MATRIMONIAL BROKERAGE.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The firm believers in the notion of love-marriages, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, would be surprised to learn what a trade is driven in procuring life partners. Employment offices are visited several times a week by those desirous of finding a husband, or wife, as the case may be. In many cases they are accommodated. So much money for a wife, or so much money for a husband. The Free Labor Exchange has not been exempt from such visitations, but the manager has resolutely refused to take any notice whatever of any such applications. The love-sick individual is told that the Labor Exchange does not do any such business. Applications are made sometimes by letter. A modest man, apparently easily suited, wrote, in good faith, a letter relating to matrimony to a clerk in an employment office in this city. He said he had already written to two young ladies, whose names were furnished by the clerk; but, to be sure, he wanted a sharp lookout kept for a suitable person. A suitable person he defined as: "First of all, one with good sense and good health, neat, industrious and modest. For personal appearance I generally fancy a dark complexion. Not small; I am small enough myself. One raised in the country is preferable to a city belle. One of good sense is preferable to one with a fortune." The gentleman also declares what religion he does not want his adored to favor.

A singular meeting happened in an employment office in this city a few days ago. If the conclusion was not so disastrous, it would strongly flavor of the romantic. A moral to employment office clerks might be extracted from the story. An apparently middle-aged man applied at the counter one Saturday and asked for a housekeeper for a bachelor, wearing a telling smile on his face at the time. After a moment's conversation, he was asked point blank if he did not want a wife. His reply was in the affirmative. He was told to come the following Monday at 5 P. M. It happened that a young woman called the same day, and, after some beating about the bush, declared she was looking after a husband. She was requested to come again the next Monday at 5:30. Everything came on serenely Monday afternoon. The two principals came to time, and were directed to an adjoining room. They had not been there long before sounds of some disturbance reached the ears of those in attendance at the office, and the woman gave vent to a shriek. One of the assistants went to the door, and found that matters had progressed beyond all expectation. The girl held the man by the hair—at least she thought she did. An effort to relieve him of some surplus scalp-covering instead of performing the desired object drew a wig from his head, and the fellow appeared quite a young man. The woman screamed "My brother," and fell on the floor in a faint. The two others united their efforts to resuscitate her, which in a short time were so successful that she arose, grasped an ebony ruler lying on a desk, and struck the clerk a blow he will not soon forget. She then left the office for parts unknown. The man in his turn abused the clerk like a pickpocket, and endeavored to strike him, and did not meet with much success. He then departed, leaving the clerk a sadder and possibly a wiser man.

Horned Stinger of the Staked Plains.

The most dreadful reptile known to natural history is the fortunately comparatively rare serpent of the genus crotalidae, known as the crotalus pengro, or horned stinger of the Staked Plains. With all the celerity of the common adder it also possesses the deadly virus of the rattlesnake. But unlike the rattlesnake, its venom is placed in a barbed or spear fang, or lance in the tail, which is hollow, and has a little bag at its base, similar to that found in the jawbone of the crotalus horridus. This snake fastens upon a tree with its head and defends itself with its tail, and whatever it strikes dies. Col. Edward Thorne relates in his book on the Staked Plains, that he saw one of these snakes strike a young cottonwood tree with its tail and in less than three hours the tree was as dead as if it had been struck by lightning. Prof. Carpenter inoculated the rabbit with so much of the poison as would adhere to the point of a needle, and to his surprise the animal died in three minutes; his surprise was mingled with delight, however, at the dreadful sufferings of the rabbit. Such mortal terror do these serpents inspire in the breasts of the Apache Indians, that neither Fremont nor Col. Pike, when exploring their country, could succeed in getting them to attack one, though several were seen in the vicinity of their camps. The early history of the Southwest is replete with blood-curdling anecdotes of the horned stinger. In some portions of Upper Texas the prevalence of the deadly foe actually prevented the settlement of the country for a long time. Perhaps the most terrible story ever told of the horned stinger is that recently told in the Coop's Bend (Tex.) *Sasp*, which horrible as it is, has all the internal evidence of being strictly true. As David Silzer of Dutch Cross Roads was returning to his cabin on the Little Big Sandy, he heard cries, and coming up to his door found his daughter, a lovely girl of eighteen, attacked by a horned stinger. She was standing against the wall of the cabin, almost paralyzed with horror, impotently gesticulating and crying for help. Suddenly, and while the terror-stricken father was looking at her, the serpent made a sudden dash into her open mouth, and began to sting its tail in all directions as a warning for all to keep away. It was impossible to use his pistol, and the rapidity with which the snake gyrated and darted its body made it equally impossible to strike it. The assembled neighbors were thus compelled to stand and look on with the helpless parent, and when at last a long pole was brought, they were just in time to see the hideous reptile disappear entirely in the body of the girl, who fell lifeless on the floor of the cabin. But the most singular and interesting part of this occurrence remains to be told. The snake kept possession of her body three days, and defied the efforts of the coroner, the undertaker and the relatives to remove it.

