A POSTAL REVOLUTION.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS IN THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDFATHERS.

There is in the possession of Mr. W. S. Davis, chief of the blank division of the postoffice department a copy of "Regulations to be observed by the deputy postmasters in the United States" issued June 30, 1790, by Thomas Pickering, postmaster general, and, although bearing no date, evidently printed in the year 1793. The regulations are preceded by the act of "May the 8th, 1874, "To establish the postoffice and post roads within the United States." This act provides for a main stem "extending from the Eastern to the Southern extremity of the United States." The route is from Passamaquoddy, in the district of Maine, to St. Mary's, in Georgia, via Portland, Boston, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, Baltimore, City of Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbus, South Carolina, Savannah, and intermediate offices. On this main stem there were ninety-nine postoffices, including twenty-nine which the book explains "are not now postoffices, but it is expected that postoffices will be established there by the 1st of next October," and three that are "set down as making the route of the mail, because from their situation and circumstances they may hereafter become post-towns, though not intended for such at present. These towns are Bristol and Noblebor-ough, in the district of Maine, and Lynn, in Massachusetts. A note explains that "No postoffice is yet established at the city of Washington, and it is uncertain when one shall be established there." The number of actual offices on the trunk line was consequently but sixty-six then in operation, the twenty-nine to be added in October comprising eighteen to be added by the extension of the service from Wiscasset eastward to Passamaquoddy and three by a Southern extension from Savannah to St. Mary's and eight new intermediate offices in Virginia, North and South Carolina. The whole length of the service is given as follows:

	Miles.
Main post-roads	1,733
Cross post-roads	10,390
Total	12,123
Deduct part of some roads comprehended in others	139
Total	11,984

In addition to the sixty-six offices in operation there were 216 in actual operation, and 84 "expected to be established by the 1st of October." There were also 40 places in set down "because of their situation and circumstances. They may hereafter become post-towns though not intended for such at present." Making a total of actual, prospective, and possible postoffices of 400, including the present national capital, then among the prospective offices. Among the offices to be established by October were Penobscot, Frankfort, Belfast, Thomaston, and Waldeborough, Me.; Keen and Haverill, N. H.; Andover, Pittsfield, and Dedham Mass.; Canandaigua, N. Y.; Norristown, Pa.; Wheeling, Va.; Marietta and Gallipolis, in the northwestern territory; Lexington, Harrodsburg, Bardstown and Louisville; (Washington, Danville, and Frankfort had already been established); Cumberland, Md., and Lynchburg, Va.

One of the cross-road routes is from Fredericktown Md., to Peters' tavern; Montgomery court-house to "Georgetown on the Potowmack"—forty-two miles. Peters' tavern is designated as one that may become a postoffice, but not intended as such, and Montgomery court-house to be opened in the following October.

In the whole section north of the Ohio river then known as the Northwestern territory, there were no postoffices, but Fort Washington, Marrietta, Bei Pre and Gallipolis were put down among the offices expected to be established by the 1st of the following October.

Among the foot-notes is the following:

NOTE.—The mail is now passing weekly from Pittsburg to Wheeling by land, then by the Ohio to Limestone in Kentucky, and hence by land to Fort Washington in the Northwestern territory, crossing the river Ohio over against Fort Washington. The mail from Abingdon through the wilderness to Danville in Kentucky is therefore now to be dropped. But as the Ohio may be impassable in winter, and it may then be necessary to resume the route through the wilderness, it is here subjoined.

This route is from Abingdon via Hawkins court-house, Freestone gap, Cumberland mountain, Cumberland river, and Cross Orchard to Danville, two hundred and fifty miles.

Norfolk, Hampton, and Yorktown are included in a brace (—•—), with a note that the mail is to go to one or the other, just as the boat carrying it happens to be destined.

