BLED UPON BY A HUNTING PARTY.

A party of hunters while in the search of game lately in the Santa Cruz hills came upon a rude but in a small clearing about six miles from Patchen, and nearly the same distance from the Santa Cruz stage road. Impelled by curiosity they approached the structure and finding the door open went in. Imagine their surprise and wonder at discovering the sole inmate of the room (there was but one) what must have been originally intended for a man. The creature was but partially clothed, the body from the waist upward and from the knees downward being entirely naked. His hair is long and matted, and his face bronzed from exposure and seamed and scarred from conflicts with wild beasts of his own race, presented an appearance that startled the beholders. Their consternation was not lessened when they beheld his eyes, which, protuding from their sockets, glared like those of a wild man. His arms, breast, and legs were covered with long, coarse hair. For a moment they gazed and they were about to depart with celerity, when the man beckoned for them to remain, a the same time muttering in some unin telligible jargon. The hunters, not without trepidation, took seats on a huge log, the only furniture in the room Casting their eyes about they were still more astonished at what before had appeared to be a black mass of something around and about the presumed owner of this habitation. They saw at least tifty cats, all black and of all sizes some as large and as fierce as a wild cat. Some of the larger started for the visitors with spines erect, when the man gave a peculiar whistle and all immediately clustered around him again. Wondering what was to come next, the complete maintained, for some time, a perfect silence. Then one spoke up and asked the man how far it was to Patchen, but no answer came. Other questions were asked, but the man onlooked at them with a puzzled stare. All at once he leaped to his feet, gave a vell that nearly cordled the listeners and bounded out of doors. The cats followed and the hunters saw them scampering away over the clearing and into the brush and out of sight. After remaining for some time in the room the hunters, noticing a small box in one corner, took it up, opened it and found therein several sheets of writing paper, old and faded, and with writing andly legible. After considerable effort they managed to read it, and were rewarded with the following strange

IFLE OF JAMAICA, 1871. My name is R. E. Venta. My father is a native of Spain, and my mother, an English woman, died many years ago. I fear that I am going crary, that before another week arrives I shall be bereft of reason. In order that the world may at some time know my strange history, I have determined to write down while my senses are acute and my mind clear. I have been for five years steward on the plantation of Mr. Morris. Two years ago I mar, led a creole. Felice Gallegos, a beautiful woman and one whom I believe could have made me happy. We lived in peace until our child was born. An American then came to the plantation and met Felice. They were often together. I sus-pected nothing until I obtained complete and overwheiming proof of her infidelity. She came home one night after meeting with her lover, and then I fold her what I had discovered. I cannot remember what I said. I only know that when I concluded this she-devil caught her child from the bed and flung on the floor. Then she sprang at me with plifted danger and my face will show what esulted. I was unprepared for such an atinck but managed to seize Felice and wrest the dagger from her hands. Half mad from the dauger from her hands. Half mad from the hlow she had given me, I caught her by the throat and plunged the dagger into her breast; she sank without a groan to the floor. Then I must have been mad, for a week af-terward I found myself miles away, in the forest; I feel that I must leave; must go somewhere, any where, and hide myself. My hard freehless was and as I am affect that brain troubles me and as I am afraid that hall-soon go mad, I will write this and keep it with me. The time may come when I may give it to the world.

narrative, which explained what they

desired to know concerning the strange

occupant of the but :

