d his own work can put in his time to own stock and let the hired help do the straight work in the fields or woods, for not one bired man in ten can be intrusted time, either from a lack of judgment or the want of care, or both. To be a good hand with stock a man must like the business and have some interest in He must be gentle and kind, and then the stock will like him and they will get along first-rate together. A howling, wild, uncultivated fellow has no business taking care of stock. Any one that will abuse the dumb brutes that FC God has given us for our most pressing needs, and has not given the tongue to A M ell the abuse they receive, is not much better than the brute himself, and never should be intrusted with the care of AM But the most critical time for stock, and when most liable to lose in flesh, is

at the last end of grazing and first end of feeding time. When pastures get short, and the grass is injured by frosts, stock of all kinds are liable to lose in A Man's Good Ov flesh, unknown to the careless and unobserving farmer; and when stock lose flesh in this way, five times the amount | A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for. of feed is required to restore the loss that it would have required to prevent it, besides the set back in the growth of the stock. The farmers who are the most liberal feeders do not always obtain the best results, from the fact that they don't feed with judgment and uniformity. Calves and lambs, when feed begins to fail late in the fall, should have a small extra ration of some kind, at the same time be taught to take | Sept. 26, 1879.-7m. hold of the regular winter rations, and ... present a falling off, just on going inte in winter are an exception to the rule, for their farm teams mostly on hay, and, with this view, keep their mangers full constantly. This I think a mistaken Many horses are spoiled by entog too much hav. When stuffed for weeks and months, with but little everise, they grow pot-beltied, halr looking ugh and standing on end, looking more like a bedgelog than a horse, and in many instances resulting in heaves and many other diseases. Scrimp a torse on buy and give some grain, and it will keep in better condition for either work or standing idle, Practical Far-

colutionary war is in messession of Dr W. A. Spotswand, a citizen of Mobile it is nothing less than the sword of Washington, the old, trusted weapon which was wielded in that great strugde for the liberties we chiov to-day This sword was presented to the present esessor's grandfather, Gen. softwood, of Spotsylvania Court House, orginia, by Gen. Washington himself on the organism of the visit made by Gen. S. to Gen. W. at Mt. Vernon in 17:8-one year before the death of Gen. Washington. It was presented Gen, Spotswood bystien. Washington as a memento of the high regard in which the latter held the former. At the time it was presented the owner of the sword was using it as a pruning-knife, and was at the time trimming his trees. Dr. S. only retains the sword intact-the belt. and scabbard having been stolen from the house of the father of Dr. S. al. pringfield. III. The sword was conerted into a pruning-knife by General Washington himself by changing one alge at it to a saw. As will be seen the sword has been in the Spotswood camily since 1738, having regularly descended from the father to son; as it will continue to do. Dr. W. A. W. Spotswood, who has the sword in his possession, is now 73 years of age,-Imaginary (Ala, Advirting)

UES. WASHINGTON'S SWORD. - One

FECUSION OF GRAIN. - A single plant of corn, either wheat, burley, or sats, by being allowed proper time and ample space for the full development of as roots, leaves and branches, is naturally capable of producing eighty cars or four thousand fold. Anomalous, however, as this may appear, yet it is certain and as strictly true, that not fiftyfold, or one perfect ear, is obtained from each grain planted throughout the entire breadth of the United Kingdom; and it would require a countless number of its, ands buts, to prove the contrary, though but few words to substantiate the truth of this assertion, namely That were it so, as a necessary consequence 100 hushels per acre would be an tverage crop, viz: fifty times as much as is sown, say at two bushels only per iere as seed for wheat, barley and oats but it is a fact, not too numels to affirm that scarcely half this much -incredible ns it may appear at first sight—is actual ly obtained; about 32 to 50 bashels per sere being a fair average crop of all kinds of grain, so estimated by the most able and trustworthy statisticians of the present day, Hardy's Essay on the Culfirmation of Grazin.

READING .- A good reader is not one who is drilled in a few selections till he can imitate somebody's tones and inflections, but he who can first take in at sight, and then express with the voice. the thought of the nuthor. After the unconscionaly substitutes an appropriate synonym, this is an excellence. It is often treated as, a blemish. In the OLDRELIABLE "ÆTNA" more advanced stages, no child can be. And other First Class Companies. come a good reader by poring over his Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1819-19.* exercises before reading it aloud. He

A MM MMEEFERRRR II CO AA MM MME R RII C AA MM MME R RII C AAA M MM MEE RRRR IIC A AM M ME R RII C A AM M ME R RII C A AM M MEEEER RII CO AAA

STILL LEADS THE VAN!

