14 E. C. Parrish...
14 Geo. Huntley 7.00 14 N. J. Freidhoff.
14 John Thompson 7.00 14 John Owens.
14 David Evans 7.00 13 Barker & Son ...
14 C. T. Roberts 7.00 14 A. Strittmatter.
14 M. L. Ostman 7.00 14 Thomas Griffith.
14 Wm Lemmon 7.00 14 Edward Griffith.
14 John Lloyd & Co 7.00 14 Davis & Bro.'s. PRANKLIN BOROUGH. S. Paul ..... 10.00 14 Martin Custer... 7.0 & J. L. Custer 10.00 14 Peter Rubrits... 7.0 W. Coulter... 7.00

GALLITZIN BORGUGH. pounds are cumulative poisons. "A person 14 F. J. Christy.... 7.50 14 Thomas Bradley may not be poisoned by one of the person 14 John Troxell.... 7.50 JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH. 

14 A. Burgraff.... 14 Mellor & Hen-dricks.... 12 J. & H. Swank. 7.00 Hro..... 14 Mike Gladhill 7.00 14 Osburn & Confer 12.50 13 Singer M Ug Co. 7.00 14 L. Rohm & Co. 7.00 14 George M. Hay 1 7.50 14 J. A. Hood.... 7.00 14 Wm. Ankeny... 7.00 14 T. W. Carlan... 7.00 14 Geo. W. Moses. 7.00 9 G. T. Stewart &

.00 14 M Clellan & 7.00 14 Philips & Co...

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Specialattention paid to business of cor-espondents. A. W. BUCK 7.00 14 Wm, Littinger. 7.00 7.00 16 M.J. Teitelbaum. 7.00 7.00 14 F. O'Friel. . . . . 7.00 MILLVILLE ROBOUGH. 14 F. W. Given ..... 7.00|14 G. W. Stutzman 7.00

BICHLAND TOWNSHIP. 14 George Conrad .... SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH. TUNNEL BULL BOBOTON. TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

14 Mrs. H. B. Kep-hart 7.50 14 John McColgan, 7.5 13 W. J. Welesingle 10.00 WOODVALE HOROUGH 14 W. E. Adams & John Clark. WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

11 A. H. Fiske & 11 Just E. Palmer., 15.00 16 A. S. McCarty.... 7.00 14 John C. Gates... 7.50 WHITE TOWNSHIP. TIPER YOURS TOWNSHIP. POSTAUK TOWNSHIP. ngle, ir. 7,00 It Martin & Co .... 7,00

LIST OF RETAILERS OF CHARLES OF the Liquoist, as assessed in Cambria county, for the year 1870: Allegheny Toscnehip. Edward O'Brien .... ... 50,00 Lawrence Schroth\* 50,0 ... 50,50 Julius Stich\*..... 50.5 Carroll Township. Clearfield Township. Chest Springs Borough.

Adam Leiden\*.... 50.00 John P. Litzinger. 50.50 Cembria Borough. Michael Hallern ... 50,00 Charles Boyle . Conemaugh Borough. 50.50 Lawrence Furlong 50.50 50.50 John Murton 50.00 50.00 Peter A. Hoffman 50.50 50.00 Lawrence Reich 50.00 50.00 Hugh Greenwood 50.00 50.00 John Geschardt 50.00 Hertzinger. Croyle Township ... 50.00 John Metzar\* ..... 50.50 East Conemaugh Borough Leonard Kes ...... \$0.00 Mary Ellen Kelly .. 50.00 Ebensburg Borough. John A. Blair\*.... 50,00 Michael Latterner\* \$0.50 Christina Foster\*.. 50,00 Thomas H. Heist\*.. 50,00 Elder Township.

> Richland Township. Christina Heins ... 50.50 Bernard Nees ..... 50.50 Gallitzin Borough. Albert Bender\* .... 50,00 James Manlly .... 50 50 Johnstown Borough. Charles Kast 50.00 John M. King Cleorge Raab 50.00 John M. King George Raab 50.00 John M. King George Raab 50.00 W. H. Thompson George S. Shafer 50.00 Juseph Cronse August Danges 50.50 Thomas S. Davis Adam Biershank 50.50 Joseph Boxler John McDermott\* 50.00 John Fritz John McDermott\* 50.00 John Fritz Conrad Raab 50.50 Joseph Shoemaker John Raab 50.00 Stephen Quirk John Shiffbauer 50.00 Mrs. J. Weigand John W. Shaffer 50.00 Henry Shaffer Philip Shulice 50.00 Catharine Worner John Coad 50.50 Eckhart Pfile 50.50 Eckhart Pfile. 50.50 Oscar Graeffe nerman. 50.00 Henry Fritz\*.