The wording ended here. The parameter was that Venta came to Ca fornia and wandering to the lonely clea ing in the Santa Cruz hills erected t hut and lived there alone. The hur ers remained until dusk, hoping to me the strange occupant again, but he i not come. The next day they can again, but the man was still abser He probably has never returned to t spot. One of the bunters, James Powman of San Mateo county, who gave us the above particulars and who copied the letter of confession, intends to make

in an English magazine has an interesting story to tell about a trout. He says: Few anecdotes have been told of the intelligence of fishes, and they do not generally get credit for much of it, nor do they probably ess much. Yet they do possess s are of it, as appears from the well-known facthat the crap in ponds have learned to come at a certain signal to be fed, and something of the same kind has been observed of some kinds of sea fish in a marine fishpond. I would be worth while for any one who ha aquarium to direct his attention to this object, and to keep a record of his observations. Ours were made on a troutin a burn. Its place of abode was under a stone in a small pool, immediately below a wooder bridge, over which the path led from th use in which we resided to the garden. It was a pleasing annusement for boys to feed the trout with worms, which were readily to be procured in the garden; and the trout was fed accordingly, and soon learned to come out from below the stone, and seize the worm thrown into the pool. diatever number of spectators might be lose at hand on the bridge, and although thought proper to try a trick upon the poor fish, and present him with a very small long radish, instead of a worm. Out came the trout at once—the radish, in shape and color, being quite like a worm—and caught it ere it reached the bottom; but quickly *pat it ut again, and retreated to the shelter of the stone. Once or twice afterwards the trick was successfully repeated, but the front soon learned to distinguish a radish from a worm, and ceased to come out for the one, although prompt enough in coming for the

Paris GREEN NOT DANGEROUS,-An Iowa farmer writes: "How often we see fear and caution exhibited in the Eastern papers about the use of Paris green in destroying potato bugs. The caution is all right, but the fear is all nonsense. The people of Iowa were the first to introduce it, and I believe that in the past twelve years there have been ten pounds of Paris green used in the West to one of gunpowder, and there have been ten deaths by gunpowder to one by Paris green. Then transfer the fear from Paris green to gunpowder. We have little difficulty in raising abundance of potatoes at a cost not exceeding 20 cents as cheap or cheaper than our abundant crops of corn. So plenty are potatoes here that they are his fall being sent from Muscatine by boat to supply places of shorter crops,

THE following is said to be a sure and speedy cure for boils: "Make a plaster of molasses and four, or honey and flour, and apply it as often as the plaster gets dry. If the boil is very painful, make a soft poultice of broad and milk, moistened with volatile lini-ment and landanum. This will allay inflammation and hasten a cure."

You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stun by apply ing dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind,

U UNN N GGG A MM MMEEFERRRII CC A U UNN N G G AA MM MME R RHI C C AA OU UNN N G AA MM MME R RHI C C AA OU UN N N G AAA M M M M E R RHI C AA OU UN N N G AAA M M M E R RHI C AA OU UN N N G AAM M M M E R RHI C CA UU N NN G GG A AM M M E R RHI C CA UU N NN GGG A AM M M EEER RH CCA

STILL LEADS THE VAN!

THE GOLDEN BUBBLE BURSTS,

Young America Clothing House

Glad Tidings to all the People! Meantime Hundreds of Men, Women and Children continue to carry away armsful of Goods as the result of Fearfal Financial Failures.

READ THE NEW PRICE LIST

Fall and Winter Goods

BIC "BOSS" CLOTHING HOUSE

OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA!

WE SNATCHED THESE GOODSATPRICESSOLOW

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.

A P. Of L. Manua Para Charles Company Co.	
A Man's Good Working Suit for	1.56 50c

Before you examine the above priced Goods at the

Young America Clothing House,

Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street.

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 low enough to be sold at the same prices as last year; but 4f you will only call at Chas. Simon's New Clothing Depot, Alloom, 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:

ali-	CLOTHING	DEPARTMENT.
the int- eet did one ent.	Men's Overcoats, keavy, at Men's Overcoats, black, at, Men's Overcoats, chinchilla, at Men's Overcoats, keavy chinchilla, at, Men's Overcoats, heavy braver, at Men's Overcoats, heavy braver, at Men's Overcoats, heavy and serviceable, at, Men's Listers, there and better, at Men's Listers, there and better, Men's Suits, nest but not nobby, at,	1.50 Men's Suits, for fine dress, at

PANTALOON DEPARTMENT. 41.25 A fine assortment of spring-bottom Fantaloons, in prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.75.

