It may have occurred to some of our hady friends while using the common sewing thread, that a vast number of spools are required annually by the manufacturers of that article, but it may not be generally known that the Province of Quebec furnishes its quota of spools to the English and Scotch thread manufacturers. Such, however, is the case, and while on a flying visit to the romantic village of Drummondville recently, we had the pleasure of visiting the spool factories there in operation.

Drummondville is situated on the St. Francis river, and the northern division of the Southeastern railway passes thro' Several years ago the prevailing wood which grew in the vicinity was white birch, which we believe does not make first-class fire wood, but which appears to be the best for the manufacture of spools. This probably was the reason why Drummondville was selected as the place in which to locate these factories, and the farmers in the vicinity can always find a ready market for this kind of wood at about \$2.50 to \$3 per cord. The wood, after being delivered at the factories, is first sawed into pieces about four feet long and from an inch to an inch and a half square, according to the size of the spool it is destined to make. These pieces are put into a dry-house and thoroughly dried; from thence they are taken to the factory and given to the 'roughers," who in an incredibly short space of time bore a hole in the center about two inches deep, turn about the same space round, and then cut off the length required for a spool. The machines used for this purpose are revolving plainers, in the center of which is a revolving gimlet or bit, and immediate-Iv to the right a small circular saw with a guage set the proper size for the spools. The "roughers" receive a cent and a half per gross for their work, and an experienced man can turn out from 100 to 130 gross per day. The round blocks pass from them to the "finishers," who place them in machines which give them the shape of spools and make them quite smooth. It is interesting here to notice the men at work. A man stands with his left hand upon a small lever and with the right he places the blocks, one at a time, in the lathe, then draws the lever toward him for an instant, and the work is done; the lever is pushed back and the spool drops down into a box below, while the right hand is ready with another block. These blocks are handled at the rate of twentyfive to thirty per munute. The "linishers" also receive one cent and a balf per gross, and they can each turn from 100 to 130 gross per day. The spools are then thrown loosely into a large cylinder, which revolves slowly so that the spools are polished by the constant rubding upon each other for some time. On being taken out of the cylinder they are placed in a large hopper with an opening at the bottom, through which they pass down a slide for inspection. closely to see that no imperfect spools are allowed to pass, and a very small layers of spools exactly fill the box and by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle. no additional packing is needed. These boys receive a quarter of a cent a gross for packing, and a smart boy who is acfrom 12,000 to 15,000 gross (or over two and another firm ships from 6,000 to 8,- Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. Glasgow, Scotland.

Origin of Plants.—Madder came from the East. Celery originated in Germany. The chestnut came from Italy. The onion originated in Egypt. Tobacco is a native of Virginia. The nettle is a native of Europe. The citron is a native of Greece. The pine is a native of America. The poppy originated in the East. Oats originated in North Africa. Rye came originally from Siberia Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya. Wheat is supposed to have come from and to have grown simultaneously in Tar-tary, north of the Himalaya mountains. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. Sun flower was brought from Peru. The par snip is a native of Arabia. The potato is a native of Pern. Cabbage grows wild in Siberia. Buckwheat come from Siberia. Millet was first known in India. The apple and pear are from Europe. Spinach was was first cultivated in Arabia. The mulberry tree originated in Persia. The horse-chestnut is a native of Thilset. The encumber came from the East Indies. The quince came from the island of Crete. The radish is a native of China and Japan. Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin. The garden cress is from Egypt and the East. Horse radish came from the south of Europe The Zealand flax shows its origin by name. The corlander grows wild near the Modiferranean. The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian production. Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies. The tomato originated in South America, but was known in England as early as 1587: Dodoens, a Hol-land agriculturist, mentions the tomato in 1583 as 'a vegetable to be eaten with pepper salt and oil.' The bean is a native of Persia. The beet originated in Africa and Asia. The cabbage came from England. Cayenne pepper came from the tropics: the best varieties from the West Indies. The sweet potato came from tropical America and was early introduced into Europe.