Franklin Borough.

Loretto Borough .... 50,00 Florian Bengle\* .... 50,00 Milleille Borough Henry Van Alt ..... 50.50 Hugh McGrory Emanuel James 50.00 Richard Dowling... Joseph Fieldhouse 50.50 Robert Sagerson... Fortage Township, Jesse McGough Richland Township. Henry Bauerly Summitville Boraugh.

EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

Carrolltown Borough,

Chest Township.

Gallitzin Borough,

Christian Reich.... Mathew Dignam\*, 50,50 Patrick O'Dowd...... 50,00 Michael McMorris\* 50,50 Anthony McCue\*, 50,00 Washington Township. Wilmore Borough. George Wendtroth 

F. & C. Eger\*..... 20,00 Wm. C. Schroth\*... 20,50 Henry Bloom\*.... 20,00 George Cook ..... Andrew Genglere ..

Johnstown Borough. 20.00 John A. Stemmer. 20.00 20.00 Charles Wehn..... 30.50 20.50 Loretto Borough. .... 20.50 Peter Brown ..... Wilmore Borough. John Schroth ..... 20.00 P. F. Kirby ... Washington Township. Beorge J. Schwaderer ..... Those marked \* have paid their licenses in full. mass of succulent grass. This plain QUART LICENSES John Ludwig, Johnstown ...

BREWERIES

8 Lambert & Kress, Conemaugh Boro'. 9 Joseph Cost, Conemaugh Twp...... BILLIARD TABLES. E. J. Unger, Washington Twp., 4 tables..... John Jordon, Johnstown Boro', 2 tables .... W. C. Williamson, Ebensburg Bor., 2 tables TEN-PIN ALLEYS. E. J. Unger, Washington Twp., 2 alleys.... Thos. H. Heist, Ebensburg Boro', 1 alley.... Abel Lloyd, Cambria Twp., 1 alley... Edward O'Brien, Allegheny Twp., 1 alley....

Take notice, all who are concerned in this appraisment, that an appeal will be held at the Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, on Monday, the find day of June, 1879, when and where you may attend if you think proper. May 2, 1879.-4t.

INCORPORATED IN 1857. STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CMP'

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.

Ebensburg, Jrn. 31, 1879 -1y.

GEO. M. READE, President. T. W. DICK, Secretary.

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



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 county. anything in his line will do well to give him a cal

before purchasing elsewhere.

23 Frompt attention paid to repairing Clocks
Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price. EBENSB'G WOOLEN FACTORY.

COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY. THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the Engagement Woolfer buttons containing the poison formed to call the attention of the public to che action forthwith for the purpose of doing an expension forthwith for the purpose of doing an kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding, Dyeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, Will also Manufacture Blankets, Plannels, Cassimers and Yarn.
Having secured the services of an experienced and practical man to manage the business, we can guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

F. H. BARKER.
ALVIN EVANS.
Ebensburg, May 2, 1872-tf. ED. JAMES.

GEO. W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa. PENSIONS, Back Pay, and Bounty, Increased Pensions, Equalized Bounty, and all Military Claims speedly collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due-Bills, Judgments, Rents, &c., collected. Deeds, Morigages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business cavefully attended to on reasonable terms. Let Special attention given to all kinds of business in the Orphans' Court, and the settlement of Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and ourt, and the section of Guardians, Trustees, and rs. Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and estimetes, [2-14, 79-3m.\*]

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS, 139 Franklin Street, Johnstown. MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Itslian and
American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and
character of work.

Orders respectfully solicited
and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me. et cash rates. Try me.
April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent. EBENSBURG, PA.

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA" And other First Class Companies. J. C. McCINLEY'S DINING ROOMS

For Ladies and Gentlemen. 161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice. Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors. DATENTS procured on New Inventions in from risbes without culture at Bahia,

I is to 30 days. Send for circular containing drande del Norte, Brazil, is of useful information. Office, 181 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, mense value. The root possesses in Pittsburgh, Pa DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, Surgeon Dentist,

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the First Monday of Kach 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. 18, 1879 - tf. F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. (1 21,756-tf.) GEO M. READE, Attorney-at-Law,

A PLAIN OF ANTS.