THE GOLDEN BUBBLE BURSTS,

Young America Clothing House base these remarks on the idea that 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

there can be no possibility of waste, and then feed just the amount, as near as possible, that the different kinds of Fall and Winter Goods

BIC "BOSS" CLOTHING HOUSE

OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA!

any, to keep it in thriving condition, and WE SNATCHED THESE by economizing in feed a twofold gain is Every good farmer who does any part GOODSATPRICESSOLOW the best advantage by taking care of his that we can sell you anything you want in the line of Clothing at figures no

one has ever dreamed of.

A Man's Extra Good Dress Suit for that others sell for \$22.00.

A Man's Good Oovercoat for

THE PEOPLE ARE WILD! THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING!

A TERRIBLE PANIC FROM THE VERY START!

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

DLLOWING WE GIVE A	F.E.	W OF THE MANY BARGA	INS
WE OFFER	TO	CASH BUYERS:	
Man's Good Working Suit for 8 that others well for \$3.50.	7.25	A. Man's Extin Good Overcoat for	10.00
Man's (food Warm Suit for that others sell for \$6,00.	4.00	A Mun's Good Warm Cost for	1.50
Man's Good Warm Suit for	5.00	A Man's Good Working Pants for	75e.
Man's Good Buttaess Suit for	7.00	A Man's Good Dress Shirt for	50c.
Stan's Fatra Good Business Suits for	9.00	A Man's Good Hat for	3Sc.

12.00 A Man's Good Hat for...

12.00 A Boy's Good Hat for...
that others well for 75c.

18.00 A Child's Suit, from 5 to 2 years, (the child, not the suit,) for that others sell for 82.25.

A Boy's riood Suit, from 9 to 12 years, (the boy, not the suit,) for that others sell for 82.25.

8.00 A Man's Suit of Underclothing for that others sell for 75c. DON'T INVEST YOUR MONEY IN CLOTHING

Young America Clothing House, Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,

winter quarters. Farm horses that lie observe This!---Preserve This in winter are an exception to the rule.

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

THE CRY ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IS THAT GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND THAT they exceed now be bought low spough to be said at the same prices at last year; but if you will I they execute now be bought low enough to be suid at the same prices at just year; but if you will this late day who fail to appreciate the enty on all at Chas. Simon's New Clothing Depot, Altoona, Pa., it will be made manifest to you that wearing appared at least can be sold much cheaper than ever before, as the following figures do not pay for their keeping, and conwill elerrly demonstrate:

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Overcours, beary, at \$2. Men's Overcours, brack, at \$2. Men's Overcours, chimchilla, at \$4. Men's Overcours, heavy chimchilla, at \$5. Men's Overcours, heavy branch, at \$5. Men's Overcours, finer geader, up to \$5. Men's Univer, bracy and serviceable, at \$5. Men's Univer, bracy and better, at \$5. Men's Univer, attit finer and better \$7. Men's Univers, attit finer and better \$7. Men's Writz, neat but not nobby, at \$7.	Men's Seits, for five dress, at Men's Suits, for five dress, at Men's Suits, for five dress, at Men's Suits, very five, at \$12,25, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$10

PANTALOON DEPARTMENT.

HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT. Wood Batwat 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25; Stiff Wood farmers have sensibly concluded that two and \$2.50; Stiff For Bats at \$1.00 and \$1.25; Fur Bats at \$0c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.50; Stiff For Bats at \$1.75, \$2.00; \$2.50 and \$3.60; Boys and Youths Bats from the to \$1.75; Cape for fall and winter wear, all styles and size, 45c, 45c, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. THE when it is shipped in pork or beef than in any other way. It would be the property of the cape of th GENTS' FERNINGEING GOODS DEPARTMENT. Good Colored Dress Shirts at the ther Shirts at Sec.; Finer Shirts at ;Sec.; White Shirts at Wer. Better White Shirts at 75c.; Very (rood into Shirts at 25c.), Sec. and 30c.; Underson of Drawers at 25c. And 50c.; Underson of Drawers at 25c. And 50c. Sec. and 75c. sech; Red Flannel Shirts at 75c., St. 2 and 3 to one h. Men's stop Hose, Sec., Se The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Trunks and Valises in the City.

