AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL WALKER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO FARMERS—AGRICULTURISTS REQUESTED TO PREPARE FOR THE COMING CENSUS.

General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, with a view to securing greater accuracy and uniformity in the agricultural statistics for the tenth census, has just issued a circular setting forth the aims and wishes of the bureau with regard to the method of arranging such statistics.

THE PERIOD INCLUDED BY THE REPORT.

The agricultural schedule annexed to the act of 1850, which is also made a part of the act of March 3, 1879 providing for the tenth census, requires a report of the chief productions of agriculture "during the year ending June 1." There is, however, no distinct agricultural year which ends on the first of June, and there is reason to believe that the statistics of agriculture from 1850 to 1870 in regard to many of the principal products embraced portions of two different crops, inasmuch as the enumeration was protracted through three, four and even five months. By the act approved March 3, 1879, it is provided that the tenth census shall be taken and completed during the month of June, 1880. This provision greatly reduces the liability to error which has been noted.

WHAT BELONGS TO 1879 AND WHAT TO 1880.

As the enumeration will begin on the 1st of June and close on or before the 30th, all the crops which are gathered once a year will fall pretty clearly on one side or the other of the dividing line. Thus the cotton crop reported in the census will be that year, while the wool clip or "wool crop" will be that of the year 1880, except in portions of California and Texas, where both a fall and a spring clip are secured. For certain agricultural products, however, there is no harvest in the usual sense of the term, but the product is gathered week by week or day by day, as it matures. Milk, butter, cheese and meat belong to this class. In view of the requirements of the law and the great importance of accurate statistical information relative to agriculture, it is deemed highly desirable that farmers should prepare themselves in advance to give information with promptness and accuracy. All persons engaged in agriculture are desired to make notes from time to time of the quantities and value of their several crops gathered, and the number of acres of land planted in order that the statements, when made to the enumerator, may be of the highest possible value.

SIMPLIFYING MATTERS.

To remove any doubt which may arise concerning the crops to be returned in the census, the following statement will show those specifically mentioned in agricultural schedule, arranged accordingly as they fall into the calendar year 1879, or that of 1880, or are to be returned for the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and closing May 31 1880.

CEREAL CROPS.

Of the crop of the calendar year of 1879: Wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, peas and beans, orchards, vineyards small fruit, hay, clover seed, grass seed, hops, hemp, flax, flax seed, sugar cane and sorghum—acres and quantities, lives—number of hives, pounds of honey and wax.

OTHER PRODUCTIONS

Of the crop of the calendar year 1880: Wool—number of fleeces and pounds; maple molasses—gallons. Of the yield of twelve months, ending May 31st: Butter, cheese and milk sold—quantity animals slaughtered—value; market gardens—acres and values; forest products and home manufactures—value. It is believed that by calling the attention of those interested to the subject the effort of the bureau will be greatly facilitated.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—Farmers should make a note of the fact, that during the taking of the next census, agriculturists will be required to furnish a statement of crops for the year 1879, giving acreage, quantity of products, and value of dollars. In order to furnish the necessary data, it will be necessary for them to make a memorandum of the following crops, or of such as may have been under cultivation; Wheat, corn rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, orchards, vineyards, small fruits, hay, clover seed, grass seed, hops, hemp, flax seed, bees, sugar cane, and sorghum. For 1880, wool, with number of pounds and fleece; maple sugar, pounds and maple syrup in gallons. Yield of dairy from June 1st, 1879, to May 1st, 1880, butter and cheese in pounds, gallons of milk sold, and value of animals slaughtered; also for same period, market gardens, acres and value of home manufactures. By having these statistics prepared, farmers will save themselves and the census enumerators a good deal of time and extra labor.

The following compound is claimed to render wood incombustible without affecting its natural color: Sulphate of zinc, 55 pounds; American potash, 22 pounds; American alum, 44 pounds; oxide of manganese, 22 pounds; sulphuric acid of 60 degrees strength, 22 pounds; and water 55 pounds. The solids are first placed in an iron vessel containing the water at a temperature of 55 degrees centigrade, and when they are dissolved the sulphuric acid is added, in small quantities at a time, until the whole is saturated. The wood is then laid with foil on lack space between each piece, on iron gratings in a suitable apparatus, into which the mixture is pumped until all the spaces are filled. Heat is applied and the wood is boiled in the mixture for about three hours, when it is taken out and dried for use in the open air. After this treatment, it is said, wood resists very intense heat, its surface only being charred slowly, while its fibre remains intact.