2.25 Vests from 35c, up.

2.76 THE LARGIEST AND BEST STOCK OF PANTALOONS IN THE CITY. mere l'antalogus, at. ANECDOTE OF A TROUT. - A Writer HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT .- Wool Hats at 35c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25; Stiff Wool nts, 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, 50 and \$1.50; Stiff Fur Hats at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$5.00; Boys and Youths Hats from 21c, to \$1.75 aps for fall and winter wear, all styles and sizes, at 25c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 81.00 and \$1.25. THE ARGEST STOCK, LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT. Good Colored Dress Shirts at 25c. tetter Shirts at 50c.; Finer Shirts at 75c.; White Shirts at 80c.; Better White Shirts at 75c.; Very Good White Shirts at \$1.00; Best White Shirts at \$1.00; Unlaundried Shirts at 20c., 35c. and 50c.; Underhirts and Drawers at 20c., 40c., 50c. and 75c. each; Red Flaundel Shirts at 70c., \$1.25 and \$1.50 each; Men's outon Hose, 5c., 5c., 5c., 5c., 10c., 125c., and 35c. and 55c.; Wool Hose, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Trunks and Valises in the City. #2 Persons in city and country wishing to test the truth or the above assertions in relation to our ods and prices are respectfully invited to call at

Charles Simon's New Clothing Depot,

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



GEIS, FOSTER & OUINN.

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.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY. DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, Surgeon Dentist, General Insurance Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in th OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA" And other First Class Companies, Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1879 -1y.

WATER cannot be raised in a suctionpump more than about thirty-two feet.

A LEXANDER TAIT. M. D.,
PHYSRIAN AND SURGEON.
Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. [1-1.4588]

Feb. 18, 1879.-tf. WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at of commercial gum in the different coatings may Law, Ehensburg, Pa. Office in Col-enade Raw, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Controstreet [1-21.78,-tt.]

LEO. M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, Beenshirg, Pa. Office on Contre street, three doors from High street, [8-27, 72.]

THE HUASCAR'S LAST FIGHT.

THE MOST DESPERATE NAVAL COMBAT ON RECORD-HOW ADMIRAL GRAU WAS KILLED-TERRIBLE EF-FECT OF THE SHOTS OF THE CHILIAN IRONCLADS.

A correspondent at Lima, Peru, gives the following particulars of the terrific fight between the celebrated Peruvian gunboat Huascar and several Chilian

ont of the Hunscar's crew of two hundred and sixteen men, rank and file, only eighty-six, mostly wounded, survive the brief and terrible action of Mexillones de Bolivia. Admira! Grau and the next two officers in rank, Capt. Agairre and Lientenant Rodriguez, were killed outright. From the moment that the Chilian ironelad appeared on the horizon steaming rapidly toward the Huascar from the northward, whilst the Blanco Encalda was steadily pursuing the ram Encalada was steadily pursuing the ram from the south, Admiral Grau perceived from the south, Admiral Grau perceived clearly that his ship was doomed, but brave man as he was, no thought of surrender entered his mind, and the whole ship's company assumed their appointed stations for the struggle with a consistent that struggle with a conviction that no human power could extricate the Huascar from such verwhelming forces as those presented by