CURSING THE REMOVERS OF HIS BONES.—Shakespeare was not the first who pronounced a curse upon those who should move his bones. M. Reller has deciphered the inscription on the sarcophagus of Ashmunazar, king of Sidon, now deposited at the Louvre. Part of it runs thus: "A curse is pronounced against royal persons or others who should open this tomb, or lift the tomb which contains me or transport me in this tomb. They shall not be buried with the dead, they shall not lie in a tomb, they shall not have any descendants, and the holy gods will deliver them into the hands of their enemies, who will chase them from their country." The *Jewish World* notes, as a curious coincidence in regard to this curse, that the Duke de Luynes bought the sarcophagus, and presented it to the French government. He and his only son met their death in the Papal war, in Italy, in 1850. Again it was through the instrumentality of the Emperor Napoleon III. that it was brought to Paris and deposited in the Louvre. He was routed at Sedan, and his body reposes on foreign soil. His son met with an untimely death, far away from his home and at the hands of his enemies. There is not a descendant left of Napoleon III. or the Duke de Luynes.

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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.

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

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

WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD

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A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Get some this day.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

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Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically 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.

Sent free, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address.

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41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
June 27, 1879.-tf.

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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.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LILLY'S, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and adjoining townships. Office and residence on Railroad street, opposite Passenger station, where night and day calls will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance or weather. Diseases of women and children a specialty.
Lilly's, March 14, 1879.-1y.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Julian street, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Consultations in both German and English. Night calls should be made at the office. [2-5,'75.-tf.]

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—ON THE—
PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE!
Loretto, Pa.
M. J. TEITELBAUM
STILL HOLDS THE FORT!
BETTER BARGAINS! BIGGER BUSINESS!
THAN EVER BEFORE!
New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!
GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS.
Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods!
Goods Unsurpassed and Prices Unexcelled!
THOUGH NOT UNDERSOLD!
COME AND SEE!
COME AND HEAR!
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Pause! Ponder! Purchase!

Here is a partial list of the kind of goods we keep and the wonderful bargains we offer:

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Suits as low as	$3 50
Men's Fine Suits for	5 00
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Men's All-Wool Pants and Vest	3 00
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Youths' Clothing, full suits, from $3.00 to	6 00
Boys' Clothing as low as	2 50
Boys' Clothing, all-wool, for	3 00

And all other wearing apparel at prices proportionately cheap.

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25 yards Calico for	$1 00
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14 yards Appleton A Muslin for	1 00
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14 yards good Bleached Muslin 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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6 lbs. Green Coffee (best in market) for	1 00
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12 lbs. Coffee Sugar for	1 00
11 lbs. White Sugar for	1 00
3 gals. good Syrup for	1 00
2 gals. best Syrup in market for	1 00
1 Scrub Brush for	10
1 Broom for	10
4 boxes Blacking for	10
12 boxes Coffee Essence for	25
3 boxes Lye or 3 balls Potash for	25
10 cans Tomatoes for	1 00
7 gals. Carbon Oil for	1 00
25 lbs. cakes Soap for	1 00

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

1 pair Men's good Plow Shoes for	90c.
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1 pair Women's best Shoes for	1 50
1 pair Ladies' Gaiters for	75
1 pair Ladies' best Gaiters for	1 50
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A large stock of Children's Shoes at lowest prices. A very large stock of Baby Shoes at 25c. per pair.

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Men's Hats as low as	40c.
Men's Fine Dress Hats for	$1 00
Best Hats in the market for	$1 50 up to 2 00

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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!

☞ Please give the above list a careful examination and you will see that I have reduced everything to the utmost limit, which it was only possible to do by lopping off all expenses for clerk hire, etc., and attending to the entire business myself. Hence it is that I am able to undersell other merchants who employ clerks at large salaries and require their customers to pay for the luxury; and hence it is also that I defy any one to compete with the above prices. So come and see me, everybody, and rest assured that if I can't give you good bargains no man in the county is able to do it. At least those are the sentiments of all who have purchased goods at the "PEOPLE'S CHEAP VARIETY STORE," kept by

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CHEAP!
CHEAPER!
Cheapest!

GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
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COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of various styles and patterns;
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of every description and of best quality;
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of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scraps;
Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,
Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators. Also, a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also a large assortment of
Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths
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PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; IMPROVED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be

SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!

☞ Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.

GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

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MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
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MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 13, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

HERCULES AMONG THE STUMPS.

Going on a little further we met Mr. John Carpenter, with an ordinary splint market basket upon his arm in which were his cartridges, like long yellow colored thick candles about an inch and a half in diameter, about a dozen in number, and a coil of fuse that looked like a piece of thin twisted wire cord. He had a box of gun caps also which fitted upon the end of the fuse. At a distance was a man who seemed to be poking around the stumps with a spade, and who had what appeared to be a straight iron crowbar with a chisel-shaped point and a broad head on the other end. After examining the stump and deciding upon the right place for the charge to be placed, he sunk this down far into the ground, and then drove it as deep as he thought necessary in a sloping direction under the stump with a maul. The rule is to get the charge as close up to the wood of the stump as possible and about the center. This man made the hole. Mr. Carpenter followed with his basket and his tamper. He first found the depth of the hole with the tamper; then he took the cartridge, and putting a cap on the fuse, sunk it in the soft explosive, where it remained while he gently slid the cartridge into the hole, pushing it to the bottom with the tamper. He then pushed two or three small pieces of soft mould or earth down to the cartridge, pressing it lightly; he next tampered the hole full of earth, and lighting a match set the fuse on fire.

We all stood back then about ten rods and waited for the result. The stump was a tough old oak about three feet across, with a firm hold on the clay soil, and looked as if it might last, if undisturbed, for the next hundred years. All at once we saw that stump hump itself out of the ground, just as a boy will start off a chair when some of his schoolmates put a tack, point upward, where no tack should be, a puff of smoke followed, some splinters and a loud sound as of cracking timber came out of its center, and from the side where the cartridge had been put in there was a rush of earth, roots of grass sent up into the air for forty or seventy feet. The thing was done. The whole operation was repeated over and over with the same results. In less than an hour there were ten stumps blown up in this way. On examining the stumps after the explosion we found many of them split in three or four sections, and so cut up that it was light work for the oxen to haul them out and draw them to the heap for burning. The powder had left a hole or chamber which it had hallowed out as if by compression; it was not very deep, but it afforded room to get all the roots which it was necessary to cut off. The cartridges were in half-pound cuts, and cost at the rate of fifty cents per pound. One cartridge will take out an ordinary two-feet stump, but when one of these stiff three to four feet stumps are encountered from two to three cartridges are used.—*Michigan Farmer.*

HOW OLD IS GLASS.—The oldest specimen of pure glass bearing anything like a date is a little molded lion's head bearing the name of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty, in the Slade collection at the British museum. That is to say, at a period which may be moderately placed as more than 2,000 years B. C., glass was not only made, but made with a skill which shows that the art was nothing new. The invention of glazing pottery with a film or varnish of glass is so old that among the fragments which bear inscriptions of the early Egyptian monarchy are beads possibly of the first dynasty.

Of later glass there are numerous examples, such as a bead found at Thebes, which has the name of Queen Hatasoo, or Hashep, of the eighteenth dynasty. Of the same period are vases and goblets and many fragments. It cannot be doubted that the story prepared by Pliny, which assigns the credit of the invention to the Phoenicians is so far true that these adventurous merchants bro't specimens to other countries from Egypt. Dr. Schliemann found disks of glass in the excavations at Mycenæ, though Homer does not mention it as a substance known to him.

That the modern art of the glass-blower was known long before is certain from representations among the pictures on the walls of a tomb at Beni Hassan, of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty; but a much older picture, which probably represented the same manufacture, is among the half-obliterated scenes in a chamber of the tomb of Thy, at Sakkara, and dates from the time of the fifth dynasty, a time so remote that it is not possible, in spite of the assiduous researches of many Egyptologers, to give it a date in years.