HAY FOR HOGS.—But few men, says the Nebraska *Farmer*, are aware of the fact that hay is very beneficial to hogs, but it is true, nevertheless. Hogs need rough food as well as horses, cattle or the human race. To prepare it you should have a cutting box (or hay cutter), and the greener the hay the better. Cut the hay very short and mix with bran, shorts or middlings, and feed as other food. Hogs soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill another slop food, is highly relished by them. In winter, use for the hogs the same hay you feed to your horses, and you will find that, while it saves bran, shorts or other food, it puts on flesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them.

KEEPING THE HEAD CLEAN.—Many persons find speedy relief for nervous headache by washing the hair thoroughly in weak soda water. I have known severe cases almost wholly cured in ten minutes by this simple remedy. A friend finds it the greatest relief in cases of "rheumatic" the cold symptoms entirely leaving the eyes and nose after one thorough washing for the hair. The hair should be thoroughly dried afterward, and avoid draughts of air for a little while.

THE LAUNDRY.—A tablespoonful of black pepper put into the first water in which gray and half linens are washed will keep them from spotting. There is no objection to it, and it softens the water like soda.

Y Y OO U UNN N GGG A MM MMEEEERRRR II CC A
Y Y O O U UNN NG G AA MM MME R RII C C AA
Y Y O OU UNN NG A A M M M ME R RII C A A
YY O OU UN N NG AAA M MM MEE RRRR IIC AAA
Y O OU UN N NG A A M M ME R RII C A A
Y OO UUN NN G GG A A M M ME R RII C C A A
Y OO UU N NN GGG A A M M MEEEER RII CC A A

STILL LEADS THE VAN!

THE GOLDEN BUBBLE BURSTS,

BUT THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON AT THE

Young America Clothing House

Is still a booming, bringing Relentless Slaughter to High Prices and Glad Tidings to all the People! Meantime Hundreds of Men, Women and Children continue to carry away armsful of Goods as the result of Fearful Financial Failures.

READ THE NEW PRICE LIST

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

—AT THE—

BIG "BOSS" CLOTHING HOUSE

OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA!

WE SNATCHED THESE

GOODS AT PRICES SO LOW

that we can sell you anything you want in the line of Clothing at figures no one has ever dreamed of.

THE PEOPLE ARE WILD!

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING!

A TERRIBLE PANIC FROM THE VERY START!

Customers will please call early in the morning to make their purchases, as we find it necessary in the afternoon to employ a police force to keep the surging mass of humanity in circulation.

FOLLOWING WE GIVE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE OFFER TO CASH BUYERS:

A Man's Good Working Suit for ..... that others sell for $3.50.	$ 2.75	A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for ..... that others sell for $12.00.	$10.00
A Man's Good Warm Suit for ..... that others sell for $6.00.	4.00	A Man's Good Warm Coat for ..... that others sell for $2.25.	1.50
A Man's Good Warm Suit for ..... that others sell for $7.00.	5.00	A Man's Good Working Pants for ..... that others sell for 21.00.	75c.
A Man's Good Business Suit for ..... that others sell for $9.00.	7.00	A Man's Good Dress Shirt for ..... that others sell for 50c.	50c.
A Man's Extra Good Business Suits for ..... that others sell for $11.50.	9.00	A Man's Good Hat for ..... that others sell for 75c.	38c.
A Man's Good Dress Suit for ..... that others sell for $15.00.	12.00	A Boy's Good Hat for ..... that others sell for 50c.	25c.
A Man's Extra Good Dress Suit for ..... that others sell for $22.00.	18.00	A Child's Suit, from 5 to 9 years, (the child, not the suit,) for ..... that others sell for $3.25.	2.25
A Man's Good Overcoat for ..... that others sell for $3.50.	2.50	A Boy's Good Suit, from 9 to 12 years, (the boy, not the suit,) for ..... that others sell for $4.50.	3.00
A Man's Good Overcoat for ..... that others sell for $7.50.	5.00	A Man's Suit of Underclothing for ..... that others sell for 75c.	40c.
A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for ..... that others sell for $11.50.	8.00		

DON'T INVEST YOUR MONEY IN CLOTHING

Before you examine the above priced Goods at the

Young America Clothing House,

Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,

Sept. 26, 1879.-7m. ALTOONA, PA.