Persons in city and country wishing to test the trath or the above assertions in relation to our ols and prices are respectfully invited to call at Charles Simon's New Clothing Depot,

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



GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry and Dress Goods, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. 1-7 Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY, DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, T. W. DICK,

Policies written at short notice in the

Surgeon Dentist,

W. H. SECHLER, Attorney at In the act of freezing enough heat is liberated from the water to raise the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the plants, and thus save them from

OUR PRESIDENTS.

February 22, 1732; elected Commanderin-Chief of the Continental army in 1775; first inaugurated as President in the city of New York, April 30, 1789; second inauguration in 1793 : died December 14, 1799, aged 68 years.

2. John Adams of Massachusetts, born in 1735; inaugurated March 4, 1797; died July 4, 1826, aged 90 years. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, born in 1743; first inauguration in Washing-

ton in 1801; second inauguration in 1805; died July 4, 1826, aged 82 years. 4 James Madison of Virginia, born in 1751; first inaugurated in 1809; second inauguration 1813, died in 1837, aged 85

5. James Monroe of Virginia, born in 1759; first inaugurated in 1817; second inauguration in 1821; died in 1831, aged 6. John Quincy Adams of Massachu-

setts; born in 1767; inaugurated in 1825; died in 1848; aged 80. 7. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, born 1768; first inaugurated 1829; second inauguration in 1833, died in 1845, aged

Martin Van Buren of New York, born in 1782; inaugurated in 1837; died in 1862, aged 80 years. 9. William Henry Harrison of Ohio, orn in 1773; inaugurated 1841; died in office, April, 1841; died aged 68 years. 10. John Tyler of Virginia, born in 1790; elected Vice President, and inaugurated as President in April, 1841; lied in 1862, aged 72 years. 11. James K. Polk of Tennessee, born

1795; inaugurated 1845; died 1849, aged 12. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, born 1784; inaugurated in 1849; died in office

in 1850, aged 66 years. 13. Millard Fillmore of New York. born in 1848, and inaugurated as President on the death of Gen. Taylor, in 1850; lied March 8, 1874, aged 74 years. 14. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, born in 1804; inaugurated in 1853 died in 1869, aged 65 years.

15. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, born in 1791; inaugurated in 1857; died in 1864 aged 77 years. 16. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, born in 1809; first inaugurated in I861; second inauguration in 1865; assassinated

April 14, 1865, aged 56 years. 17. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee born in 1868; elected Vice President and inaugurated as President in April, 1865 died July 31, 1875, aged 67 years. 18. Ulysess S. Grant of Illinois, born in 1822; first inauguration in 1869; second inauguration in 1873; term expired

4th of March, 1877. 19, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, born in 1824; inaugurated in March 1877 still in office. Inaugurated by traud and crime. Samuel J. Tilden, born in 1815 elected by 260,780 majority of the whole vote, and one million of the white vote. Cheated out of his office by Republican politicians and office-holders. crushed to earth will rise again.

THOROUGHBRED CAITLE.

Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Indiana, once drew comparison between American and English farmers as they were related to breeding. He said that English farmers had nothing to hope for with reference to bettering their condition except by making the land which they tilled yield as much as possible. They never could hope to own the land. Bending their energies, therefore, to the work of making the yield as bountiful enough sought to improve the breeds of domestic animals, with what success we all know. On the other hand the American farmer sought to own a farm, or if he owned one, to enlarge it, and in his endeavor to do this he neglected live stock and depended more upon his crops, There is a great truth in this when applied to many of our farmers. The

strangest thing, or at least one of the strangest, is that there are men even at this late day who fail to appreciate the tinue to keep the same cows year after year until they become so old that they are worthless for any other purpose, We have seen numbers of cows in our lives, and we have seen some of our Western farms this fall, that would not and will not recompense their owners mortaent in for the feed they consume during the aguaranted winter. Yet as the Western Rural said some weeks ago, and as everyone who reads knows, it has been possible during the last few years to buy Shorthorn, Hereford, Holstein or Jersey stocks at 17.5 A fine assortment of spring bottom Pantions, in prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75.
17.6 Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75.
17.6 Vest from 38.5 up.
17.6 THE LARGIEST AND BUSY STOCK OF PANTichase, was the exception and by no ALCONS IN THE CITY. means the rule. When so many of our corn will bring more in the market any other way, it must not be forgotten that there are a good many farmers that have not yet arrived at that conclusion. or if they have they do not act upon it. There is more money in stock then in anything else, either in the products of the dairy or in the meat. But it must be good stock. We cannot fatten a We need cattle that have good frames and that will lay on fat when they get ready to fit them for the shambies. We want more than this; we want cattle that will make good beef. Beef is an article universally sought after, and the most of people are fair judges of it. At least the consumer can tell whether beef is dry or juicy. And the English,

aw-horse, and we caunot milk one. whose markets we are auxious to sup ply, and which are open to us, will have nothing to do with poor beef. In every respect it will pay to keep good cattle and our rearers of thoroughbred stock are prepared to furnish such at figures that are within the reach of almost every farmer .- Western Rural,