JUDGING FOR HIMSELF.—Prince Peter of Oldenburg is chief of the Imperial Russian colleges for girls, and exercises the duties of his office with diligence. Lately he decided to investigate for himself whether there were grounds for numerous complaints which had reached him of the food at Smolnie convent, where eight hundred girls are educated. Going to the institution just before the dinner-hour, he straightway went to the kitchen, and at its door met two soldiers carrying a huge steaming cauldron. "Halt!" he cried out. "Put that kettle down." The soldiers obeyed. "Bring me a spoon," added the Prince. The spoon was obtained, but one of the soldiers ventured to begin a stammering remonstrance. "Hold your tongue!" cried the Prince. "Take off the lid. I insist on tasting it." No further objection was raised, and his Highness took a large spoonful. "Do you call this soup?" he exclaimed. "Why, it is dirty water!" "It is, your Highness," replied the soldier; "we have just been cleaning out the laundry."

ABOUT APPLES.—The Bucks County *Intelligencer* says:

We think the time to pick apples is from the 25th of October to the 10th of November. This may seem late to some, but our experience is that apples left on the trees late keep much better and are better flavored than those picked earlier. We have reference now to Cider and Ridge Pippin apples. Baldwins would have to be picked a month earlier, or else they would fall to the ground. Russets probably should be picked about the 10th of October. Wine-sap apples ought to be left out as long as they will stay on the trees.

For keeping apples in an ordinary cellar it is well to have the bottom of the bin eight or ten inches from the floor; keep doors and windows open as long as it does not freeze much in the cellar, for we may let it freeze a little without injury; but when we are compelled to close the cellar tight to keep out severe cold there should be some means of ventilation. Probably a board flue placed in the window on either side, and extending above ground two or three feet higher than the first floor, would be as cheap an arrangement as could be adapted to the common cellar. We prefer a flue, for we cannot always be at home to open and shut the windows or doors to suit the weather.

A HUSBAND complained that his shirt bosom and collars were badly done up, and the case was referred to a knowing shirtmaker, and his answer was well worth the attention of housekeepers. Yes, said the man, the fault is with your laundress. While doing up your collars she stretches them the wrong way. Damp linen is very pliable and a good pull will alter a fourteen-inch into a fifteen-inch collar in the twinkling of an eye. She ought to stretch them crosswise, and not lengthwise. Then in straightening out your shirt bosoms she makes another mistake of the same sort. They ought to be pulled crosswise instead of lengthwise, particularly in the neighborhood of the neck. A lengthwise pull will draw the neck-band somewhat under your chin, where it was never meant to go, and of course it spoils the set of your collar. With the front of your collar an inch too loose, you have a most undesirable combination.

Packing Butter for Winter Use.

Henry Stewart writes to *The Rural New Yorker* as follows on the above subject:

The fall growth of grass, which nearly everywhere in the northern States consists chiefly of "blue grass," is productive of excellent butter. September packed butter equals the noted June butter, and it is doubtless to the fresh growth of grass that is started by the fall rains that this excellence of the butter is due. September butter is the best to pack for winter use; for, being packed and kept during cool weather, it has an advantage over June butter in freshness and age when it is opened for consumption. It goes without saying that to have good winter butter the best method of packing should be used, and the butter should be good. The best of packing will not make poor butter good; although it may redeem inferior butter from further degredation, but bad packing will ruin the best of "gilt-edged." There are but few requirements for good packing, but each is indispensible. The butter must be packed while perfectly fresh. Immediately after the final working it should be put away in packages. If only but five or six pounds, it is safe there; while if kept in a lump or roll, it is exposed on all sides to the air, begins to spoil from the first and communicates its taint to the whole contents of the package with which it is intermigled. The salt should be pure. Only the best of dairy salt should be used. One ounce to the pound of butter is the proper quantity. The package should be perfectly clean, fresh and sweet. A new white oak pail should be chosen, the larger the size the better, because there is less surface exposed to atmospheric influence in large packages, and a fifty pound tub may be packed safely in a month, a part at a time, if rightly done. The tub should be stored in a clean, cool, airy, moist place, but one perfectly free from mouldiness. A good cellar with a brick or cement floor is suitable, but it should be free from all taints or odors. The butter, having been churned, is worked free from buttermilk, and an ounce of salt, finely pulverized, to each pound—weighed, not guessed—is added, evenly worked in by gashing the lump with the paddle, sprinkling the salt, then turning and gashing again. The butter should never be plastered or smoothed over with the ladle, but cut and gashed and turned, and cut again. It is gathered into a lump and put away for twenty-four hours in a cool place. It is then reworked in a similar manner; the milky brine that escapes is all worked out, and a little more salt is added, if thought desirable. When quite free from milk it is put into the package.