Observe This!---Preserve This!

No Agents Employed. Bought Direct from Headquarters. Saved Commission.

THE CRY ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IS THAT GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND THAT they cannot now be bought for enough to be sold at the same prices as last year; but if you will only call at **Chas. Simon's New Clothing Depot, Altoona, Pa.**, it will be made manifest to you that wearing apparel at least can be sold much cheaper than ever before, as the following figures will clearly demonstrate:

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Overcoats, heavy, at	$ 2.87	Men's Suits, for business wear, at	5.85
Men's Overcoats, fine, at	3.85	Men's Suits, fine dress, at	5.95
Men's Overcoats, camelhair, at	4.75	Men's Suits, fine fine dress, at	6.85
Men's Overcoats, heavy camelhair, at	5.50	Men's Suits, very fine, at	$6.85 and $7.50
Men's Overcoats, heavy beaver, at	5.75	Men's Suits, the very finest, at $7.85, $8.85 and $9.00	
Men's Overcoats, fine beaver, at	6.50	Men's Heavy Pants, at	$1.50, $2.00 and 2.50
Men's Ulsters, heavy and serviceable, at	5.85	Elastic Suits, the cheapest and finest assortment in the city.	
Men's Ulsters, finer and better, at	6.50	Boys' Clothing, in all instances and prices, and guaranteed to be cheaper than the cheapest in the city.	
Men's Ulsters, extra fine and best, at	7.50		
Men's Suits, wear but not hobby, at	5.25		

PANTALOON DEPARTMENT.

Men's heavy Jean Pantaloons, at	75c. and 90c.	Men's Pantaloons, various styles, from $3.50 to 4.75	
Men's better Pantaloons, at	$1.25	A fine assortment of Spring Bottom Pantaloons, in prices ranging from $1.50 to $4.75.	
Men's Dress Pantaloons, at	1.75	Vests from 20c. up.	
Men's Black Doeskin Pantaloons, at	2.25	THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PANTALOONS IN THE CITY.	
Men's fine Dress Pantaloons, at	2.75		
Men's Cassimere Pantaloons, at	2.75		

HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT.—Wool Hats at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25; Stiff Wool Hats, latest styles, at 50c., 65c., 85c., $1.00 and $1.25; Fur Hats at 50c., 95c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50; Stiff Fur Hats at $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00; Boys' and Youths' Hats from 21c. to $1.75; Caps for fall and winter wear, all styles and sizes, at 25c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS IN THE CITY.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.—Good Colored Dress Shirts at 50c.; Better Shirts at 50c.; Finer Shirts at 75c.; White Shirts at 50c., 63c., 75c., 87c. and 1.00; Very Good White Shirts at $1.00; Best White Shirts at $1.50; Unlaundried Shirts at 25c., 37c. and 50c.; Undershirts and Drawers at 25c., 40c., 50c. and 75c. each; Red Flannel Shirts at 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 each; Men's Cotton Hose, 3c., 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. and 25c.; Wool Hose, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 38c.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Trunks and Valises in the City.

☞ Persons in city and country wishing to test the truth of the above assertions in relation to our goods and prices are respectfully invited to call at

Charles Simon's New Clothing Depot,

In Dr. Christy's Building, to rear of P. R. R. Passenger Depot.

Corner 11th Avenue and 13th Street, - - 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.

GEO. W. YEAGER,

—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—

HEATING and COOKING STOVES

—AND MANUFACTURER OF—

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

☞ CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.-1y.]

J. A. MAHER, Lilly, Pa.,

CASH DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Notions,

AND ALL OTHER KIND OF

STAPLE GOODS

usually kept in a first class country store.

Everything Sold as CHEAP FOR CASH

as at any other establishment in or out of the county, and country produce taken to exchange for merchandise at cash prices. The patronage of everybody wishing to get full value for their money is earnestly and respectfully collicited.