From the decks and tops of the two vessels the fire of musketry and gattling guns was incessant and on the Huasear the effect was incessant and on the Huasear the effect was becoming painfully apparent. At 10:30 A. M., one hour and eight minutes after the commencement of the fight, the Huasear had discharged her turret pieces twenty-five times against the Cochrane, the latter replying with thirty shots. At this moment the other Chilian ironclad arrived on the scene and immediately opened fire, first directing her attention to the Huasear's fighting turret and the little tower near the smoke stack, which is the battle station of the commander. The Blanco's guns were excelently well in the stern, destroying the steering gear, and passing directly through the ship left a gaping aperture large enough for a boat to enter. This shot killed the brave admiral, his aid, Lieutenant Ferre, and several others. Captain Elias Aguirre assumed command of the ship on the death of the admiral, and took his station in the gun turret. But on this point the two Chilians had concentrated their fire. The turret was hit by a heavy shell, which passing through a port exploded inside, disabling one of the two guns, killing Aguirre and all who were serving the piece. The Huascar was now practically at the mercy of the enemy—ungovernable, and with half her offensive power destroyed, her offi-cers and crew decimated; but the national cers and crew decimated; but the national flag was still flying in defiance, and no one even whispered of surrender. Captain Melliton Carvajal took the command after Aguirre's death, but was instantly carried below, dangerously wounded. First Lieutenant Rodriguez, succeeded him, and a moment afterward shared the fate of the admiral and Aguirre. Lieutenant Enrique Palacois followed Rodriguez in the command, and although severely wounded continued in charge until the end of the bloody drama. charge until the end of the bloody drama. Still the Huascar discharged her sole remaining cannon at long intervals, as the very turret itself, only thirty feet in diameter, was choking up with the debris of the shattered gun and the bodies of the dead and wounded. Below in the Jark passages and narrow compartments of the ship the scene was frightful. The dying and those who had perished were heaped indiscriminately together, and every few moments a shot from the enemy came crashing through the sides of the doomed vessel. The forecastle was completely shot away, the mast cut in two, and the mitrailleuse in the tops inutilized. The smoke-stack and chimney were riddled with balls, the propeller struck and fouted; one gun disabled, and as before stated out of two hundred and sixteen men who went to action, only eighty-six were alive, and the majority of these hors du combat. Five commanders had succeeded each other in their maintain his trumpet. The Chilians and milch cows. sent a boarding party to complete the victory. But the brave fellows on the Huasear raided and drove them back with loss. This was the expiring effort. Flesh and blood could do no more. Indeed human vigor and bra very had withstood the steady shocks which had overcome the iron bulwarks of the his toric ship. The Chilians again boarded and the Huascar was theirs. The enemy lowered the flag which had waved so triumphant) along their coast and witnessed many a gal-lant exploit of the dead admiral. The survivors of the fight were taken on board the Cochrane and Blanco; from their letters to their families in Lima, from which most of my data is derived, they were treated with kindness and consideration by their captors, who accorded the funeral bonors due to his

sistent and most active enemy, had won their esteem and respect by noble daring and true BUYING LOTTERY TICKETS .- A New York journal, discussing the widespread practice of poor people squandering their means for lottery tickets, remarks: It is only through human weakness that this, as well as most other vices, is possible. The gambler bases his calculations on his pes and not on his judgment. The buyer of lottery tickets makes the same fatal error. Were judgment allowed its say, none but those who lacked it would thus waste their money. A glance at a lottery scheme ought to convince any person capable of reasoning of the ruinous folly of such investments. Take one of the companies whose agents in New York are now being prosecuted as an example. This company advertises 100,000 tickets at \$2 each, and 1,857 prizes, amounting to \$110,400. Now, the chances are near y fifty-three to one against a given ticket frawing any prize at all. In a matter of life and death, in any enterprise except gambing, such a chance would not be worth a noment's consideration. The chance of drawing any of the very few prizes over \$10 in amount is so infinitesimally small that a man might purchase a ticket or ten tickets at every monthly drawing for fifty years with as little prospects of getting one of them as of making a fortune at a 'skin' game of faro, To any estimate of mathematical probabilities should always be added the unknown, but, doubtless, formidable element of fraud on the part of the managers. On most of the patrons of these lotteries reasoning is wasted, however. An observant person will notice that sewing girls, ill fed and half starved and poor clerks and laboring men predominate among the throngs that pass in and out of the agents' offices. These misguided peo-ple literally take the bread from their mouths to buy lettery tickets, and the mean and grasping band of managers fatten on their misery. Over \$2,000,000 a year are paid out in New York for lottery tickets, mostly by people too poor to five decently. It is a shameful waste of hard-earned money, and

rank to Admiral Grau in Mexillones.