A glazed stone-ware crock of three or four gallons is, perhaps, the best for a small dairy. Next is a new white oak fifty-pound pail. The package must be clean, and if of wood, should be scalded with hot brine a day before using it. When prepared for use it should be finally rinsed in cold brine, a little dry salt sprinkled over the damp inner surface, and the butter packed in with a ladle, pressing firmly to close every open space that would admit air. A plastering motion of the ladle is to be avoided, and pressure only to be used. This preserves the grain. If the package is not filled, the butter is covered with a clean piece of muslin, cut to fit all over closely, and then with cold brine; and the tub is set away in a proper place, covered with a cloth.

When more butter is to be packed, the brine is poured off, the muslin removed, the lower layer of butter is sprinkled with a little salt, and the fresh butter is packed as before. This is continued until the package is filled to the top. Then salt is sprinkled over the butter, a clean piece of white muslin, well washed previously, is fitted closely over it, and the lid, well cleansed, is fastened down tightly. The tub, then put away in a fit place, may be kept for a year, and if the butter was good when packed it will open as fresh and sweet as the first, and indeed with a peculiar nutty flavor which is found in mature and well ripened butter and is absent from all the fresh butter I have ever tasted.

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.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.
Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
GOOD FARM PROPERTES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned has 10 Acres of Meadow Land near Wilmore which he wishes to dispose of at private sale. Said land is in good condition and will be sold very cheap. For further information call on or address F. L. BERNOS or the owner.
T. G. OSTER,
[6-27.-3m.*] Braddock, Allegheny Co., Pa.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'77.]

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN—

HOME SWEET HOME.

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 ELEVENTH AVE., ALTOONA, PA.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
ROOFING, SPOUTING and Repairing
[5-8.] PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY ATTENDED TO. [2m.]

A GRAND SURPRISE!
AND A
WELCOME ONE FOR BUYERS!
IT IS SO, SO IT IS!
AND SURE WE ARE IT IS SO!
IT IS SO, SO IT IS, THAT WE HAVE
REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL KIND OF GOODS
To figures which agreeably surprise all buyers, and are now selling
LAWNS, WHITE GOODS, GRENADINES, HERNANNIS, PERCALES,
BATISTE CLOTHS, CRETONS, AND ALL OTHER
LIGHT COLORED DRESS GOODS!
AT LESS THAN COST.
Also, LINEN SUITS,
Curtain Laces in Great Variety,
Fans, Sun Umbrellas,
And a fine stock of the Ladies' Great Protectors, the
SILK GOSSAMER COATS.
AT PRICES AWAY BELOW COST.
We have a large stock of fashionable and seasonable goods, in which we are offering great bargains.
A Full Line of Carpets,
Such as Brussels, Woolen, Hemp and Rag. Also, Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Fixtures.
BOWMAN & MORROW'S
BOSS STORE,
CORNER ELEVENTH AVENUE AND TWELFTH STREETS, ALTOONA, PA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
—ALWAYS HAVE THE—
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

B. O. Oeschger,
FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

SHOP in Gurley Building, on High street, where choice samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest and best style, and at the lowest living price. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior clothing can be bought ready-made. ☞ A trial is earnestly solicited. B. O. OESCHGER.
Ebensburg, May 23, 1879.-tf.

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, 1879.-1y.*

J. C. McGINLEY'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.

PATENTS!
LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.
PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 181 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3 14.-11m.]

Advertisement of 4 lines inserted 1 week in 350 newspapers for $10. Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.

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.

EBENSB'G WOOLEN FACTORY.
COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.
THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Jones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in operation forthwith for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding, Dyeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, 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,
ED. JAMES.
Ebensburg, May 2, 1879.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1 21,'76.-tf.]

The Practice of Fall Ploughing.

Intelligent cultivators very generally agree that fall ploughing is of the utmost service to the soil. Many consider it equal to a dressing of manure, inasmuch as it places the ground in condition to assimilate all the fertilizing properties of mineral and atmospheric plant food. Soluble matters which have leached down too far for the feeders to reach, are also brought to the surface by turning over of land. Weeds, grass and the stubbles of gathered crops are covered in the soil, where they will undergo decomposition and be in the right place for the rootlets to feed upon when the crops start.