J. A. MAHER.

Lilly, Cambria Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1879.-tf.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,

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.

DR. M. J. BUCK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ALTOONA, PA.

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. [4-10-tf.]

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Julian street, and nearly opposite the Rose House. Consultation in both German and English. Night calls should be made at the office. [8-8,'77.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-31,'78.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

☞ Office and residence adjoining Post-Office, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. [4-4,'79.-1y.]

Ice Waggee Comee Nextee.

A short time ago the hub of the universe was visited by a terrible thunderstorm, accompanied by a well developed sample of a Kansas tornado. Many lives were lost among the shipping along the Massachusetts coast, and especially in Boston harbor. The damage to glass in the city of Boston was very heavy. The next day after the storm one firm on Canal street reported the sale of 2,000 panes of window glass. The whole performance was without a precedent in the oldest native. The startling appearance of the sky previous to the bursting of the shower warned travelers and pedestrians to seek cover. Among the many careless ones caught in the storm was George B., a young reporter of the Boston *Telephone*. He was caught by the shower on Hanover street and stepped into a doorway to wait until the heaviest was over. George had company in the doorway. There were two Chinese washee washees from Howard street and several less aquerious looking individuals, each and all of whom it would be safe to say, had not for a long time back had any close relations with a laundry. The rain fell in torrents, and soon great hailstones struck the sidewalk and rebounded a few feet in the air. Rushing out in the rain the enthusiastic reporter got several specimens, drew a tape line from his pocket, measured them carefully and recorded the exact figures in his memorandum. Repeating this operation several times he attracted the attention of some young clerks in the office up stairs who broke large chunks of ice from the block in the ice cooler, and threw them out to the reporter, who measured them carefully and recorded the result. Every one in the doorway was struck with the size of the hailstones, and the Chinamen were exhibiting eyes of an unusual roundness and prominence. One of the chaps in the office accidently dropped the balance of the block of ice from which the monster hailstons had been chipped, and it came down on the sidewalk with an immense crash. It must have weighed all of twenty pounds, and spattered the water right and left. Just at this instant came that awful crash of thunder that startled every one that heard it, and of which the papers spoke next day. This was too much for John Chinaman. They both ran yelling up the street, in the driving rain, the last one saying as they cleared the doorway: "Whoopee up, lhelle! Icee waggee comee nextee. Good-bye, John."

LIVE TOADS IN TREES AND STONES.—A large toad was found a few years ago in an old apple tree at Wonham Manor; it came to light when the tree was blown down. The Memoires of the French Academie des Sciences contain a description of a living toad found in a heart of an old elm tree. Near Nantes, when an old oak was cleft open, a toad was found in the very heartwood, although no crevice or other channel of entrance could be detected. There were about ninety rings in the trunk of this oak, leading to the inference (according to one theory) that the animal must have been in his prison house ninety years. Mr. Jesse, in reference to the frog found in the trunk of a mulberry tree, expressed a belief that the annual rings had been gradually but surely inclosing the reptile. Toads in clay have been more frequently met with than in trees; sometimes a whole family have been thus ferreted out at once. In 1856 a toad was found at a considerable depth at Benthall, near Brosley, Shropshire. Mr. Bathurst earthenware manufacturer at Benthall, ascertained that the creature was met with about six feet beneath the surface, in a layer of tough clay customarily used for making coarse brownware. Above this layer in successive strata, were ferruginous coal of poor quality, clay, a loam of clay and gravel, and meadow-turf at the top. The toad was found filling a cavity as wax does a seal. A minute examination of the superincumbent strata failed to detect any fissure through which the animal could have entered. The light of day seemed at first to distress it but this it soon became accustomed to; the eyes were brilliant, the skin moist, the mouth quite closed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CONSUMPTION CONQUERED AT LAST.—There seem to be grounds at last for hoping that a really effective curative agent against consumption in all its forms has been found. Profes-or Klebs, of Munich, some time ago called attention to the large number of internal diseases known to be caused by infection classing among them tubercular diseases. Dr. Max Schneller, Griefswald, being interested in the subject, tried several experiments, and having produced tuberculosis in two groups of rabbits subjected one group to the ordinary treatment and put the other for several hours daily "in a box filled with vapors of a solution of what the Germans call 'benzoesaures Natron.'" The former group, died the latter recovered perfect health. Professor Kokitansky has since tried making his consumptives at Innsbruck inhale similar vapors daily. The results are said to have "far surpassed his hopes," and high medical authorities are of opinion that at last a real advance has been made towards solving one of the most important and difficult of modern medical problems.—*New York World.*