Chilians with uncovered heads stood over the grave of a man, who though their per-

How India Rubber is Obtained. A correspondent of the Boston Bulletin, writing from the Amazon river, Brazil, gives the following account of the method of gathering rubber: "At last we arrived at the encampment, which seemed to be on an island in a vast archipelago. There were abundant groves of rubber trees in all directions, and men, women and children engaged in collecting the runber, with more method in their labors than I should have expected among such a than I should have expected among such a rude and savage people. Each one had a certain number of trees allotted to him, which be bored with an anger. He then inserted in the whole a piece of hollow cane. To the bark of the tree he fastened with need a shell of the terrapin, or of a large clam, to catch the liquid. When it drips from the cane it is white as milk, but thicker, or with more holy. A trench day of the er, or with more body. A trough dag out of a log is stationed in a central point, and when the trees are all tapped, the man goes his rounds, watching the shells and pouring the contents, when full, into the trough. "Toward sunset a fire is made of leaves and twigs, upon which is thrown the fruit of a certain kind of palm, which gives forth a dense smoke. A small, round-bladed pad-He, like those used in the canoe, is dipped to the milk and turned over once or twice. It is then drawn out, covered with a coating of the liquid gum and held at once in the smoke of the fire, which hardens and also darkens the coating. It is again plunged into the milk and again smoked, and the WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the first Monday of facts Monday to facts Monday and Monday to facts Monday to f process is kept up until the blade of the pad-die is covered an inch to an inch and a half appears in shape like a shoemaker's lapstone with a sort of nozzle on one side. In this state it is shipped. From one of these imaps

should be stopped.

A NATURALIST claims to have discovered that crows, while in flocks, have regularly organized courts, in which they sit around

SUGAR BEETS A BETTER CROPTHAN POTATOES. -- To those whose farms are situated upon the railway, or upon the sea coast, or along our navigable rivers the beet-sugar movement warmly commends itself; and in our judgment at the present time there is nothing that promises so well for eash crop as raising beets for sugar at the prices offered. Land which is in good condition for

corn should produce from twenty to thirty tons of sugar-beet, something of course depending upon the season; but in this respect no crop is exceptional, The labor of raising an acre of sugarbeets is no greater than that of raising an acre of corn; they are not so exhausting to the soil, and the value of the crop STOCK OF promises much better, besides bringing the ready cash, which corn will rarely

As compared with the potato crop the sugar-beet has several advantages. The average yield of potatoes on an old farm in Maine is probably not over one hundred bushels to the acre, and the price varies very much from year to year. Last year they were high, and the farmer who had a good quantity to sell was fortunate. For some years previous to that prices had ruled quite low the average, we think, being less than fifty cents per bushel, and even then between the rust, the ant, and the beetle the potato crop is becoming to be considered by farmers as quite uncertain. -Maine Karmer.

EXPERIMENTS IN FATTENING HOGS. -Farmers generally do not appreciate the benefits of warmth or comfortable temperature in fattening stock. All The Blanco's guns were excellently well served, and their effect terrible. The tower was carried away, and Admiral Grau taken down below for the care of the surgeons, with one of his legs torn off, as is stated. While in the cabin, a solid three hundred pound shot from the Blanco struck the ram pound shot from the Blanco struck the ram declaration the steering graph. which shows the fact most conclusively "A certain farmer made experiments in fattening hogs. He fed 100 hogs, weighing 200 pounds each. The weather was good. He fed them a week and weighed them and found that, at four cents a pound for pork, his corn realized 80 cents a bushel. The first week of November his corn brought 62 cents. The third week 40 cents. The weather got steadily colder. The fourth week the corn brought 26 cents only, and when the thermometer was at zero the corn bro't nothing the whole feed only keeping up the necessary warmth of temperature of the system.