THE WATER WE DRINK .- There is very fittle pure water used: that which comes from the clouds has the best claim to be so regarded, but that is contaminated by impurities in the air as it descends. Clear wa-ter is not necessarily pure water. All water from springs and wells contains minerals in solution; the latter, having but a meagre supply and outgo, is usually more strongly impregnated than natural fountains with flowing inlets and outlets. The purest water is formed where solid rocks, as of granite, form the bed over which it runs. But waters of springs and transparent rivers, except when filtered, are never pure. Waters of average purity employed for domestic purposes are said, on authority of Johnston, to hold in solution from from twenty to thirty grains of solid matter. The water of the river Jordan contains seventy-three grains and that supplied by the various companies of the city of London has from nineteen to forty grains. 'The impurities that make water injurious to health are organic matters, such as are abundantly supplied by barn-yards, drains and cemeteries, where the decay of animal and vegetable substances is Some families who live on farms and who fancy they are drinking the best of water, are, in fact, constantly imbibling poi-son flat will appear perhaps in the dreaded form of realists in or typhoid fever. The characte publish the dies is very invortant. It is clain — Africantain degree of hard-tess, from presince of fine, improves the ater for all demestic uses, except washing, a water from the chalk districts in Europe effectived to soft water. It is also stated the conscripts for the French armies who tere reared on hard water were faller and trouger in hone than those who were reared in places where there was no lime in the

CONDUMOS POWDERS FOR HORSES,-The so-called condition powders are a mixture of tonics and alternatives merely, which are useful to increase the appetite and invigorate the system.

Eleventh Trance, where night calls can be made of the key and the system of the key and far, as well as to Surgical petite and invigorate the system.

[4-19,-11.] ly, which are useful to increase the ap-petite and invigorate the system. A ery common preparation consists of the

Gentlan root. berigated antimony ..... Pernybin bark Fermisterk and a mark sources. Sources

These should be finely powdered and research of repeated sifting, and then shared with five pounds of inseed street, eastern of residence [1 21.76-ff.] neised by repeated sifting, and then amagled with five pounds of Imseed racal, the heaped tablespoonful is given daily in the food for a few days,-

How much cool can a bore bear year?



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and

as satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

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As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable. A. A. Haves, M. D., State Assaver of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and earefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation

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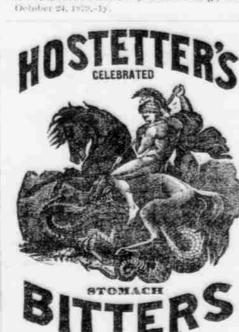
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iseass, which is, moreover, a most agreeable am floctive appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapt

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tomed to the Ways of the Country.

A STRANGE VISION. This story, condensed from Lippin- na cott's Magazine, has, says the writer, a After a white I discovered that the Vien-nese who did wash themselves washed themsold, matter-of-fact character in every selves all over at the great public baths and letail which quite sets it apart from relations of the supernatural. I have never heard it explained, and is the best authenticated mystery in my knowledge.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DREAM.

Here it is in brief .

Among the Scotch-Irish settlers in Washington county in 1812 was a family named Plymire, who occupied a comfortable farm and house. Rachel, the daughter, was engaged to a young farmer of the neighbor-hood. On a Saturday evening in July, having finished her week's work, she dressed herself tidily and started to visit her married sister, who lived on a farm about five miles distant, intending to return on Monday morning. She tied up her Sunday gown and hat in a checkered handkerchief, and carried her shoes and stockings in the other hand, meaning to walk in her bare feet and put them on when she came in sight of her des-tination, after the canny Scotch fashion. She left home about 7 o'clock in order to have the cool evening for her walk; the road to the farm was lonely and unfrequented. The girl did not return home on Monday, but no alarm was felt, as the family thought her sister would probably detain her for a few days; and it was not until the latter part of the week that it was found she had never been at her sister's. The country was scour-ed, but in vain. The alarm spread and excited a degree of terror in the peaceable, do-mestic community, which would seem inexlicable to city people, to whom the newspa-ers have brought a budget of crime every norning since their childhood. To children raised in those lonely hamiets the hill-farms murder was a far-off, unreal horror; usually all they knew of it was from the doings of Cain and Jael, set off with hideous wood-cuts in the family Bible.