SILENT MEN.-Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up confused and abashed. In framing the Constitution of the United States, the labor was almost wholly per-formed in Committee of the Whole, of which George Washington was chairman; he made two speeches during the convention, however, was acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity, and the thirty words of his first speech, pronouncing it the best that culd be united upon, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech, He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability is almost without a parallel, said that his greatest difficulty was finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influense over men superior in age and experience when commander-inchief of an arm; in Italy, he said : by reserve. The greatness of man is not measured by the length of his speeches and their number.

WATER is an excellent protector for half-hardy plants against frost. In southern Europe, where the winters are ight, many tender plants remain safely out-of-doors all winter without being covered, by twisting straw into heavy ropes which, on cold nights, are made wet and then wound in zig-zag lines first step no finical corrections ought to be made while the pupil is reading. If the has so grasped the thought that he unconsciously substitutes an appropriate of trees at specific and the would in 2g-2ag lines around plants and then would in 2g-2ag lines were the first make peatessional visits to Enemburg around plants and then would in 2g-2ag lines around plants around plants and then would in 2g-2ag lines around plants around pla will rise by capillary attraction and keep the rope wet the whole length, and ing the plants, and thus save them from ought frequently to practice reading at sight. In this way the eye learns to read a line or we implement of the cycle.

A LEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,
PHYSRIAN AND SURGEON.
PHYSRIAN AND SURGEON.
For the same reason that the cold. It is for the cold. It is for the same reason that the cold. It is for the cold.

A VISION OF DEATH.

George Washington of Virginia, born SAVED BY A WORKINGMAN'S PRES-ENCE OF MIND.

The infernal (yet very useful) compound, says the Bradford (Pa.) Eru, speaking of nitro-glycerine, is so swift and terrible in its work, and annihilatory in its effects that many persons experience a singular feeling if even in the presence of the harmless-looking fluid. They know that a slight concussion would send them into eternity with the rapidity of the lightning's flash, and hardly a trace of their bodies be found. Men who are accustomed to nitro-glycerine are supposed to have none of these feelings, and nerve is a necessary requisite. Nevertheless, the presence of appalling danger sometimes illustrates the best of them, as will be seen by the following incident:

At a certain factory not a hundred miles from Bradford were gathered the members of the firm and some of the workmen. The gentlemen were intently watching the pro-cess of manufacturing the explodent, when one of them incantiously dropped his cigar stub on the floor, which was covered with running water bearing on the surface small parcels of nitro-glycerine. The latter caught fire and burned brilliantly with a sputtering noise. To say that the speciators were alarmed would be to put it very mildly. They were simply paralyzed with terror, and watched the spreading of the fiery stream with the helpless fascination with which a victim is said to look in the glittering eyes of a rattlesnake. All around them were cans filled with nitro-glycerine, enough to annihitate an army, and every man felt as though he was the victim of a hideous nightmare which held him powerless. Flight was im-possible; their limbs refused to perform possible; their limbs refused to perform their office, and an awful death seemed in-evitable. The apparently doomed men saw the little lake of fire spread slowly but surely on the floor, and the flames hissed as though in triumph at the certain death that seemed to await their victims. None of the specta-tors will soon forget this thrilling episode in their lives, and money could not hire them to repeat the experiment. When the fire had almost reached a can filled with glycerine one of the workmen roused from his leth-argy, and taking off his coat spread it on the floor and extinguished the flames, when the floor and extinguished the flames, when of course all danger ceased. One of the gentlemen present, when describing his experience, said: "I never knew before what it was to be sick from fear. When I saw the infernal stuff burning, and felt that every man of us would be blown to atoms in five seconds, every muscle of my body seemed palsied. I gasped for breath, my head swam, and I only felt a deathly sensation of nausca in my stomach. All present turned an ashy paleness of the face. Then I vainly wondered whether there would be any pair in the deathstroke. The remembrance nitro-glycerine horror, where the still palpi tating heart of one of its victims was picked up a minute after the explosion, came to my mind and I surmised whether my heart would undergo that strange experience after being torn from my body. The thought of my family caused me the most poignant an guish, and tears coursed down my cheeks. Then several incidents of my life, of which cannot speak with pride, were vividly presented to my mind's eye and induced vague reflections on the subject of future punishment. Sometimes in my dreams I have felt myself in the presence of frightful peril, such as lying in the path of an express train or tottering on the brink of a vast abyss, but was utterly incapable of moving hand or foot for my preservation. So it seemed in this case. I could not lift a finger though there was comparative safety in flight, par-alyzed with terror as was literally my condi-After what seemed an eternity of waiting for my inevitable fate, my attention was arrested by a movement on the part of one of the workmen, who took off his coat hursedly. Then he bent forward, and, with the utmost deliberation, laid it on the pool of fire, moving it gently along and patting it with his hands until every spark was ex tinguished. The reaction from the terribl suspense was almost overnowering, and I felt weak as a child, but on going out into ouen air my old-time spirits came back

