HORSE MANAGEMENT IN SUMMER.

The requisites of a good stable are but few. It should be dry and well drained. The floor should slope a little to the rear, and it should be covered with narrow strips having half inch spaces between them, through which the liquids could escape. The ceiling should be of matched boards to exclude dust from above. The light should come from near the top, at least above the level of the horse's head, and should be abundant; if the window is on a sunny side, it should be shaded by a blind or shutter. There should be ample means of ventilation by openings at the bottom and the top, covered with wire gauze to exclude flies. The doors should be double, so that the upper half may be left open at night, or they may be made of strips with half-inch spaces between them, protected with gauze or netting The interior should be kept white-washed and perfectly clean and free from vermin. All these requisites need only attention, and cost no more than the ordinary ill-adapted arangements. The bedding should be fine; but straw will be found economical, even counting the cost of the labor to prepare it. Saw-dust is the best of all bedding, and pine saw-dust is better than hard wood on account of its resinous odor and its repellant effect against vermin.

Physical cleanliness, however, is the great matter to be observed. There is no reason why a horse-stable should be so powerfully odoriferous. Nothing is easier than to keep it clean and sweet. A gutter should be provided to carry off the drainage, and a tank or pit filled with absorbants should be provided to carry it off. Once a day a few pailsful of water should be dashed on to the floor to wash it off. Then a shovelful of plaster should be scattered about before fresh litter is spread. This will add at least $100 to the value of the manure from a pair of horses in a year, for the urine is worth more than the solid excrement, and would thus all be saved, even that portion which escapes into the air or is carried into the house or elsewhere by those who attend the stables. The result of this care will be to keep the stables free from those odors which attract flies in vast numbers, and which have a very injuriously-irritative effect upon the eyes and lungs of the occupants. The flies which infest stables are not the common house fly, as is generally supposed, but a savage biting fly, called from its annoying attacks *Calcitrans* or the "causer of kicking." This is its specific name, its generic name being stomaxys, (in full Stomaxys calcitrans) while the house-fly is Musca domestica. Those who have experienced the sharp bite of this savage fly can appreciate to a feeble extent the sufferings of a tired horse exposed the whole night to its incessant, blood thirsty attacks. It is this which causes the constant stamping which "murders sleep" in the homestead upon those nights when the air is close and heavy, and the farmer writhes upon his bed, ignorantly anathematizing the noise made by his suffering team. This may be prevented by a few minutes' work in the evening. The horses may be brought into the yard, a pailful of water, a sponge, and a piece of carbolic or whale-oil soap provided. First with a corn broom the legs of the horse should be washed down, and then the whole body rubbed off with a handful of straw dipped in water; the sponge is then well-soaped and passed over the whole body, leaving some soap-suds to dry upon the skin. This cools the horse, removes the filth from the hide, and drives off flies all of which are conductive to its comfort and rest. The change will be both conspicuous and agreeable, and the team refreshed with a good night's rest will do better work the next day with far less exhaustion.

Green Peas and Oats for Cows.

Fodder-corn is almost universally raised to feed cows while on short pasture in the fall, and is so valuable an addition to their food that every dairyman should raise about one-eighth of an acre of it to each cow kept; but it also should be remembered that cows require a variety of food. It is not good economy to depend upon one kind of green food, and especially one containing so little albuminoid matter as fodder corn. Clover and a mixture of meadow grasses may be relied upon alone, but corn should always be fed with some more nitrogenous food. It does very well with half pasture for the grasses will supply the albuminoid matter.