> PRESERVING CIDER.-Cider is preserved in Normandy by putting half a pint of sweet oil in the cask and plugging the bunghole with a wad of cotton. The oil being lighter does not combine with the cider, but forms a thin covering which prevents the oxygen of the air coming in contact with it. The cotton filters the air entering as the cider is drawn off, so that no insects or impurities can pass. Cider in bottles is put in the cellar, the bottles being covered with a few inches of earth which keeps the cider at an equable temperature and prevents bursting.

A famous horse-breeder of France has reared his stock for twenty years on a diet of parsnips instead of carrots and oats, with the result of "great vivacity of spirit and sleekness of coat," The has reared his stock for twenty years on yield of parsnips is about twelve tons per acre: the roots can remain safely in the ground, even during an extreme winter, it is said, and efforts are making to extend their cultivation for cattle

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. Specialitention paid to business of cor-respondents. A. W. BUCK. Nov. 19, 1875, -tf. 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, Jrn. 31, 1879 -ly.

Removed to Bank Building



Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler EBENSBURG, PA.,

AS always on hand a large, varied and ela gant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, EWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE.GLASSES, co., which he offers for sale at lower prices than ny other dealer in the county. Persons needing nything in his line will do well to give him a cal-efore purchasing elastication. before purchasing elsewhere.

**Deform paid to repairing Clocks.

**Stehes. Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY! COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.

"HE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the ERENSHURG WOOLEN ACTORY from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. nes, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factor meration ferthwith for the purpose of doing the fact that they propose putting sold Factory in operation for they have be purpose of doing all kinds of COT NTRY WORN, such as Carding, Byeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, Cassimers and Yaro.

Having secured the services of an expense of such graculates they be manuage the business, we san guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

Ebeusburg, May 2, 1879.-U.

Ebeusburg, May 2, 1879.-U.

ED JAMES.

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

SHOP one door west of Huntley's store, where choice samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ac., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing appared for either gouts or youths cles of wearing appared for either goats 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.

Elementary, May 23, 1879-tf.

HEAP! H H EEE A PPP EEE RRE III H H R AA P PE R RIII H H EE AAA PPP EE RRE II H H EEE A A P EEE R RIII H H EEE A A P EEE R RIII heapest!

GEO. HUNTLEY LARGEST, BEST & MOST VARIED

Hardware! Stoves, Tinware,

OGGG HOUSEFURNISHING SSSSSS $\begin{smallmatrix} \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{G}$ &c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises

COCK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES of various styles and patterns; Builders' Hardware of every description and of best quality CARPENTERS' TOOLS! of all kinds and the best is the market. Also, a

large stock of

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Pa-per, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, An-vils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Riv-ets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shov-el Plow Moulds, Road Scoops; winter and shivering with cold. As Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harv-esting Tools. Also, a large assortment of

Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, Carriage Oil Cloth, PAPER AND OHL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; Livempool ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; INFORTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WRLL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDIRN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the integer stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever of fered 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 noceful 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 sliways be relied on as First-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES! AT Having had nearly runsity yearls' extentions 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. ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS,

Manufacturers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TIN, COPPER,

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES, Sheet Metals,

and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA. GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN Cheap Groceries!

F. P. CONFER'S 1324 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa., And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods over offered for sale in not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods over offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, ac , but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

***Thankful for the liberal patronage hereto-force conferred upon him by his riends in Cambria.

county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continu-ance and increase of the same, the subscriber re-spectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goodsand prices before buying at any other house.

F. P. CONFER, Feb. 28, 1879.

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Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Grooeries, Hardware, Tinware, Notions. AND ALL OTHER KIND OF

STAPLE GOODS DR. M. J. BUCK, usually kept in a first class country store.

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Lilly, Cambria Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1872.-tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ElsEbensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T.