e girl had left home on Saturday at o'clock. That night, long before 10 o'clock (farmers go to bed with the chickens), a wo-man living in Greene county, about forty miles from the Plymire farm, awoke her hus-band in great terror declaring that she had just seen a murder done, and went on to deibe a place she had never seen before-a filly country with a wagon road running ough it, and a girl with a bundle tied in a kered handkerchief, her shoes and white ekings in the other hand, walking briskly down the grassy side of the road. She was met by a young man—the woman judged from their manner the meeting was by appointment; they sat down on a log and talk-ed for some time. The man at last rose and stepped behind her, and drawing out a natchet, struck her twice on the head. She Il backward on the wet, rotten leaves dead. Presently the man was joined by another, also young, who asked, "Is it done?" He carried it away out of sight. After a while they came back, found the bundle of Sunday

nodded and together they lifted the body and finery and the shoes and stockings, all of which were stained with blood. There was a ruined old mill near the road; they went nto it, lifted a loose board in the flooring put the bundle, shoes, stockings, etc., with the hatchet, underneath, and replaced the board. Then they separated and went thro' er's wife told her dream to her husband that night; the next day (Sunday) going to a lit ntermission between the morning and after toon services. The neighbors who had come from a circuit of twenty miles to church, gathered, according to their homely habit, in churchyard to eat their lunch and exchange the news. Our dreamer told her tory again and again, for she was impresse vit as if it had been reality. After the afnoon service the congregation separated, ig to their widely scattered homes. There e thus many witnesses ready to certify t fact that the woman had told the dream morning after the murder was committed intely impossible that the news should have ached her. There were no telegraphs, we ist remember, and no railways, in those tays-not even mail-carriers in those seclu-

When the story of the girl's disappearance as told over the country at the end of the matter would only serve as good material for the reporters, but the men of those days believed that God took an oversight even clergyman of Washington, well known in lowing narrative of the trial: Western Pennsylvania and Virginia a generation ago, and Ephraim Braine, Esq., a mag-istrate—father of the present Senator from Maine, and as popular a man in his narrow circle—drove over to see the woman who had told the dream. Without stating their purpose they look her and her husband, on prence of business, to the Plymire farm. was the first time in her life that she had left

er own county, and she was greatly interested and amused. They drave over the whole of the road down which Rachel Plymire had gone. 'Have you ever seen this neighborhood?" one of them asked.

That ended the matter, and they turned ack, taking a little used cross-road to save Presently the woman started up in great agitation, crying, "This is the place I dreamed of?" They assured her that Rachel Plymire had not been upon that road at all. know nothing about her," she said, "but the girl I saw in my dream came along here; there is the path through which the man came, and beyond that turning you will find the log on which he killed her." They did find the log, and on the ground the stains of blood. The woman, walking swiftly, led them to the old mill and to the board under which lay the stained clothes and the hatchet. The girl's body was found afterward, buried y a creek near at hand. Rachet's lover had iready been arrested on suspicion. It was sinted that he had grown tired of the girl, and for many reasons found her hard to shake off. The woman recognized him in a crowd of other men and startled her companions still more by pointing out another young fellow from the West as his companon in her dream. The young man was tried to the town of Washington for murder. The reamer was brought into Court, and an effort was made to put her on the witness stand; but even then men could not be hung on the evidence of a dream. Without i there was not enough proof for conviction, and the jury, unwillingly enough we may be sure, allowed the prisoner to escape. It was held as positive proof of his guilt that he immediately married the sister of the other accused man and removed to Ohio, then the

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SHOW FOR IT? This is the question propounded by some newspaper correspondent, who proceeds to elucidate in this wise;

A young mar commences at the age of 20 cars to drink, and from 20 to 23 drinks but e glass of beer a day, worth 5 cents a glass; If he will have spent \$34,75; from 23 to two glasses a day, he will have spent \$73; rom 25 to 30, three glasses a day, \$273,75 from 30 to 35, four glasses, a day, \$156,25. By this time he will have spent in all the sum

Now, if another young man commences at 29, and instead of spending the money ned for beer each year, put it outs at 7 per cent interest, without any savings but this beer money, he would be worth at the age of 40 years, \$2,280, having saved his money, his character, his health, and perhaps his