There are other green crops that should be raised to be fed with corn and we know of none better than peas and oats sown together—one-third oats and two-thirds peas—three bushel, of the seed per acre, with a drill. On land in good condition a large crop may be raised, having a value second to none other. Peas and oats are equal to clover and may be raised on a great variety of soils—a most important consideration. We have raised twelve tons of this green food to the acre, and this would feed twenty-four cows ten days without any other food. The pea is rich in casine—just what is required to make milk—and the oat is also rich in the elements of milk. They mature so near together that they are both ready to cut the same time. But the crop should always be cut when the pea pod is full and the grain in the milk. It is then very succulent and palatable, and will produce as much milk as any food we know of, aside from a large variety of pasture grasses in their most succulent state. If the dairyman has green fodder corn also, let him feed the corn, peas and oats together. He need never fear giving too much variety at once. In an old pasture cows find from twenty to fifty varieties of grass, to be eaten at the same time. This is what gives such fine flavor to milkers on old pastures; it gathers and concentrates the aroma of all these plants, and it must have a more delicious flavor than that made from one kind of food, such as corn or rye, or even red clover, alone.

Our readers will pardon the frequent mention made of the importance of variety in the food of cows, for it is too generally neglected Study the tastes of your cows and they will richly reward you for the pains.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

TO DESTROY LICE ON FOWLS.—Grease the top of the head and under each wing with an ointment of mercurial ointment, two parts; lard three parts; crude petroleum, one part. Apply in half melted state.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

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

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to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not cure or any person taking the home or organs are all wasted beyond point of repair.

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It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. It cures all DISEASES arising from ACRIDITY, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disease arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle. Its Purgative, diuretic, stimulant and tonic properties will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

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Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per Bottle.

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the startling consequences of self-abuse may be safely cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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Will Thoroughly Purify the Blood, Cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Night Sweats, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Female Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. Pure Blood is the guarantee of Good Health. Warranted to do all Good. Sold by druggists. R. S. Wilson & Co., Proprietors, Lewistown, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

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WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.
Feb. 28, 1879.-tf.

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BETTER BARGAINS! BIGGER BUSINESS!
THAN EVER BEFORE!

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS.

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Pause! Ponder! Purchase!

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Men's Suits as low as	$3 50
Men's Fine Suits for	5 00
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Boys' Clothing as low as	2 50
Boys' Clothing, all-wool, for	5 00

And all other wearing apparel at prices proportionately cheap.

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25 yards Calico for	$1 00
14 yards Heavy Gingham for	1 00
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All kinds of Jeans and other goods which will positively be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

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2 spools Cotton Thread, warranted 200 yards, for	5c.
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11 lbs. White Sugar for	1 00
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2 gals. best Syrup in market for	1 00
1 Scrub Brush for	10
1 Broom for	10
4 boxes Blacking for	25
12 boxes Coffee Essence for	25
3 boxes Lye or 3 balls Potash for	25
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1 pair Men's good Plow Shoes for	90c.
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Misses' Shoes, of all styles and sizes, from 90 to 1 20
A large stock of Children's Shoes at the lowest prices.
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Men's Hats as low as	45c.
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LADIES' HATS.—We have the largest stock of Ladies' Hats to be found in Northern Cambria, and will sell them cheaper than any milliner can buy them in the city. Also, a large lot of Misses' and Children's Hats at wonderful low prices.

Read and Judge for Yourselves!

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EVERYBODY!

We desire to inform the public in general that we have

Established a Big Store
—AT—
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And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces

Much More in Quantity and Variety

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

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by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new features and new lines of goods—shall always buy in large quantities and always be prepared to reduce in stock—we hope by strict adherence to GOOD GOODS, CLOSE PRICES AND SQUARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR

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ALL KIND OF GOODS!

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

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

TO FARMERS

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

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BARGAINED FOR

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

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January 24, 1878.-6m.

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Premium Notes now in force - $120,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1879-1y.