The regulations make but an insignificant appearance compared with the present imposing code of the department—twenty-nine sections covering the whole ground. Some of them read very curiously at this date—for instance:

27. Complaints of the failure of newspapers have been so frequent it seems necessary to take some precautions for their security. The papers are commonly so wet when packed and the covers so light that the bundles get broken, the papers worn and defaced, and the names of the persons and offices addressed are rendered illegible. To remedy these mischiefs the printers are desired to dry their papers, at least to a certain degree. * * * Without this degree of careful drying and packing of newspapers the printers are not to depend on their reaching their subscribers and others for whom they are destined. * * * The number of papers in a bundle must be marked on the wrapper, and those for printers and subscribers distinguished by the letters P. and S. * * *

28. No provision is made in any of the forms for magazines and pamphlets. It is probable very few will be sent by mail. When any appear they may be especially entered with their postage at the rate fixed in the twenty-second section of the law.

Section 22 of the law provided that where the mode of conveyance and the size of the mail will admit it, magazines and pamphlets may be transported in the mail at one cent per sheet for conveyance any distance not exceeding fifty miles, one and a half cents for every fifty miles, and less than one hundred miles, and two cents for any greater distance, a separate account of the same to be kept, and the postmaster to receive one half the receipts.

The rates of postage fixed by the ninth section were, for distance less than thirty miles, 6 cents; 60 miles, 8 cents; 200 miles 10 cents; 150 miles, 12½ cents 200 miles, 15 cents; 250 miles, 17 cents; 350 miles, 20 cents; 450 miles, 22 cents; over 450 miles, 26 cents; double and triple rates and for every packet weighing one ounce four single rates, and in that proportion for any greater weight.

The postmaster general's salary was fixed at $2,400 per annum; he was allowed one assistant at $1,200 per annum, and four clerks, whose compensation should be regulated in such a manner as not to exceed $700 per annum to each, to be paid quarterly out of the revenues of the possoffice.

The modest regulations of 1794, which also embraced the postal laws, have now extended to a volume of over 400 pages. The 400 postoffices, actual and prospective, have increased over a hundred-fold and the less than 12,000 miles of service to considerably over 300,000 miles. The old stages—sack and sailing craft have given way to the railway cars and steam boat, and the monthly, semi-monthly, and weekly mails to daily and in some cases hourly mails—and all this within the age of an individual. With such changes in the immediate past, he would be a rash man who would prefer the possibilities of the next eighty-five years.

Washington Republican.

Hens may be kept from measles, trichinosis, etc., by mixing a handful of good wood ashes with their food twice a week.

WE ARE STILL ON DECK!

AND PROPOSE TO REMAIN THERE!

A Perfect Tornado in Low Prices.

To the numerous readers of the Freeman

V. S. BARKER & BROTHER

Send greeting, and as a matter of interest to all buyers invite attention to the special inducements below:

Men's Department.

We have the largest and most complete assortment of **BOOTS** ever seen in this or any other country town, comprising all qualities from the coarsest to the finest, and at prices which defy competition. We have not sufficient time or space to give a full price list, but append an example or two of our low prices in this department. For $2.50 we sell a man's boot, made from whole stock, with SAMOLE SEAM, and fully warranted, which is 50 cents cheaper than a boot of the same quality can be bought from any other dealer in town. Also, a man's calf boot (warranted), with tap sole, either sewed or pegged, for $3.50. Our entire line will be sold at the same low rates, and if customers fail to find our prices far below those of other dealers they will not be asked to buy. A complete stock of boys' and youths' boots at prices equally cheap, besides gum boots at prices a little cheaper than other dealers demand.

In **CLOTHING** we have special bargains to offer, as we keep a full stock of medium priced garments, as well as samples of finer goods, and will take your order for any kind of a fine suit, which we guarantee to furnish for less money than you can buy the same kind of goods in Altoona or Johnstown. Our **$10 Suits** are stunning bargains. In OVERCOATS we carry the only complete stock in town, and defy any one to compete with our prices, while in CASSIMERES and CLOTHS we have the most extensive and varied assortment ever exhibited in Ebensburg, and can have suits made to order on short notice. Don't fail to see our pants' goods before buying.

We keep at all times a full line of UNDERWEAR, from the cheapest to the best, and as an example of our low prices on these goods, and the only one we have room for, we quote good, heavy undershirts at 25 cents each, and full suits at 50 cents. Who can beat these figures?