Now, if you have been paying out your money for beer—what have you to show for it." Are you any better, richer, happier for it." Are you any healthier than your total abstaining friends." Has your beer drinking given you any better position in society." Are you any better off for it in any way." Does your drinking haby you to be. these your drinking help you to lay up anything of any sort to offset the bank account you would have had if you had paid your beer-money to the cashier? Or do you expect by means of beer-drinking to lay up ything for yourself or your family in the ture." If so, what is it " When you make a bargain, there are al-

ays two values. You pay your money for a pair of shees and you have the shees to low for it, and you can wear them while you are earning money to buy more; but when you have paid your money for a glass of beer, and swallowed it, what have you to show for it? Ten chances to one it makes you thirsty for another glass, and another, and you get the headache or a stupid feeling that does not help your work, and perhaps some other bad things-not worth paying for; but if you have any good thing to show

count up much: it so, now is your time to forestall flue cost and make your bargain. Will you pay out your money for beer and lose it, or will you lay it out so that you have Wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for whose life was despaired of, was cured by whose life was despaired of, was cured by

The Trials of a Modest Man Not Accus-

A WURDER WAS DISCOVERED BY Mr. Prentice Mulford thus writes to the San Francisco Chronicle from Vien-

> selves all over at the great public baths and not in the little pint pitchers of water they kept in their bed-rooms. So I went to a public bath. I did not know what to ask for, but I knew German enough for water. I went in and said, "Wasser." They took my meaning immediately, or they might have seen that I needed washing. I declare the ridiculous amount of water they furnish one leads to dreadful results. There are two passages leading into the great five storied. bassages leading into the great five storied bath barrack—one for males, the other for females. Of course I took the wrong one, and was shoved back by a woman with a towel. I didn't see that it made much difference, for the attendants on both sides were females. Marie showed me to my bath room. Marie was a big, brown, black-eyed Austrian maid, in round short skirts. She went ahead of me with an armful of towels. She opened my bath room door. I went in She came in after me. I was quite unpre pared for this. But she wasn't. She seemed used to it, and went to work. She spread a sheet on the bottom of a bath tub. know what it was for, but they always do it. At all events it takes off the rough edge of At all events it takes off the rough edge of the zine for one's skin. Then she turned on bot water and waited. I waited also. Out of regard for the proprieties, I removed only my hat. I would not even take off my collar before Marie. The water seemed a long time running in. It generated a cloud of steam which gradually filled the small bath room, and through which vaporish atmosphere Marie and I saw each other dimly. Finally she gave me all the hot water I was entitled to and left, delieved I sprang to entitled to and left. Relieved I sprang the door. There was no lock upon it. hunted in vain for some kind of a fastening I sat down uneasy. Then I moved my coat and collar. Then Marie burst in again with another towel. Then she went out. How was I to bathe in peace with that confounded girl continually intruding on me? Then I tried to turn on some cold water and couldn't. By this time I had moved many of my gar-ments, and barricaded the door with my jackknife. Instead of having sensible faucets, by which a man could regulate his own flow of water, these require the use of a wrench to turn them. The wrench, I suppose, was kept by the attendant outside. I did not know any German for wrench, and, if I had, daged not call for one with the prospect of the young lady's bringing it. So I sat down on the chair, which I had backed up against the door as an additional security against Marie, and waited for the water to cool. It takes hot water a long time to cool in Austria. Finally I got into the tub. I think it could not have been much below boiling temperature. I got out again pretty quickly, blushing all over and sympat more heartily than ever with boiled lobsters from fear of that possible Marie. But she never came again. She left a large pile of linen for me. Texamined it. There was one towel about as large as a napkin, and two long aprons, which reached from my head to my heels. The aprons puzzled me. I util-ized them for towels. A friend afterward told me their use. They are to put on, the one before and the other behind, on getting out of the hot bath, and you sit in them and ring the bell for the attendant to enter, turn off the water and let on the cold. Marie all this time was waiting for my bell, to come and turn on cold water. She never heard that bell. I put on but one of these aprons—the forward one. It fitted me perfectly. It would fit anybody. It was a splendid dress for lot weather—so easy to put on and off; so loose, cool and comfortable; so easy to slip out of, and if need be, fan yourself with the slip.

> > TRIED FOR HIS LIFE.