J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily,
and collections aspecialty. [10-14,-16]

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

stances which make some prepara-

tions dangerous and injurious to

the hair, the Vigor can only benefit

but not harm it. If wanted merely

HAIR DRESSING.

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PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizzares, palpita-tion and low sparits, rely on Hop Elitora."

"Read of, procure and use They little a and you will be strong boatthy and happy."

"Tadies, do you wrot to be strong, healthy and beautiful! Then use Hop litters.

The greatest appro-ier, atomich, blood and tive regulator-top letters.

"Hop Differs has re-at route solutely and beauty perfect who ke from indemperature,"

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also high-

ly recommended for curing liver complaint,

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PROVERBS.

"Hop Bitters bulld

"Kidney and Ur pary complaints of al kinds permanently cured by kep Bitters.

Her Corun Crazi the arrested, safes and best, ask children

The Hop Pan for

P. I. C. is on absolute and irresistable cure for drunk-mess, use of optum, tobacco and parcetics.

Send for Circular.

Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope. Price & Cents.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Badical



place. But new fencing material able, healthy, and never attached to the pass. So piles of hoop poles stored once used on the land, have been to part of it; but loose boards or scatt and effectual for preserving the hair. laid closely across the beams of the never fastened to it would not b Faded or gray seller of the farm might take then Shair is soon Standing trees, of course, also pass of the land, so do trees blown or restored to its and still left in the woods where but not if cut and corded up for wood has become personal property freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always,

If there be any manure in a barny a compost heap in a field, ready for diate use, the buyer ordinariy takes as belonging to the farm, though not be so if the owner had previous cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied to some other party and had colle gether in a heap by itself. Gros also pass by the deed of a farm, a and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this are expressly reserved, and when i application. Instead of fouling the in the deed itself; a mere oral agree that effect would not be valid in law. hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its mode is to stipulate that possession occasional use will prevent the hair be given until some future day, in wh the crop or manure may be removed from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious sub-

A DEED OF A FARM.

BINTS TO STORE AWAY.

WHAT IT INCLUDES SOME

Agriculture:

The following is from an address Hon, Edmund H. Bennett, deli-

Of course every one knows it cor

the fences standing on the farm

used in the fence but had been take

and piled up for future use again in

stuff, posts, rails, etc., which he

efore the Massachusetts State Boss

As to the buildings on the farm, generally mentioned in the deed, a absolutely necessary they should deed of land ordinarily carries all the ings on it belonging to the granter. mentioned or not; and this rule the lumber and timber of any old which has been taken down or blows and been packed away for future use of But if there be any buildings on the

built by some third person, with the fi-leave, the deed would not conve-since such buildings are personal pr able. Containing neither oil nor and do not belong to the land owndye, it does not soil white camvey. The real owner thereof me them off, although the purchaser of bric, and yet lasts long on the hair, supposed he was buying and paying the buildings on it. His only remedy a case would be against the party se giving it a rich glossy lustre and a premises. As part of the building ed, of course the window blinds are even if they be at the time taken of carried to a painter's shop to be pain It would be otherwise if they ha newly purchased and brought into but not yet attached or fitted to ing rods also go with the house if a has any on his house. A furnace in a lar, brick or portable, is considered a p the house, but an ordinary stove with pipe running into the chimney is no a range set in brick work is. Mant so attached to the chimney as not t moved without marring the plaste with the house, but if merely rebrackets they may be taken away former owner without legal liabilit pumps and sinks, etc., fastened inth ing are part of it in law, and so from a distant spring. If the far iron kettles set in brick work near for cooking food for his stock, or of ilar uses, the deed of his parn co also, as likewise a bell attached to to call the men to dinner. If he ind ornamental statues, vases, etc., re the ground, by their own weight meresells his estate, without reservation things go with the land.