Ladies' Department.

WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

SUPERB STOCK of LADIES' COATS,

Which we have in great variety and at all prices from $2.50 up to the highest. We certainly have wonderful bargains in this line, and to those ladies who need coats for the coming winter, but do not wish to buy just yet awhile, we would say, come and examine our stock now and select what you want and have it laid away, which will be done with pleasure, as by so doing you will have a large assortment to select from, which may not be the case long, as we expect to reduce the stock very much before the 25th of this month. Anyhow when you visit our store don't forget to look at the coats, which we will be pleased to show you whether you wish to buy or not.

In **BLACK CASHMERES** we have a nice line, and are giving great bargains in them as well as other DRESS GOODS of various qualities and textures. Of SHAWLS we shall keep a full assortment, double and single, and of all styles and prices. We also have a neat and complete stock of Ladies' KNIT JACKETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, &c., as well as the best line of WATERPROOFS for ladies' cloaks and children's wear ever brought to Ebensburg.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

First, we wish to call special attention to our **CARPETS.** We have completed arrangements with one of the finest Carpet Houses in New York whereby we are enabled with the aid of a wonderful invention, known as

RICHARDSON'S CARPET EXHIBITOR,

to show you at your own door, as it were, the entire stock of a New York Wholesale House. We have not room to fully explain all the merits of the "Exhibitor," but will take great pleasure in showing you the samples in our store, which will give you an opportunity to select any carpet you may desire from a great variety of new and elegant patterns.

We have just received a choice lot of BLANKETS, which we are offering at prices ranging from $2 to $5. We have also added to our stock a handsome line of CLOCKS, and are now prepared to furnish all styles and qualities, no matter how common or how elaborate, at prices fully 25 per cent. cheaper than regular dealers charge for clocks of the same make and finish.

In FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS we are offering unequalled inducements, our prices being not only the lowest but our stock the largest and best in town, comprising all widths and patterns for either floors or tables.

OTHER GOODS IN ENDLESS PROFUSION.

We have enumerated only a few of the many articles we have for sale, as it would require many more columns than we would like to pay for to give a full list of all the goods we keep. Suffice it to say that we have the largest stock of merchandise in Ebensburg—indeed more than double what any other house contains—all of which we bought at the lowest cash prices, while many of the goods were bought early and of course before any advance in prices. Of this latter class we note Canton Flannels, of which we purchased largely in July and at prices much lower than they could be bought for now. So too with our monster stock of Boots and Shoes, as well as many other goods which might be mentioned, and which were all bought at the old and more moderate prices of three months ago. This is how it comes to pass that we can sell goods cheaper than other men in the business. We know some dealers will tell you that we are only blowing, but all we ask is a comparison of our prices with theirs. We have sold GROCERIES cheaper all summer than any other firm in town, and we not only intend to do so in the future, but to keep the largest and best stock of GROCERIES, as well as FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, SALT, FISH, MEAT, LARD, GLASS of all sizes, NAILS, OILS &c., &c., to be found in Northern Cambria.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH, or Country Produce at Cash Prices.

☞ We buy all kind of grain, beans, onions, chestnuts, and other produce. Call at our store and we will take great pleasure in showing you our goods and informing you of our prices, whether you wish to buy anything or not.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.

Ebensburg, October 8, 1879..tf.

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 60 cents 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 wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopefully for future ones I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, Oct 3, 1879.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. STERLING RUBBER BOOT.

Made to supply the popular demand for an All-Rubber Boot, and as pure as can be made. Upper and leg double thickness of Rubber, the fibre or grain of which is crossed at right angles, whereby separation of the fibres or "cracking" is made impossible. Ordinary Rubber Boots invariably wrinkle, leading to cracks, besides chafing the foot and ankles, and wearing out the stockings. All this is obviated by the Double Upper and Leg. The bottoms are of Solid Rubber, half inch thick, and not filled with Rags, like common Rubber Boots. In the cut below, the black part marked "Solid Rubber Filling," in ordinary Rubber Boots is made of ground-up scraps of cloth, and is neither durable nor water-proof, but in the "Ninety-Five Per Cent. Sterling Boot," when the top sole and long sole are worn through, a third sole—all solid Rubber—presents itself, and gives 100 per cent. additional wear, without increase of bulk or weight. Those soles will outwear several pairs of common Rubber Boots.