A great criminal trial may be likened to a great drama. Each of the opposing lawyers strives to make a certain impression on the twelve spectators in the box, while the judge presides to see that all is done according to the rules of law. One such trial took place some at week, the people to whom the dream twenty years ago in Indiana. The law ver for the prisoner was Joseph G. Marshall, a great orator. The successful way in which he put the evidence for of their dreams. Might this not be a bint for the defence, and the power of a single Him? The Rev. Charles Wheeler, a Baptist sentence, are both exhibited in the folsentence, are both exhibited in the lot-

Currie was an eccentric old man, who coupled the profession of schoolmaster with that of "herb doctor. One night Currie's wife being taken violently ill, he gave her what he took to be calomel, but which proved to be arsenic. In the morning she was a Alarmed at what he had done, the old man

locked up his little cabin and fled the neigh-borhood. A week later the smell of the decaying body attracted the attention of pass-, and Currie was indicted for murder Marshall, believing him innocent of any wrong intent, volunteered to defend him, The only witness called for the defense was Dr. Cornett, a well known physician of Madison. Mr. Marshall, without preliminary questions, handed him two little papers, carefully folded, and asked him to inform the jury of their contents. The physician took the papers, adjusted his spectacles, and carefully examined the contents. Not satisfied with this, he took up a little of each substance, sifted them between his thumb and forefinger, smelt them, and as a final test, tasted the least bit of each.

'That is sufficient, doctor," said Mr. Mar-

shall. The presecution had nothing to ask. This closed the evidence, and Mr. Marshall, bowing to the Court, and turning to the jury, thus addressed them:
"Your honor, and gentlemen of the jury, you have noticed the absence of proof show-ing any criminal intent. Now, if, in the broad light of day, and sided by the delicate sense of touch, and of taste, and of sight, Dr. Cornett, learned in his profession and skilled in the use of drugs, decides with dif ficulty, and some considerable show of uncertainty, which is the poison and which is the calomel, what can you expect of this poor old man, called from his bed at midnight, his nerves unstrung with fear, heart aching for a wife shaken with a dead ly fever, his eyes dimmed with age, his mind ne with dread ! Take him away and hang him, if your onscience will allow you!"

The effect was instantaneous and complete. Currie was acquitted.

EMPLOYMENT,-The following was uttered by Daniel Webster, in a speech in the Senate of the United States. It should be an everlasting remembrance: Sir, I say it is employment that makes the people imppy. Sir, this great truth ought to be placed upon the title page of every book of political economy intended for America. It ought to be placed in every farmer's magazine and mechanic's magazine should be proclaimed everywhere not withstanding what we hear of the usefulness-and I admit the high usefulness of cheap food—not with standing that the great truth should be proclaimed everywhere, should be made into a proverb, if it could that where there is work for the hands and the men, there will be work for their teeth Where there is employment there will be bread. And in a country like our own, above all others, will this truth hold good—a country like ours, where, with a great deal of spirit and activity among the masses, if they can find employment, there is always great willingness for labor. If they can ob-tain fair compensation for their labor, they will have good houses—good clothing, good food, and the means of educating their families; and if they have good houses, and good clothing, and good food, and means of educating their children from their labor, that labor will be cheerful, and they will b a contented and happy people.

Wr. acknowledge the receipt from Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., of copies of Ayer's world-renowned Almanac for 1880 in English, French, German, Dutch, Norwe-gian, Swedish, Spanish and Portuguese, the entire lot forming a collection well worthy of preservation. The publication of these carefully-prepared and really valuable little books, at the rate of ten million copies anqualty, all for gratuitous circulation in all quarters of the giobe, is one of the marvels of this marvelous age. It takes eight months to print them, at the rate of fifty thousand Perhaps you have not yet drank enough to per day, and nearly five hundred tons of paper are consumed in their production. The little annual is a welcome visitor at

that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?"

A CHILD in Auburn, ill of diplotheria, whose life was despaired of, was cured by sale or rent my FARM, located near Portage, kept constantly slacking near its mouth for a day and a half, until over a barrel of lime was thus slacked. The child was thought to be dying before this remedy was employed. It breathed the fumes of the lime constantly and cured.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—I offer for sale or rent my FARM, located near Portage, can a good House and a good Barn, with good Water-power. The was thus slacked. The child was thought to be dying before this remedy was employed. It breathed the fumes of the lime constantly and cured.