MISS M. E. DAVIS has just returned from the city with a large and elegant stock of **Spring and Summer Hats**, as well as a full line of **Notions** and other goods in her line, which will be sold very cheap for cash. Ladies are earnestly invited to give her a call. Store in E. J. Humphreys' building, corner of Julian and Crawford streets, Ebensburg. [4-26-3m.*]

Perhaps He is not Drowned Dead.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has the following thoughts which are worthy of a careful consideration. Their application may save one of your friends. The writer of the article does not pretend to bring back to life again a person who is once dead. There is nothing short of the Almighty that that can do that. But what he does claim is that there are many persons given up for dead, and in whom, to all outward appearances, life is in reality extinct, that may be restored if the proper method is adopted in regard to treating them. Animation, sleep, hibernation and drowning are only different states of positive life. The last named of these conditions is, in his view, world wide form real death, and that in fact his is the most wise and potential mode of preserving life until favorable conditions again permit the manifestations of activity.—In drowning animation is merely suspended; the spark of life is not yet extinguished. The writer says:

"The closed wind pipe protects the lungs, respiration ceases, the blood everywhere stops in its course, as a soldier on the march halts at the word of command, but is ready to move; while in ordinary death, all the arteries, acting after the heart stops, nearly empty themselves. Thus quiet reigns thro'out the body, which though mistaken for the calm of death, is only the suspense of active life, tending—most essentially of all things—to retard the loss of heat, especially from the internal organs of the head and trunk.

The directions for the restoration of the drowned and otherwise suffocated, are given by the writer, and have been successfully followed by him in many cases, successfully reviving several who had been pronounced dead by physicians and abandoned as past hope. As these directions may be of great value to some of our readers, we give them in substance as follows:

1. Know that a person recently drowned is not dead, and will not be for a long time. If not lively, he is yet lifeful.

2. When he is taken out of the water turn his face down for a moment only, to allow any water in his nose or throat to run out; then place him out of currents of air upon his back, with his head very slightly raised. Do not roll him upon a barrel, or do anyelse to get the water out of his lungs, since there is none in them; nor out of his stomach, since what he has swallowed will do him no harm.

3. Quickly determine if he must be carried to where heat is, or if it can be brought or produced near him. If the former, tak him gently, quickly, and as nearly as possible in the above described posture.

4. If there must be delay in the application of heat, and dry protectives can be had take off his wet clothes, and then wrap the dry articles about him to prevent the loss of heat, covering the head particularly. The warm underclothing of bystanders can be contributed. Several thicknesses of almost anything attainable is better than one.

5. As soon as heat is at hand apply it as ingenuity and circumstances suggest to be the best to quickly and thoroughly warm the body. When that is accomplised theory and fact agree in informing us that if life yet exists the heart would begin to beat, happily soon followed by breathing, both feebly and unfrequently at first, but gradually stronger and faster until they become natural, when consciousness will return. If the heart gives one beat or the lungs one gasp, no more need be done; keep the person warm, and he will soon be all right.

6. Suffocation in any other manner should be treated in the same way, except that in cases of choking or of strangling, the substances that have caused these conditions should be removed first; and where the person has been suffocated by poisonous gas or smoke, artificial respiration ought to be tried at once until the gas or the smoke has been replaced by good air in the lungs.

This article is entitled "The Method of Restoring by Heat." The attention of the writer was directed to it when young, by observing that animals, hens, cats, and dogs, which had been accidentally or purposely drowned, came to life again on their bodies being exposed to a high sun heat when out of the water. He afterwards made experiments with various animals, waiting after drowning until every symptom of life had disappeared, even the beating of the heart, and in every case he restored life by the application of dry or mist heat, sometimes putting the body into hot, not scalding water, and keeping them there until the signs of returning consciousness were unmistakable. In every case he was successful. He has since tried this method in the case of human beings who were taken from the water insensible, and to all appearances dead, the surface of the body being cold and all symptoms of vitality wanting. In every instance but one, the treatment was successful, although much patience and many hours of careful nursing were required before the more desperate cases of drowning showed signs of returning animation. "While there is life there is hope," says the proverb. This writer contends that in cases of this kind there is life and reason to hope for its return much longer than is commonly supposed.