Warranted Three Months,

and that there may be no question as to the time, the patent binding, as seen in cut, provides a space for every day, month and year, so that the retail dealer when making a sale, can punch out the date thereof, and the Boots will in themselves bear permanent record of that date. (See warrant in large circular.) Every Boot bears the warrant in Rubber letters on the leg.

Although seemingly high priced, are more economical than a Boot of less cost, and with proper care will render good service from Fall until Spring.

The Poor Man's Boot.

FOR SALE BY

S. BLUMENTHAL,

1119 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

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.]

A LEXANDER TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ☞ Office and Residence adjoining Post-Office, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. [4-4.-tf.*]

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

THE GRIMES GOLDEN APPLE.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The Grimes Golden is a Western apple and originated in Brooks county, West Virginia. By whom the seed was sown is not positively known, but believed to be a Mr. Crawford. This seedling was among the first apple trees produced by an American in the Ohio valley. As such, without taking into consideration the superior quality of the fruit, it is worthy to become a matter of history. The many good qualities of both tree and fruit constitute it doubly so. This extraordinary apple has few equals in the catalogue of American fruits; it certainly has no superior. Taking into consideration the hardiness and long life of the tree, its habit of constant bearing, the superior quality of the fruit together with the the great length of time it is in season, the Grimes Golden stands pre-eminent.

The original tree, now over ninety years old, is in the orchard of Dr. Joshua Gist, formerly owned by Thomas P. Grimes, situate two miles east of the Ohio river. This orchard of seedling trees was set out by Edward Crawford about the year 1790, and by him sold to Thomas Grimes, Sr., in 1799, at which time this noted tree bore the first crop of apples. It is said it has not failed to produce fruit every year since that time. It is a choice apple for the southern market, where it is well known. As early as 1804, Mr. Grimes sold the apples from the tree to traders on the Ohio river to be taken to New Orleans. In 1834, the year of the severe frosts from the 13th to 18th of May, which destroyed the fruit throughout the entire region where this tree was growing, it produced a full half crop of apples. The circumstance gave additional notoriety to the tree and fruit, and scions were sought for grafting.

The writer of this, who obtained his first tree of Grimes' Golden apple in 1838 visited the original tree, June 24th, 1879 and found it in a very good state of preservation, with a fair crop of fruit evenly set over its branches. The tree is about 30 feet in height, and measures 6 feet round the trunk 2 feet from the ground. Its branches cover an area of 30 feet in diameter. Although not a very large tree, it has produced between 50 and 100 bushels of fine marketable apples in a season. Soon after the original tree came into bearing, the fruit was called the Grimes apple, and some time later the Grimes Pippin. After the late Sam. Wood a noted nursery-man of Jefferson county, O., commenced propagating it, he added the word golden calling it "Grimes' Golden Pippin." Although it is a legitimate member of the pippin family of apples, at the annual meeting of the Ohio pomological society in 1866 the word pipin was dropped; since which time it has been known as the Grimes Golden and this name is now well established.

The tree is a strong, upright, spreading, open, rapid grower, very handsome in form, and needs little pruning; wood very hard and tough; bark dark greenish brown; foliage, large dark green and very abundant. The tree is an annual bearer and sets its fruit evenly over the branches. The fruit is very smooth; size medium; form oblong oblate, sometimes a little angling at the crown; color light green, with numerous minute light dots when taken from the tree, but becoming a rich golden yellow when ripe; basin abrupt, tolerably deep round and smooth; calyx large and open; stem long and slender; cavity deep and regular; core small and closed; seeds numerous, plump and dark brown; flesh yellow, very fine grained, breaking and juicy; flavor slightly sub-acid, aromatic, rich and sprightly; use, dessert and culinary; season from October to April; quality best.—*G. F. N., Millersburg, Ohio, in Country Gentleman.*

COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY.—The student of history reads of the great sea fight which King Edward III. fought with the French off Sluys; how in those days, the merchant vessels came up to the wall of that flourishing seaport by every tide; and how a century later a Portuguese fleet conveyed Isabella from Lisbon, and an English fleet brought Margaret of York from the Thames, to marry successive Dukes of Burgundy at the port of Sluys. In our time if a modern traveler drives twelve miles out of Bruges across the Dutch frontier, he will find a small agricultural town surrounded by corn fields and meadows, and clumps of trees, whence the sea is not in sight from the top of the Town Hall steeple. This is Sluys. A physical geographer will seek out the causes which have brought about this surprising change. They are most interesting and most conducive to an intelligent comprehension of his science and he will find them recorded in history. Thus the historian and the geographer work hand in hand, each aiding and furthering the researches of the other. Once more. We turn to the great Baie du Mount Saint Michael, between Normandy and Brittany. In Roman authors we read of the vast forest called "Setiacum nemus," in the centre of which an isolated rock arose, surmounted by a temple of Jupiter, once a college of Druidness. Now the same rock, with its glorious pile dedicated to St. Michael, is surrounded by the sea at high tides. The story of this transformation is even more striking than that of Sluys, and its adequate narration justly earned for M. Manet the gold medal of the French Geographical Society in 1828. Once again let us turn for a moment to the Mediterranean shores of Spain and the mountains of Murica. Those rocky hights, whose peaks stand out against the deep blue sky, hardly support a blade of vegetation. The algarobas and olives at their bases are artificially supplied with soil. It is scarcely credible that these are the same mountains which, according to the forest book of King Alfonso el Sabio, were once clothed to their summits with pines and other forest trees; while soft clouds and mist hung over a rounded shaggy outline of wood, where now the naked rocks make a hard line against the burnished sky.—But Arab and Spanish chroniclers alike record the facts, and geographical science explains the cause. There is scarcely a district in the whole range of the civilized world where some equally interesting geographical story has not been recorded, and where the same valuable lessons may not be taught. This is comparative geography.

INSPECT YOUR WORK.—Many of our farmers who have no special place built for wintering vegetables and fruit store them in the cellar of the dwelling-house. In order to keep them from freezing there, the cellars are banked up tightly in the fall. No ventilation is provided for, and the only way for escape of the noxious gases arising from decaying vegetables, is through the openings in the floor into the living rooms above, where it is dealing disease and perchance death to the occupants. Is it surprising that diphtheria, scarlet fever, and every other fever, result from such total disregard of the laws of health. A person will pay this inattention to sanitary measures, and then if his children sicken and die he blames the weather, or murmers and grumbles at the dispensation of Providence—cannot see why God should afflict him thus severely. The Almighty is not to be blamed at all in such instances; the fault lies at the man's own door, or rather in his cellar, and he ought to condemn himself, and mourn over his own neglect of duty, instead.

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.—Dip ink in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out with it. This is said to be unfailing.

A PRAIRIE FIRE.