For terms, apply to the nodersigned, at Portage at any time, or at Dernach guidence of a tany time, or at Dernach guidence of a stany time, or at Dernach guidence of the lime constantly and cured.

ETTEAP! ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. HHEE AA PFEER REEL HAY BROTHERS

GEO. HUNTLEY LARGEST, BEST & MOST VARIED

Hardware! Stoves, Tinware, good HOUSEFURNISHING SSSSSS 

&c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES Sheet Iron Wares of various styles and patterns;

Builders' Hardware of every description and of best quality CARPENTERS' TOOLS! of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a

large stock of TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall 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; Sheet Metals,

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

Carriage Oil Cloth,
PAPER ARD OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING
AND SHADE FIXTURES; LAVERFOOL ASBTON
SALT, the best in the world for Dalry and Table
use; ISCOUTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and
best for fooding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER;
WELL AND CISTERY FIMPS, of the best quality;
PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which
cannot be exploded; Carloner's WAGONS AND
CANTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of
all shapes and sizes and of superfor ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT
BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice
CROCKERIES. TORACCO AND SECRED

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS, It was an uncomfortable bath. I suffered externally from the water and internally from fear of that possible Marie. But she never came again. She left a large pile of class is qualify, while they will invariably be SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES: 48 Having had nearly THINTY YEARS EXPENSION IN the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my enstenders 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 in-ferior 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.

# COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co. BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a. Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

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.
Cashler.

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, I think, sir, this is arsenic, and that cal- Good FARM Properties ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary. Ebensburg, Jrn. 31, 1879 -1y.



Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and cle gant 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 cal before purchasing eisewhere.

\*\*E\*\*Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

### A Large and Elegant Stock of MILLINERY GOODS

Just received and opened for the in-spection of the Ladies of Ebensburg and Vicinity. AT MISS M. E. DAVIS' EMPORIUM OF FASHION, REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTIA ON HAND. In E. J. Humphrey's Building, JULIAN STREET, EBENSBURG.

FURS! FURS! FURS! The Highest Price in Cash or Trade ALL KIND OF FURS! AT THE EBENSBURG HOUSEFURNSHING STORE.

GEO. HUNTLEY,

5m. HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING STORE.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY. FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER, 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.\*

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TIN, COPPER,

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

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 MODEL GROCERY STORE

1324 Eleventh Avenue. And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, must varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in think the second fact is the nature MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Seriem, Brief and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c. but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap from a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what industries for the control of the first. I have fed come burley, buckwheat, fax and sink seeds, and buve found nothing on what the business, no matter where they reside or what industries of the control of the first. I have fed come. what inducements they offer.

28 Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria
county and elsewhere, and haping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully flwittes everybody to call and examine
his goodsand prices before buying at any other
house.

F. P. CONFER,
The ON 1879 Moral Congress Allowers Pa-

Feb. 28, 1879. Model Groceryt Altoons, Pa. FORTY-SIX PIECES, ONLY \$3.25 PER SET.

CITY GLASS AND QUEENSWARE STORE, kiso, a Full and Handsome Line of French, White and Gold-Banded CHINA. Majolica and Silver-Plated Ware,

BRITAXNIA SPOONS, TABLE CUTLERY, And Lamp Goods of all kinds. All Goods warranted as represented, or money refunded. A full line Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers. G. S. LACKEY, Superintendent.

J. A. MAHER, Lilly, Pa., Removed to Bank Building Dry Goods, Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Grooeries, Hardware, Tinware, Notions AND ALL OTHER KIND OF STAPLE GOODS usually kept in a first class country store,

Everything Sold as CHEAP FOR CASH

as at any other establishment in or out of the coun-ty, and country produce taken thexchange for mor-chandise at each prices. The purrounge of every-body wishing to get full value for their money is curriestly and respectfully solicited. Lilly, Cambria Co., Ph., Sept. 12, 1873.-01. McNEVIN & YEAGER. - WANTFACTURERS OF ....

COOKING & HEATING STOVES. NOTIONS OF ALL KIND, 1108 Eleventh Avenue, . Altoona. Pa.

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY. HE understaned having recently purchased the PHE undersigned having recently purchased as a property known as the Engastrue Woolks. Acrony from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. lones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in moration forthwith for the purpose of doing all interaction forthwith for the purpose of doing all coperation forthwith for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding. Byeing. Spinning. Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets. Finnuels, Cassimers and Yarn.