Disintegration is one of the great secrets of the beneficial effects from fall ploughing. Its action is both mechanical and chemical. Land when broken by the plough holds a better percentage of water. It freezes when in this wet state; then it thaws and the disintegration is complete. All moisture received on the surface filters through the pulverized earth evenly and in consequence the manurial properties in the water reach every particle of the soil and are retained.

Another advantage of ploughing is the much greater surface of the soil exposed. Compact ground presents but one surface to the air, while that which is well broken exposes nearly every side of every particle of soil as deep as the tilth goes. The tilth is also deepened, and clay sub-soil thrown on top becomes subjected to atmospheric actions which prepare it for any solvents that may be applied.

The unearthing of pestilent insects from their comfortable hiding place in the fall and exposing them to the weather is one of the incalculable benefits arising from fall ploughing. The turning under of cackle burrs, ox eye daisy, foxtail and other noxious weeds with the stubble of the grain field before their seeds mature is still another benefit, as these growths are destroyed and forced to serve the land they previously burdened by enriching it.

Farmers who are constantly complaining that plowing under certain weeds only tends to a more luxurious growth are reminded that weeds which are propagated by seed should be turned under before the seed ripens. If the process is delayed a foul crop of weed seed is planted instead of destroyed. Cultivators who understand the good effect of fall ploughing, some of which, by the way, is best accomplished during the summer, will soon set the plows moving, if they are not already started, on lands designed for winter grain, fall seeding and for corn next spring.—*New York World.*

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.—Turpentine will remove ink from white wood-work.

New iron should be gradually heated at first. After it has become used to the heat it is not likely to crack.

To clean woolen cloth, take equal parts of spirits of hartshorn and ether. Ox-gall mixed with it makes it better.

It is not well to clean brass articles with vinegar. It makes them very clean at first, but they soon spot and tarnish.

A good way to clean zinc is to rub it with a piece of cotton cloth dipped in kerosene. Afterward rub with a dry cotton cloth, and it will be as bright as when new.

We have found, says the *Rural New Yorker*, that our clothespins were rendered more flexible and durable by boiling in clean water from five to ten minutes every two weeks. They should be dried quickly and kept in strong bags, free from dust. The lines are likewise boiled every month.

To clean bottles, cut a new potato into small pieces and put them in the bottle along with a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of water. Shake all well together in the bottle till every mark is removed, and rinse with clear water. This, says an exchange, will remove green marks of vegetation or other discolorations. Hard crusted bottles may be cleaned off by rinsing with water and small shot.

A clear, dry day should be chosen to wash muslin dresses, and several can be done at once. While the dress dries make the starch. If the muslin is colored use cold starch; if white, make it as for shirt bosoms, stirring it about with a wax candle. Dip the dress into it and hang it to dry. When dry, rinse it quickly but thoroughly in clear water. Hang it out to dry again. Sprinkle and roll it tightly in a towel. Iron with very hot irons, but not so hot as to scorch. Hot irons keep the stiffness in the muslin.

SALT, SULPHUR AND CHARCOAL FOR PIGS.—We have observed that when pigs are fed a great deal of hearty food, they are fond of salt and charcoal. Pigs are often affected with indigestion, and the salt and charcoal are good remedies. We cannot well mix these things with their food in the right proportion, and, moreover, it would not be best to attempt to force a pig to eat them unless it wanted to, or else its appetite might be destroyed and harm come from the experiment; but by mixing the salt and charcoal together, and putting them in a box accessible to the pigs, they will eat no more than they require. There is no danger in putting either salt, charcoal, or sulphur, where the pigs can get them, but to mix them in their food might injure them, especially if one of them should possess a voracious appetite. Hogs will eat a considerable quantity of sulphur, and it is exceedingly healthful to them as a purifier of the blood, and to help them to get rid of the vermin which infest their bodies inside and out. We want the pigs we are going to eat to have plenty of sulphur, at least all they will take. Their flesh makes better food.—*Rural New Yorker.*

RELIEF FOR BURNING FEET.—To relieve burning feet first discard tight boots; then take one pint bran and one ounce bicarbonate of soda; put in a foot bath; add one gallon of hot water; when cool enough, soak your feet in this mixture for about fifteen minutes. The relief is instantaneous. This must be repeated once a day for a week, or perhaps more. The bran and bicarbonate should be made fresh after a week's use. Bicarbonate of soda can be purchased for a small price per pound from wholesale druggists. The burning sensation is produced by the pores of the skin being closed, so that the feet do not perspire.