A FRONTIER ROMANCE.—A story comes from the scene of the Ute troubles which illustrates the romance of frontier life and which is of interest in Washington because the parties are well known. At Camp Douglass, on the morning when the order came for four companies of the 14th Infantry to go to the front, the impression was that the campaign would last all winter and would thus interfere with the marriage of Lieutenant R. T. Yeatman, of Company I, and Miss Louise Mulhall, sister of Lieutenant Mulhall, which had been arranged for Christmas. The order was received at 9 a. m. There was a hasty conference of the principals in the case, and it was decided to have the ceremony performed immediately. Accordingly the Chaplain was summoned and at 10 o'clock they were married. At 11 o'clock the company started for the Indian reservation. Lieutenant Yeatman is a nephew of Admiral Ammen. Miss Mulhall lived at Washington with her brother and mother about two years ago, until the spring of 1878, when Lieutenant Mulhall was ordered West.

THERE has long been a tradition at Oxford, Mich., that many years ago Mr. Daniel H. Hanes witnessed a terrible combat between an Indian and an elk in the water of Sooy Lake, near Oxford. The Indian was victorious, and Mr. H. helped him out of the lake, while the antlered champion sank beneath the waves. A few days ago Mr. Thurlow Pierce, while rowing across the lake, saw something on the bottom which excited his curiosity, and he therefore fished out what proved to be the skull and magnificent antlers of an elk. The horns are 4½ feet long and 3 feet 4 inches spread, inside measurements, with branches 20 inches long. The only marks upon them are the plain print of a tomahawk blow, and all the circumstances indicate that the original owner of the frontlet was the elk the Indian above alluded to had his fight with.

CURE FOR FOUL BREATH.—Three hours after breakfast take a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Chlorate of potassa, two drachms; sweetened water, four ounces; wash the mouth occasionally with a similar mixture, and the breath will be as sweet as an infant's of two months.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A San Antonia letter says:

There is a man in town who has a singular story to tell, but which he is able to substantiate fully, and which is believed by all who have heard it. He lives on the headwaters of the Nueces river. About 18 months ago he discovered an opening of a cave near the top of a mountain. Upon closer examination he discovered a well-defined road, that had evidently been cut out by the hand of man, extending from the foot of the mountain to the mouth of the cave. He thought that there must be something worth hunting for in the cave, either treasure buried by the Spaniards, or possibly that he might discover some abandoned silver mine. So he went to work clearing out the debris. He kept his own counsel, and has worked steadily clearing out the cave for the last eighteen months, until he was compelled to stop by bleeding at the lungs. He was very successful in not discovering any old iron boxes filled with old Spanish doubloons, and, what was very singular, he did not find any rich silver ore; for it is now-a-days almost impossible for a man to dig a well or turn over a rock without finding something that will average at the least 250 ounces to the ton. The indefatigable explorer cleared out the cave for the distance of 100 feet, and discovered ancient mason work, where the roof had been arched. Among the rubbish he also found a small tablet of some unknown substance resembling ivory, covered with hieroglyphics. One of them resembled a ladder. It was thought that the signs were Masonic, but, after close examination by several well-posted Masons, nothing of the kind could be detected. The explorer says that the ruins of an old edifice of some kind are in the immediate vicinity, and also two other caves, with paths leading up to them, are to be seen on neighboring hills. It is not unlikely that if these caves are explored, they will prove to be mines abandoned by the Spaniards, although some think they are the relics of some prehistoric race that has moved away.