THE CABBAGE WORM.—Repeated inquiries come to us for the best remedy for this formidably destroyer of the cabbage. From the many experiments made, we are induced to discard the various applications which soil or contaminate the leaves. When the plants are young, and when the worms first make their appearance in comparatively few numbers, they are to be removed by hand. The plants may be cleared as rapidly as by the various applications used, counting in the time in preparation or procuring these applications. As soon as the heads form use hot water. If any injury results from the heat, it will be only to the edges of the outer leaves. The body of the head cannot become heated. If the insects have become numerous, this will be found a rapid mode for their extermination. We are often asked for the degree in temperature to which the water should be heated. We cannot give the precise degree. The watering-pot in which it is carried will not retain a high heat long, and the fine streams of water from the hose are partly cooled in their passage through the air. It is supposed that a temperature of 120° will kill the worms, but a greater heat is better, provided the cabbage leaves are not scorched. Some practice is required to do the work right, and the operator may experiment on a few small heads, or else begin with warm water and gradually increase the temperature. In a little time he will learn to apply the water as it should be. Immediately after filling the watering pot when the water is hot he will give a quick or instantaneous dash, and this will be sufficient to destroy all the worms; after the water has partly cooled, the washing will be continued longer. The great advantage of this treatment is that the cabbages are left perfectly clean.—*Country Gentleman.*

CELERY.—Peter Henderson says in "Gardening for Profit":

"I know of no vegetable on the cultivation of which there is so much useless labor expended with such unsatisfactory result as celery." But Mr. Henderson gives a method which is at once so simple and practical that no one need fail. I had never seen celery growing when I read 'Gardening for Profit,' but carefully observing Mr. Henderson's rules I succeeded in obtaining celery that took the premium at our late State fair. I planted the seed in the open ground as soon as the soil was dry enough to work well, and began to cultivate as soon as the plants could be seen, keeping the ground loose and free from weeds. Twice, before transplanting, I sheared the tops of the plants off to induce a stalky growth, and about the twentieth of June they were ready for transplanting, which was done, not in trenches, as most writers direct, but on the level surface, in rows about three and a half feet apart. Cultivate often and keep the ground loose and free from weeds, and about the middle of August the process of "earthing up" should begin; the soil should be drawn up to the plants with enough to keep the leaves upright and when cool weather comes the blanching may be finished by digging the soil from between the rows and banking up to the tops of plants on each side of the row. The soil should be moist and well manured.

WHAT SIZE WERE MANKIND ONCE?

The Bible says "there were giants in those days," and it mentions several cases of giants, as the Rephaims, the Anakims, the Emims, the Zonzonims, and others. The San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

Profane historians also mention giants; they gave seven feet of height to Hercules, their first hero; and in our day we have seen men eight feet high. The giant who was shown in Rouen, in 1836, measured eight feet some inches. The Emperor Maximin was of that size: Skenkins and Plateruus, physicians of the last century, saw several of that stature, and Gorepious saw a girl who was ten feet high.

The body of Orostes, according to the Greeks, was 11½ feet (which is doubtless a lie). The giant Galabro, brought from Arabia to Rome under Claudius Cæsar, was near ten feet; and the bones of Secondilla and Pullo, keepers of the gardens of Sallust, were but six inches shorter.

Farnum, a Scotchman, who lived at the time of Eugene the Second, King of Scotland, measured 11½ feet; and Jacobie Maire, in his voyage to the Straits of Magellan, reports that on the 17th day of December, 1615, they found at Port Desire several graves covered with stones, and having the curiosity to remove the stones, they found human skeletons ten and some eleven feet long.

[These seem to be well authenticated cases, and there are others, some of which are incredible.]

The Chevalier Scory, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, says they found in one of the sepulchral caverns of that mountain the head of a Gauncho which had eighty teeth, and that the body was not less than 15 feet long.