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co. BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE. AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. **Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Nov. 19, 1875, tf. Cashier.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN. PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA. Fremium Notes now in force - \$123,000 NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

Good FARM Properties ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President. T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jrn. 51, 1879 -1y.



Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, EBENSBURG, PA.,

AS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, Ac., 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 calbefore purchasing elsewhere.

As 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 Essassions Wooden Factory from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Iones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting raid Factory in operation forthwith for the purpose of doing all operation to the with for the purpose of doing all kinds of COLATHY WORK, such as Carding. Spinning. Weaving. &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flauncis. Ebensburg, May 2, 1879.-W. ALVIN EVA

B. O. Oeschger, FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER,

EBENSBURG, PA. CHOP one door west of Huntley's store, where a choice samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing appared for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice. In the latest and best style, and at the lowest living price.

HEAP! H H EEE A PPP EEE RRR III H H E AA P PE R RIII H H E AA PPT EE RR II H H EEE A AP EEE R RIII heapest!

GEO. HUNTLEY LARGEST, BEST & MOST VARIED

Hardware Stoves, Tinware,

GOGG HOUSEFURNISHING SSSSSS GG 0000 0000 DDDDD SSSSSS GG 0000 0000 DDDDD SSSSSS &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 CARPENTERS' TOOLS! of mil kinds and the best in the market. Also, 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, Viscs, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Riv-ets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shov-el Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;

Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Palleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harv-esting Tools. Also, a large assortment of Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, Carriage Oil Cloth,

Carriage Oil Cloth,

PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL 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; WELL AND CUSTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; PERKINS: PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDERN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sate in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TORPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice plete stock of choice

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS. as well as thousands of other useful and needfu articles. In fact, snything I haven't got or can articles. In fact, snything I haven got of the get at short notice is not worth buying, and what do offer for sale may always be relied on as sries; CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES! SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES:

BY Having had nearly THINTY YEARS' EXPURIENCE 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 patron
age, 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 dourest in the end. GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ehensburg, April 11, 1879. ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

HAY BROTHERS

Manufacturers,

very capitily. May I never have another WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TIN, COPPER,

Sheet Iron Wares 40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC

AND DEALERS IN

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES, Sheet Metals,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY

Jobbing in

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years. TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St. JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Removed to Bank Building GETALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN Cheap Groceries!

y reading the advertisements, eirculars, price-lists, e.c., of other dealers, and then go to 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 ever offered for sale in complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c. 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.

Are Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his irlends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house.

Feb. 28, 1879. Model Greery, Alteona, Pa.

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 DR. M. J. BUCK, Everything Sold as CHEAP FOR CASH

as at any other establishment in or out of the county, and country produce taken in exchange for merchandise at cash prices. The patronage of everybody wishing to got full value for their money is earnestly and respectfully solicited. Lilly, Cambria Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1872.-tf. T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Eb-Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All man-ner of legal business attended to satisfactority, and collections aspecialty. [10-14,-16.]

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to



which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its

freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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A STORY OF THE FARM.

Fifteen years ago, says the San I cisco Bulletin, there was a certain ily of plain farmer folk working on p ed land in one of the central con north of San Francisco Bay and has been fortunate in obtaining one or very good crops in seasons when most of the State was a failure, the perhaps \$12,000 or 15,000 in cash, be and implements.