A MOST USEFUL ACID.—The *Chemical Journal* says:

The beneficial effects of salicylic acid as a medicine have been much discussed in the medical journals since 1875, when the acid was first administered as a remedy for rheumatism. Its antiseptic properties render it useful in eruptive diseases, in diphtheria; and it has the further advantage, when properly made, of being colorless and tasteless. It kills bacteria and other animalculas, and destroys the unpleasant odor of wounds. Professor Kolbe, of Leipzig, in his many experiments with acid, found that rain or river water containing one-twenty-thousandth of a gain thereof would keep sweet in a warm room four weeks or more, while similar water not so treated soon became unpleasant to the taste. This was confirmed by an experiment on a large scale; water charged with one gramme of salicylic acid to twenty litres was placed on shipboard for a year's voyage, and was found sweet and free from organic matter when at the end the casks were opened. Milk treated with the acid remains sweet more than a day longer than without it. Eggs, after a bath of the acidified water, keep sweet for months in a dry place, and meat sprinkled with the powdered acid and packed in a jar acquires no unpleasant odor. Wine may be kept from turning sour by the use of the acid; brewers find it useful in some of their processes; and its property of preventing putrefaction is turned to account in the making of glue and other manufactures.

A MATHEMATICAL CURIOSITY.—Mr. Joseph Jamerson, of this city, says the Columbus, Ohio, *State Journal*, has had the leisure and ingenuity to study out the following peculiar arrangement of figures:

The year 1881 will be a mathematical curiosity. From left to right and from right to left it reads the same; 18 divided by 2 gives 9 as the quotient; 81 divided by 9 and 9 is the quotient. If 1881 is divided by 209, 9 is the quotient; if divided by 9, the quotient contains 209; if multiplied by 9, the product contains 2 9's. One and eight are nine, eight and one are nine. If the 18 be placed under the 81 and added, the sum is 99. If the figures be added thus, 1, 8, 8, 1, it will give 18. Reading from left to right is 18, and reading from right to left is 81; and 18 is two-ninths of 81. By adding, dividing and multiplying, nineteen 9's are produced, being one 9 for each year required to complete century.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Nov. 19, 1879.-1y.

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 Properties

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

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

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.

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, 1879.-tf.

PIANOS and ORGANS!

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN PENN'A.

Having recently accepted the General Agency for Central Pennsylvania (in addition to our old territory), with headquarters and

LARGE STORE ROOM AT 1404 ELEVENTH AVE., ALTOONA,

IN CHARGE OF MR. GEORGE W. GOOD,

And being desirous of extending our already immense sales of the most celebrated and most desirable

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Ever introduced to a music-loving public, we respectfully invite all who are desirous of purchasing a

First-Class Instrument

OF EITHER KIND TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE SELL NO PIANO OR ORGAN

THAT WE CANNOT FULLY WARRANT, AND BEING THE

Largest Dealers in the State

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Our House was established in 1831 in Pittsburgh, where we will continue at No. 79 Fifth Avenue.

Instruments Sold on Small Monthly Payments.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PIANOS { Haines Brothers. WEBER. NEWTON & CO.

ORGANS { PALACE. STERLING. Mason & Hamlin.

GEO. W. GOOD,

1404 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,

79 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [6-27.] [1m.]

THE LATEST NEWS AND BEST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IN GREAT PROFUSION AT

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

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

Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of $2 each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store room and the erection of an additional warehouse, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. This being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest price in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious warehouse for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful that I may merit a share of the same in future, I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1879.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

Ever displayed in Altoona is now ready for inspection in unsurpassable elegance and unequalled variety at

GODFREY WOLF'S

POPULAR PIONEER

FASHION EMPORIUM!

AS TO QUALITY, NEATNESS, DURABILITY AND FIT, THE

ROCHESTER MAKE OF CLOTHING

Is really the best in the market, while in stock and prices we defy competition.

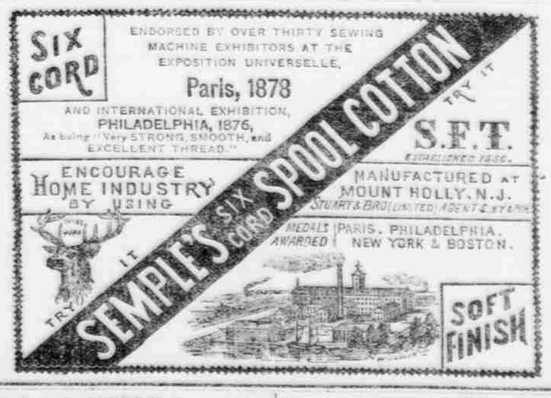
NO HOUSE IN BLAIR COUNTY CAN COMPARE WITH OUR'S.