The giant Ferragus, who was slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was 18 feet high.

Bioland, a celebrated anatomist, who wrote in 1614, says that some years before there was to be seen in the suburbs of St. Germain, the tomb of the giant Isoret, who was 20 feet high.

January 11, 1813, masons, digging near the ruins of a castle in Dauphine, in a field which by tradition had long been called the Giants' field, at the depth of eighteen feet, discovered a brick tomb thirty feet long, twelve feet wide and eight feet high, on which was a gray stone, with the words, "Theutobochus Rex," engraved thereon. When the tomb was opened they found a human skeleton entire, 26¼ feet high, 18 feet wide across the shoulders, and 5 feet deep from the breastbone to the back. His feet were about the size of an ox's foot, and his shin-bone measured four feet.

Near Mezarina, in Sicily, 1515, was found a giant thirty feet high. His head was the size of a hogshead, (?) and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

Near Palermo, in the valley of Mazara, in Sicily, a skeleton of a giant 30 feet long was found in the year 1548, and another 35 feet long in 1550; and many curious persons have preserved several of these gigantic bones.

The Athenians found near their city two famous skeletons, one of 34 and the other of 36 feet high.

At Totu, in Bohemia, in 758, was found a skeleton, the head of which could scarce be encompassed by arms of two men together, and whose legs which they still keep in the castle of that city, were 26 feet long.

The skull of the giant found in Macedonia, September, 1691, held 210 pounds of corn. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane, who treated this matter very learnedly, does not doubt these facts, but thinks the bones were those of elephants, whales or other enormous animals. Elephants' bones may be shown for those of giants, it is true, but they can never impose on connoisseurs. Whales, which by their immense bulk are more proper to be substituted for the largest giants, have neither arms nor legs; and the head of that animal is not the least resemblance to that of a man. If it be true, therefore, that a great number of the gigantic bones which we have mentioned have been seen by anatomists, and have by them been reputed real human bones the existence of giants is proved.

A FEW HINTS.—An exchange promulgates the following hints for hot weather:

Water can be kept cool for drinking in warm weather by the following method: Get fresh water, let it be kept in an unglazed earthenware pitcher wrapt around with two or three folds of coarse cotton cloth kept constantly wet. The theory of cooling water in this manner is the absorption of heat from it, by the evaporation of the moisture in the cotton cloth. Expansion produces cold, compression heat.

A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee before hot water is poured upon it it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilerating qualities. Another writer says, if you put a piece of lump sugar into a teapot, you will make the tea infuse in half the time.

Wire clothes lines are getting to be used by all persons who have found out how much superior they are to the common rope. We have had one in use more than a year. It is never removed, and if the supporting posts are firm there is no sagging. Of course it must be galvanized wire about the thickness of that used for telegraphs.

To color a floor, to a strong lye of wood ashes add enough copperas for the required oak shade. Put this on with a mop, and varnish afterwards.

The French have discovered that the white of an egg given in sweetened water is a sure cure for croup. The remedy is to be repeated till a cure is effected.

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 corporations. A. W. BECK, Cashier.
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

Removed to Bank Building
—Next Door to Freidhoff's New 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 county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1878.-1y.*

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 SUPPLIES served at short notice.
Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

PATENTS!
LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.
PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 131 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3-14.-1im.]

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

YOU WANT TO MAKE IT PAY!
CERTAINLY YOU DO!
Then act the wise part when for bargains you go forth, and ere buying elsewhere your Dry Goods, your Dress Goods, and so forth, be sure to

VISIT THE MAMMOTH "BOSS" STORE OF ALTOONA,
—WHERE THEY DO—
FAIR DEALING AND NO SQUEALING,
And Never Back Down on the Prices They Quote.

With us will be found a full line of goods, too many to enumerate, such as

PRINTS AND MUSLINS!