At this juncture the head of the fa ily, being of the restless Western h concluded that it was advisable to a money faster. So happening to the across the lower San Joaquin in the ly spring of a wet season, he was the ed and forwith rented, for a term years, a large tract of land in that ley paying cash rent. There was a go crop the first year, but three success failures followed. Then a half of came, and more failures. Hoping again hope, they stayed, unable to leave willing to acknowledge a mistake, as every dollar was gone.

This was in 1871, the process of los all they had having taken seven year There were five children, the eldes able of teaching school in an adcounty, and made regular remits home. The boys sought work everything in the neighborhood was a stand still. The father, upon wh successive misfortunes told went to the nearest town and sold rifle, saddle and some long treas valuables. Then, harnessing up only team, they left the barren called by courtesy a farm. Night z night, as they sat about the racamp-fires, they asked each What shall we do?" At las mother spoke, with a woman's a home-love and longing, as one they careped in the dry bed of a strnear a shaggy peak, above a valler fertile farms; "We are wandering w out a motive," she said, "Let us an and win a home and begin to-morrow So she unfolded her plan.

The next morning they went is

large valley town where they had quaintances. Within a week the faer and the three boys were at week the harvest field; the mother became house-keeper in a wealthy family, when she kept the youngest child with he the oldest daughter was still teacher at an increased salary. A family fa eompany was organized, it being male stood that every dollar went toward p one purpose of buying a home which a should own. This was the mother plan, and its effect was marvelous, made men of the boys; it made the fall er forget his former losses ; it bright ed the whole outlook. Every cent s ed was deposited where it drew inter-Before long the leading men of the ton became interested in the home-buy plan, of which they had heard, and what they could to procure steady was for the family. This, however, was dom needed, for their steadines w anxiety to earn their wages were remain able, and they were soon in const demand. At the end of the first year the he

purchasing company made a credit showing. The daughter, teaching st at \$90 a month, had sent \$400. three sons and their father averagel a month apiece besides their board. they had spent nothing they could so that \$1,200 represented their while the mother added \$150. three items aggregate together wit interest, \$1,808. The beginning Four years of steady, uncompli-

tions, compounded semi-anually centum, amounted to \$9,230.7 would have been more but for som ness in the family. They then cl quarter section of good fertile is ing north of San Francisco Bay, of the Coast Range Valleys, Th was \$60 an acre or \$50,600 in all. paid \$8,000 down, bought teams. ed on the place, paid the balance i year from crops and outside work are making it one of the prettiest! n that whole region.

This is a cruthful account of farm was lost and another gained place by a plucky American whose idea of a "home buying com ought to be remembered.

WINTER WOOD .- One of the operative duties the head of a the country is called upon to s the securing of an ample fuel for his family. Get enough through the entire winter, saw woodshed, which should be easi sible from the house and kitche there will be no need of running the rain and snow for it later in It is a miserable business when necessity compels the bea lousehold to go to the woods it three or four times a week for which is hauled home and the R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. the ground to be cut as occ quires, in rain, snow and packed to the sitting-room and in a wet and filthy condition. work will provide a good w with board roof and sheltered sides ; two weeks' work in this comparative leisure will put wood and kindling to last the hardest of the winter, and w done a vast deal of comfort is in which the whole household The man who neglects to get up store of winter wood in tin plenty of chips and kindling the and placed in a dry woodhouse to kitchen, deserves nothing bett sour looks from his better half. biscuits and cold coffee until he of his error and amends his ways

> USE,-The three prime rules t served are sound and var warmth and cleanliness. The ing that a fattening fowl g tidious about as his water any way foul be offered him, drink it, but salk with his pine, and you are all the while ing the reason why. Keep th ate, allowing each bird as n as you can spare : spread t with sharp, sandy gravel, and that they are not disturbed. tion to their regular diet of g make them a cake of grout beans, brown sugar, milk a suct. Let the cake lie till then crumble it, and give eat gill-measureful morning and No entire grain should be give during the time they are fal deed, the secret of success plying them with nutritious out stint, and in such a form ! digestive mills shall find no differ grinding it.

FATTENING CHICKENS FOR

IT may be pleasant to those wh in a region of our country where but hard water is to be had. informed by so good authorit Tidy, the well-known chemist results of his observations on the hard water for culinary and done purposes: 1. Hard water is dietetically, because of the lime makes better tea, although not colored, owing to the fact water dissolves the bitter