So don't fail before investing in a new suit to call and inspect the goods at

GODFREY WOLF'S UNRIVALLED CLOTHING BAZAAR,

Twelfth Street, Next Door to the Postoffice, Altoona, Pa.

October 3, 1879.-tf. G. WOLF, Proprietor.



DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, having located in the office and residence owned and recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at lowest prices. ☞ A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. ☞ Anæsthetics carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [5-30,'79.-tf.]

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

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, 1878.-tf.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents! Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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.*

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.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21,'78.-tf.]

A WOMAN'S ADVENTURE.

THE THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A NEW YORK LADY IN A COAL MINE.

If it were possible to turn gray from terror, the hair of Miss Floyd Jones, of New York, should be as white as snow in consequence of an awful adventure which she passed through at the Bingham colliery of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, in Scranton, Pa. She is visiting the family of W. W. Scranton, general manager of the rod company, and expressed a desire to visit the mines for the purpose of witnessing the interesting and perilous process of mining and preparing anthracite for use. Accordingly Mr. Scranton, acting as her escort, took along Mine Superintendent Reese G. Brooks as an extra precaution against venturing into danger. After inspecting the mine and seeing the men at work the trio, guided by their flickering lamps returned along the subterranean halls to the foot of the shaft for the purpose of making the ascension. Superintendent Brooks signalled to the engineer overhead, Albert Rockelly, and told him the party wanted to be hoisted directly to the tower of the breaker which rises 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft and is 450 feet from the bottom, where they were standing at the time. The object of ascending to the tower, was to make an examination of the screen rooms, rollers and other departments where the work of breaking and cleaning coal was going on. The engineer answered down through the tube, "All right," and the trio, taking their places on the platform of the carriage, were hoisted swiftly up out of the mine into the shaft of the tower.

Upon the carriage approaching the sheave-wheel, Engineer Rockelly lost control of his engine, and the party were hurled against the heavy timbers of the roof, snapping the wire hoisting rope asunder with the visitors over an abyss 150 feet deep. It was a moment of awful fear. They expected to be dashed to the bottom. They felt the carriage slip sharply down a few inches; then came a sudden jolt, a halt, and they were standing still. The safety catches which are generally more ornamental than useful, sprang to their places and held the carriage there. Even then the situation was painfully perilous. The slightest movement might cause the catches to slip again, and everybody seemed afraid to breathe. The position in which the halt was made was yet within easy access of any landing, and the party was forced to remain there until the workmen came with ladders to their relief. This took but a very few minutes, yet it seemed an eternity, and it was with feelings of deep and heartfelt thankfulness that they touched a firm landing once more. The only bodily injuries inflicted by the shock were a slight cut which Miss Jones sustained on the side of the head when the rope broke, letting a bolt descend from the top of the carriage, where it was attached, and the bruising of her shoulder in contact with the post. They are in no way serious.

A STORY OF TWO MEN.—The Bedford (Conn.) correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes:

"The careers of two men in one of our cities afford subject for thought, whether the moral deduced. Not twenty years ago one of them was a poor boy, the son of a clergyman in Connecticut was first. He—Settled in a beautiful city with a population of 40,000, young, handsome and talented, he easily ingratiated into one of the oldest and wealthiest families of the town, and seemed bright before him. Trouble I hear of him as staggering through the region of a rural town, with a heirless fortune and a character tainted with crime. The tide turned very fast with him, for while his progress was upward for awhile so far as promotion in larger and larger cities is concerned, yet his degradation has of late years been no less rapid. Not that he is altogether to blame for the mischances that have befallen him, for there have been some domestic misfortunes, and there were some unfortunate influences in some of the churches over which he has been stationed in the past. Yet a stronger man would have overcome the se, and the fact remains true that he is a brilliant writer and able clergyman, and gone all to wreck for lack of moral principle.

"To the same city, some thirty years ago came a young physician, who, scrambling upon the town, dined there, took the boots of things and started up in business without a single acquaintance, save a doctor, who told him he was 'a fool to stay there.' 'We shall see,' was the reply. The first Sunday of his stay he went to church, and on his return said to his landlady: 'I saw my wife at church today.'