At astonishingly low prices. Figured Alpacas from 10c. a yard up. White Dress Goods from 5c. a yard up to 35 cents. A big reduction in

WHITE QUILTS!

Worth $2, now offered for $1.25. Cretonnes from 6c. up; White Shirting from 5c. up; Pinafore Aprons, never sold for less than 65c., now down to 50c.; Toweling from 5c. to 12½c. per yard; Towels from 4c. each to 25c.; Ticking from 8c. up to the best quality; Striped Skirting from 8c. to 15c.; Table Damask from 125c. to the finest; Cottonades and Jeans from 8c. up to the best; Youths' Cassimeres from 25c. up to 90c.; Dress Linens from 15c. up to 25c.; Ginghams from 5c. up to the finest Scotch and French. Also, a large and full assortment of NOTIONS and TRIMMINGS, such as Buttons, Fringes, &c. Spool Cotton from 5c. per dozen up. Ladies' and Children's Hose from 5c. a pair up to the finest French. 39 different qualities of Sun Umbrellas and 28 styles of Corsets.

GREAT BARGAINS in Sheland and other SHAWLS.

Kid Gloves from 35c. a pair up to the best quality; Black Silks from 65c. to $2; Summer and Colored Silks from 60c. to 90c.; Colored Dress Silks, striped, barred and plain, from 60c. to $1.25; Cashmeres, all shades, from 35c. to $1; French Satins, for wedding suits, very cheap. No, never such a bargain in All-Wool Debeige for 25c. An endless variety of Dress Goods, figured and plain, from 8c. up to 50c. Great bargains in Lawns—6¼c., 8c. and 10c., up to the best French.

Carpets! Carpets! Oil Cloths! Oil Cloths!

No, never were such prices heard of before—from 15c. a yard to the very best. Brussels Carpet, 55c., 75c. and 88c. Stair Carpet from 25c. a yard up. 4-4 Oil Cloth from 25c. up. Window Blinds and Fixtures at greatly reduced prices. Straw Mattings, Stair and Table Oil Cloths wonderfully cheap. Curtain Lace from 12½c. up to the finest. Irish Linen Lawns as low as 10c.

Bowman & Morrow's "BOSS" STORE,
[5-39.] CORNER ELEVENTH AVENUE AND TWELFTH STREET, ALTOONA, PA. [6m.]

THE SPRING TRADE
AT THE POPULAR PIONEER
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF GODFREY WOLF,
12th St., Next Door to P. O., Altoona, Pa.

Has simply been immense, the large establishment being for the most part crowded from morning until night, so that in not a few instances it became necessary to employ extra salesmen in order to accommodate the public; yet, notwithstanding this unprecedented rush of customers, the mammoth stock at this great Clothing Emporium has been found equal to all demands made upon it for new and desirable

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS!

and is to-day the best stocked and really the cheapest house in that city. Nothing but the lowest prices, strictly adhered to year in and year out, has created and maintained such a business as has been done at this favorite Clothing Store, where

PRICES are DOWN!

and will be kept down to the very lowest figures. No one, therefore, should buy a Summer Suit, Coat, Pants, Vest, Hat, Cap, or anything in the way of Furnishing Goods, until he has seen the stock and learned the prices at

GODFREY WOLF'S
ONE-PRICE AND LOWEST PRICED CLOTHING HOUSE,
[6-6.] Next Door to the Post-Office, Altoona, Pa. [3m.]

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 cash 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.

EBENSBURG, MARCH 21, 1879.-tf. N. J. FREIDHOFF.

PLAIN FACTS!

PLAIN TO THE PEOPLE OF FACTS
PLAIN CAMBRIA AND ADJOINING COUNTIES! FACTS
PLAIN We hereby respectfully inform you all that we have just opened an immense and elegant stock of FACTS
PLAIN Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps, FACTS
PLAIN Shirts, Overalls, Underwear, FACTS
PLAIN NECKWEAR, and a full line of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, to the sale of