On the old Spanish road from Chap.

paral to Ataco, in Tolima, there is a

plain about two miles in length, and at

greatest width about one-third of

mile, surrounded on all sides by heavy

timber, and covered with a velvety

presents one of the oddest sights to the traveler in this land of odd growths 25.00 and anomalous peculiarities. Scatter. Licente, ed over its surface are hundreds of ant. hills. These hills are built of clay o. compacted earth, so solidly that ther are able to resist the elements as well as the attacks of cattle running against them, or rubbing against them, as will be mentioned further on. It is wonderful how these little architects can construct such solid houses. At Tun. zi I thought I would examine the interior arrangements of one of these houses. I first used a stout stick to break through the wall, but I found this ineffectual. I then tried an iron pick, and even with this I found it not an easy task. The shell was not less than three and one-halt inches in thick ness at the base, gradually decrease towards the top, which consists of mass of earth often ten inches thick and packed together as compact a most as the rock. But it is on the side that these skillful builders deplay their native instinct to best advantage. Inside of the shell the space cut up into the most apparently conplicated mass of labyrinthine pass. chambers and cells. But a little of servation shows that in their construction the most perfect regularity system are displayed. The partition walls are made of the same compaed clay, hard and smooth; who strength is required they are heavy where only separation is the only of ject, they are not much thicker the the walls of honey-combs. Some ps sages are two inches in diametwhere they are much used; then wards the shell or top they are corres pondingly small. At first glance on would think that their construction volved an intelligence of a superior der, or to speak in a Darwinian sees the mind is lost in wonder contemp ting the generations of inherited ad tation to the work of constructi babitations of such wonderful co plexity The cells, of which there a thousands in the larger houses, are an elliptic shape with the major sy horizontal and of a height as great the longer diameter. Many of store-cells have a diameter of an or more; the breeding cells, not great; the dwelling cells larger t either of the others -Phial. Press

REMEDIES FOR HYDROPHOBIA. Parisian veterinarian has recently nounced his discovery of a certain tidote to the virus of rabies. To proits value he inoculated sixteen with the virus, abandoned eight them to nature, and placed the remain der on active treatment. The fire eight shortly became rabid and die the others are still alive and apparent

in good health, In connection with the question hydrophobia, L'Italia Agricola reci a circumstance put on record by Maraschetti, an Italian surgeon Moscow. While traveling in the ! raine, in 1803, there were introdu to his notice 15 persons who had ju been bitten by a dog that was undon edly rabid. As the doctor was po paring his remedies he was waited by a deputation of respectable person who requested that a peasant of the neighborhood, whose skill in curre hydrophobia was in high repu

might be permitted to undertake care of the patients. Maraschetti consented, on condithat he should be allowed to be put ent and personally supervise the m ures adopted by the countryma. The latter gave 14 of the patie: decoction of broom flowers to deand twice a day be carefully examthe interior surface of their tongue formed." Where these appeared were at once opened and cauter with a red hot iron. The whole these fourteen patients recovered.

Maraschetti saw them three year terward in perfect health. The fifteenth patient, who was under ordinary treatment, develop hydrophobia at the end of the seven day, and died.

WHERE TIN ORES ARE FOUND-

Tin is one of the earliest mon known which is contrary to what, many years ago, was the general out ion of scientific men. The research however, which within the last two years have been instituted with gard to the earliest races inhabit Europe, have conclusively shown the weapons and instruments of boo (an alloy of tin and copper) were bably the metallic articles earlies: use, after those composed of copp alone, and before the introduction iron. In the curious "lake dwelling discovered in Switzerland, not of bronze implements, but bars of [ ] tin are frequently found, though ores varying from four to twenty cent, are the most common. principal present sources of tin first, Cornwall, where it is now all exclusively procured from the mill instead of washing, or "stream works second, Saxony or Bohemia, in sil quantities, and exclusively from m third, Banes and other islands of Malay Archipelago, the Malay Pe sula, as parts of Hindostan and mah; all the productions from (now furnishing the greater part of tin commerce) now generally know as "Straits tin," being derived stream works ; fourth, New Se Wales, Queenland and other parts Australia, together with Tasma Spain, Bolivar and Mexico, also nish (or have lately done so) so portion of the tin commerce; Greenland, Japan, Finland, Sibo

Iceland and Madagascar. A VALUABLE TREE.—The carn tree, a species of the palm which for perties similar to those of the sarsa rilla; the trunk furnishes a super fibre, as well as a flower similar to me zena; the pulp of its fruit is very atable; and the oily nut, when ron and pulverized, is a good substitute coffee. The trunk when young y wine, vinegar, a saccharine matter. a species offgum resembling sago leaves produce a wax from which cellent candles are made, and the grown wood is adapted to the mi facture of musical instruments, dist pipes, and water conduits.