Chop one door went of Huntley's store, where a choice samples of Cloths, Cassimores, Vestlings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept or hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or rouths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the intest 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.

By a trial is carnestly solleited.

By O. OESCHGER.

Ebensburg, May 25, 1879.-15.

DO FOU WANT \$25 A DAY ? IN We QUAKER CITY GALVANIC CO. Philodolphia, Pa.

We suppose that not even the practical epicures enjoy their dishes more than the average har ing does his early vegetables, and ering how comparatively easy have some of these the wonder more is not done to get then son, perhaps, is that few thi springtime comes, when late to do much in the way them. This is the time to be these things. Many vegeta to growth with very little even the protection of a fen bring things forward some those which have ground winds to contend with garden near this city which low wall about four feet high but even this is a wond from cold winds. Up unde wall of the little garden. southern sun, is the thubart asparagus, and this advangives them near two weeks their neighbors with these two bles. It is not always conve even desirable, to have a wall

Early Spring Vegetables

bor-vitse hedge which will answer ly as well. Besides this, much can be dehot-bed frames, as they are ger called, although when no manure to make an artificial warmth of gardeners called cold frames laced over crops bring them b onsiderably. Beds of aparage be made with an especial view of them covered with sash in t and when the spring comes both , es and lettuce can be sown on the reunder the glass, and will grow on a do well without much interference ! the asparagus growing up bets So with strawberries. A few sad a

but almost anyone can have a mi

over the plants in a warm and dry ation brings them on wonderfor course when one begins these some judgment will be rec management. As a general sash should be let off in hot days ting them on only at nights to ke the white frost and keep the warm. This warmth is a the putting on the sash evening, so as to enclose a l air before the sun entirely If the sash is kept on all t plants become weak for want ing the growing day time, and a more liable to injury by night It is on these little matters ! judgment is required, but it as natural to one with a little expe

as swimming does to Just as in the case of a duck, too sort of judgment which nor anything but natural tact or Let all who have gardens be them ever dreamed of, and will thank us for the suggestion they find how their thoughtfuls is rewarded by the fuliness of a spring garden things - German

would still be the changest young chicks. Farmers can, be conomize by feeding wheat seto and damaged wheat, which, though

wheat so badly damaged by min it rest that it was condemned as w except for stock feed. It was ith corn, and though the Win the hens commenced laving as have produced a much larger than ever before. I attribute the damaged wheat, and shall : wheat in some shape is supplied fowls hereafter. - Country Gratie

TRY A NEW PLAN; - One of the est mistakes our farmers make is ing to farm too much land. ought not attempt to work a sag of land than they can work well hat down as a rule, and then we it, taking into the calculation obabilities of wet or dry weath le to raise and gather sixty b te raise and gather fifty busin bad or half way farming will bring about the other. take we are disposed to think the and that is he manuring land have but a small quantity they usually sprend it thin. view of making it go as far as Suppose you try a new plan in the ter also. Commence on one said field, and manure heavy as far a -next year you can extend it orther, and so on until you have ed the whole field, and in the reyou have made better crops and

Wixbows may be kept up by of cork in the simplest manne with scarcely any expense. But or four holes in the side of the s to which insert common bottle-c jecting about sixteenth of an luch will press against the window along the usual groove, and by elasticity support the sash at any he

CAYENNE PEPPER FOR MICE. mouse makes an entrance in a of your dwelling, saturate a the hole, which can then be with either wood or morrar. pose of communication with a dele

THE Germantown Telegraph 8 coat of gam copai varnish appl the soles of boots and shoes. it dries until the pores are lit surface shines like polished an will make the sole water-proof. lasts three times longer.

TO TAKE OUT GREASE-SPOTS simple recipe to take out green from any fabric is to make paste water and flour; put it on in does not take it out the first time

powdered borax, place it on the tongu let it slowly dissolve, and run down threat. It is also good to keep throat moist at night and prevent of

HOARSENESS OR TRUBLING IN THROAT, -Take a small quantity of di

LAMP wields soaked for a quarter hoer in vinegar and then dried be SECRET New to become Richard Water sent being put into a lamp will not small