In an article entitled "Some Features of Kansas farming," in *Scribner* for November, Mr. Henry King gives the following vivid description of that beautiful scourge—a fire on the prairies: Next to calamities like that the homesteader's wife told of, the great besetting fears of the settlers on the border—in all the new and thinly settled portions of Kansas, in fact—is the coming of the autumn prairie fire, which so frequently menaces their stock, their stables and cabins, and even their lives. Were it not for its known danger and power of havoc this tempest and scourge of fire would be a spectacle of commanding force and beauty. First you will catch glimpses of what you take to be gray wisps of haze away off on the horizon; and watching you will see these vagrant particles deepen gradually, and gather into a definite volume of smoke, black like a rain-cloud, and bronze about the edges. Then the strange sombre bulk starts forward across the prairie, and you hold your breath at sight of the rapid progress of it. (A mile in two minutes is not an exceptional rate of speed for a fire once under headway.) It halts an instant, you note over a broad swale where there is standing water; but it is for an instant only. The next moment it reaches the upland again, and the dry grass; and directly it grasps a belt of the tall, thick bluestem and the flame leaps suddenly and madly out above the smoke, then subsides again, and the black mass grows blacker than ever, and rolls higher and higher, and you can scent the burning grass, and hear the distant roar of the fire—an awful roar, resembling the sound of artillery in heavy timber. And it so calm immediately about you that you do not so much as miss the ticking of your watch in your pocket; there is no breath of air stirring, and the sun is shining, and the heavens above you are blue and placid. But the stillness will be broken soon. The oncoming cloud is only a few miles away and you easily trace the scarlet and terrific energy at is base; the smoke begins to hurt your eyes too, and the heat becomes heavily oppressive. And then, all at once, the wind smites and staggeres you, that appalling roar deafens you, and the sun is blotted out, and you are in darkness as of a midnight without moon or star. It is an experience of but a dozen seconds or so, this sudden plunge into darkness, though it seems an hour, and when you find that the fire has passed you a mile or more to your right, and is still rolling desperately onward, and there in its track are charred and smouldering stacks of hay and an occasional house aflame and tottering to its fall, and a group of men and boys beating back the outer line of fire with brush and old clothes, and send forward little counter fires to meet it and if possible keep it at a safe distance. The creek may stop it and smother it when it gets there, though such a hope has a mere chance for a warrant; sometimes these mighty conflagrations vault across streams twenty or thirty yards in width, so swift and restless is their momentum; and as a rule they are effectually stayed only when they reach a wide extent of plowed land and have to yield sullenly, for lack of anything more to feed their inexorable fury.

EGGS FOR WINTER USE.—It is a foolish plan to be seeking the best methods for putting down eggs for the winter use. This used to be one of the first tests of thrifty housekeeping. But it is better and just as easy to have hens lay all the year around. If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay in winter as well as in summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls, then if they would save all of the waste meat and scraps that accumulate from the table, and feed it to the hens in winter they would be repaid in fresh eggs. It is also a good plan to hatch out some early and some late chickens, as in that way the late ones will be laying when the older ones want to set.—*American Stockman.*

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.] A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

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.

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.] [6m.]

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.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN ALTOONA!

NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices!

Suits from $2.75 up; Overcoats from $2.50 up; Pants from 75 cents up; Dress Shirts from 75 cents up; and other wearing apparel and furnishing goods at prices equally cheap.

☞ I don't advertise to sell goods 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper than other dealers, because that would be a falsehood, and people are not so ignorant now-a-days as to believe any such humbug; but I guarantee not to be undersold by any man in the business.

M. WOLF,

RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE,

1127 Eleventh Avenue, below Bowman & Morrow's, Altoona, Pa.

S. B. CORN & CO., ALTOONA. S. B. CORN & CO., ALTOONA.

Grand Opening

OF

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS! HATS AND CAPS!

Furnish'g Goods, &c.,

For Gents, Youths Boys and Children.

ONE PRICE AND FAIR DEALING IN ALL CASES!

☞ The above Goods are entirely new and guaranteed the finest, best and cheapest in the city. Call and examine.

S. B. CORN & CO.,

1307 Eleventh Avenue, ALTOONA, PA

SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,

Paris, 1878

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,

As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1856.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.

STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, NY & PHILA.

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

TRY IT

SOFT FINISH

DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, having located in the office and residence owned and recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Ostmus, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. ☞ A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. ☞ Anesthetic carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [5-30,'78.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [3-27, '72.]

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, 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.]

THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE

INTERESTING HISTORIC FACTS REGARDING THEIR NOMENCLATURE AND DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester were the three original counties established in the first settlement of the Province, 1682:

4. Lancaster, May 10, 1729, formed from Chester.
5. York, August 17, 1749, formed from Lancaster.
6. Cumberland, January 27, 1750, from Lancaster.
7. Berks, March 11, 1752, from Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster.
8. Northampton, March 11, 1752, from Bucks.
9. Bedford, March 9, 1771, from Cumberland.
10. Northumberland, March 21, 1772, from Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton.
11. Westmoreland, Feb. 26, 1773, from Bedford.
12. Washington, March 28, 1781, from Westmoreland.
13. Fayette, September 26, 1783, from Westmoreland.
14. Franklin, September 9, 1784, from Cumberland.
15. Montgomery, September 10, 1784, from Philadelphia.
16. Dauphin, March 4, 1785, from Lancaster.
17. Luzerne, September 25, 1786, from Northumberland.
18. Huntingdon, September 20, 1787, from Bedford.
19. Allegheny, September 24, 1788, from Westmoreland and Washington.
20. Mifflin, September 19, 1789, from Cumberland and Northumberland.
21. Delaware, September 26, 1789, from Chester.
22. Lycoming, April 13, 1795, from Northumberland.
23. Somerset, April 17, 1795, from Bedford.
24. Greene, February 9, 1796, from Washington.
25. Wayne, March 21, 1798, from Northampton.
26. Adams, January 22, 1800, from York.
27. Centre, February 13, 1800, from Mifflin, Huntingdon, Northumberland and Lycoming.
28. Armstrong, March 12, 1800, from Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming.
29. Beaver, March 12, 1800, from Allegheny and Washington.
30. Butler, March 12, 1800, from Allegheny.
31. Crawford, March 12, 1800, from Allegheny.
32. Erie, March 12, 1800, from Allegheny.
33. Mercer, March 12, 1800, from Allegheny.
34. Venango, March 11, 1800, from Allegheny and Lycoming.
35. Warren, March 1, 1800, from Allegheny and Lycoming.
36. Indiana, March 30, 1804, from Lycoming and Westmoreland.
37. Cambria, March 26, 1804, from Huntingdon, Somerset, and Bedford.
38. Clearfield, March 26, 1804, from Lycoming and Northumberland.
39. Jefferson, March 26, 1804, from Lycoming.
40. M'Kean, March 26, 1804, from Lycoming.
41. Potter, March 26, 1804, from Lycoming.
42. Tioga, March 25, 1804, from Lycoming.
43. Bradford, first named Ontario, February 21, 1810, from Luzerne and Lycoming.
44. Susquehanna, February 21, 1810, from Luzerne.
45. Schuylkill, March 1, 1811, from Berks and Northampton.
46. Lehigh, March 6, 1812, from Northampton.
47. Lebanon, February 16, 1813, from Dauphin and Lancaster.
48. Columbia, March 22, 1813, from Northumberland.
49. Union, March 22, 1813, from Northumberland.
50. Pike, March 26, 1814, from Wayne.
51. Perry, March 22, 1820, from Cumberland.
52. Juniata, March 2, 1831, from Mifflin.
53. Monroe, April 1, 1836, from Northampton and Pike.
54. Clarion, March 11, 1839, from Armstrong and Venango.
55. Clinton, June 21, 1839, from Centre, Lycoming.
56. Wyoming, April 4, 1842, from Lycoming.
57. Carbon, March 13, 1843, from Northumberland and Monroe.
58. Elk, April 18, 1843, from Clearfield, Jefferson and M'Kean.
59. Blair, February 26, 1846, from Huntingdon and Bedford.
60. Sullivan, March 15, 1847, from Lycoming.
61. Forest, April 11, 1848, from Jefferson and Venango—part of Venango added in 1866.
62. Lawrence, March 28, 1849, from Beaver and Mercer.
63. Fulton, April 19, 1850, from Bedford.
64. Montour, May 3, 1850, from Columbia.
65. Snyder, March 2, 1855, from Union.
66. Cameron, March 29, 1860, from Clinton, Elk, M'Kean and Potter.
67. Lackawana, 1878, from Luzerne.

It will be noticed that all of the first counties but Philadelphia were named for the counties and shires of England, and the 18th and 23d. The first individual names given were those of Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and Montgomery; followed in many years later by those of Presidents Adams and Jefferson; Governors Mifflin and M'Kean