The Cause and Prevention of Apple has

Mr. C. H. Peck, the State Botanist his recently issued annual report is in Regents of the University of the Sued New York, says:

the form and moderate district action of the Bit-ters is the one thing meedled. Remember that the atomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and that be invigorating the digestion by this prepar-ation, the spinal column and all its dependencies are strengthened. observed on which much of decay. Some of the passengers in remarked that they 'never before apples rotting on the tree fruit was procured and found to b d Sphæropsis malorum, or "apples" t has been described as attacki lying on the ground" in winter. I an instance in which the apples we ed while yet on the tree, and the early as September. The apples a periments recently made indicat disease is contagious, and may be 40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC ample, a perfectly sound apple in a drawer with one which was Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASthe fungus. In a few days the so began to show signs of decay. ANT and EPPICACIOUS remedy Now in use surface had assumed a dull brown for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, if beginning to rot. Two or three small pale spots made their appears in the center of each there was hearseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. Over a million nor- rupture of the epidermi-TLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

An examination of the substance apple in these pale spots revealed f aments that had permeated the capple. In two or three days more It gives reigf wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had minute black pustules or papill peared. They were thickly scat nearly the whole surface of the free constitute the spheropsis. When ically examined each one of these from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold oillae is found to contain several ingus spores, supported on a sho foot stalk, from which they soon would be well, therefore, wh ngus rot makes its appearance. the affected apples at once from to of the others, whether they are of It is not enough to throw ground by themselves, for this prevent the fungus from maturing tering its spores. They should be a the ground, or put in some place will not be possible for the fungus to itself and mature its spores or seeds, way the multiplication of the spores

> AKOTHER REMEDY FOR DU RIA. - As diphtheria is prevailing alarming extent in some places, place to the following remedy the New York Herald by the Rus Minister at Washington:

spread of the disease may be pre-

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN LEGATION, WASHI FON, Nov. 16, 1879:—In view of the import of diphtheria in several places in the State New York, I hasten to commufor publicity a very simple remechaving been used in Russia and may prove effective here. On others, Dr. Letzetich, who made experiments in the application of dy, has used it in twenty-seven of which were of a very serl which had a favorable result ex-case, when the child died of a c of diseases. For children of a prescribes the remedy, for inter-one or two hours, as follows: Natr. Benzoie, pur. 5.0 solv. In a TO YOUNG MEN. For children from one to three)

orescribed it from seven to eigh or 100 grammes of distilled water syrup; for children from the Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, in duced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. 11., author of the "Green Bock," &c.

The world-ranowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without mentalisms and author, and with the consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without mentalisms and without mentalisms. mes, and for grown persons for twenty-five grammes for each Besides this he used also w cess the insufflation on the dipl brane through a glass tube in every three hours, in light cases a day of the natr, benzole pulvet people he prescribes for gargi of ten grammes of this pulver for

effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, rings, instruments, or cordinas; painting out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may once his sufficiently be a support bisself character. or of water. The effect of the remedy is mi rer, no matter what his condition may be, may are himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture tell prove a boon to thousands twenty-four or thirty-six hours symptoms disappear complete Sent free, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage address. perature and pulse beremedy was used also with by Dr. Braham Braun and Pro amps. Address the Publishers.
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widely spread paper will prove be the United States, I remain, 10 truly, N. SHISKIS. Minister of Russia to the United

A GENTLEMAN in Connectic

that the butt ends of potators,

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Litty's, Cambria Co., Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
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residence on mailroad street, opposite Passenger
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Lilly's, March 14, 1879.—1y. kernels of corn from the b the ears, each produced crops materially better than when i Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Office hours from 8 to 10, x. w., and from 2 to 4 and 5 to 8, r. w. Special attention paid to Discenses of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description.

ALTOONA, PA. Potatoes, the stalks from the butt were much the larger and more for at the first hoeing. The increase in corn was some twenty per cent. In 10 of the butt end kernels. course was pursued

M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND 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. [8-5, 77, -52.] \$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Take a teaspoonful from time in