Some interesting details of the extraordinary snowfall in Cashmere in 1877-78 are given in a paper in the just sened number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by Mr. Lydekker. Early in the month of October, 1877, snow commenced to fall in the valley and mountain of Cashmere, and from that time up to May, 1878, there seems to have been an almost inceasant snowfall in the higher mountalns and valleys; indeed, in places it frequently snowed without intermission for upwards of ten days at a time. At Dras, which has an elevation of ten thousand feet, Mr. Lydekker estimated the snowfall, from the native account, as having been from thirty to fort feet The effects of this enormous snowfall were to be seen throughout the country. At Dras, the well-built traveler's bungalow, which has stood some In almost every village of the neighboring mountains, more or less the log house had fallen, while at Gulanarg and Sonomarg, where no attempt syas made to remove the snow, almost all the buts of the European visitors were utterly broken down by it. In the higher mountains whole hillsides have been denuded of vegetation and soil by the enormous avalanches which swept down them, leaving vast gaps in the primeval orests, and closing the valleys below with the debris of rocks and trees, As which must have fallen in the higher levels, Mr. Lydekker mentions the Zogi Pass, leading from Cashmere to Dras. which has an elevation of 11,300 feet. -He crowed this early in August hast year, and then found that the whole of snow, which he estimated in places to be at least one hundred and fifty feet thick. In ordinary seasons this road in the Zogi pass is clear from snow sometimes during the month of June. As mother instance of the great snewfall, Mr. Lydekker takes the valley leading from the town of Dras up to the pass separating that place from the valley of the Kishengunga river. About the middle of August almost the whole of the first mentioned valley, at an elevation of twelve thousand feet, was completely choked with snow, which in daces at least two hundred feet deep .--In the same districts all passes over thirteen thousand feet were still deep in snow at the same season of the year.

Mr. Lydekker gives other instances of

snow lying in places in September.

where no snow had ever before been ob

served in June. As to the destruction

of animal life in the upper Wardwan

valley, large numbers of thex were seen

imbedded in snow; in one place upward

of sixty leads were counted, and in an-

other not less than one hundred. The

by the great snowfall is the fact that

scarcely any Ibex were seen during last

summer in these portions of the Ward-

wan and Tilait valleys which are ordin-

the red bear and the marmot were far

less numerous than usual. Mr. Lydek-

ker estimates that the destruction to

animal life caused by snow has exceeded

any slaughter which could be inflicted

arily considered as sure fiends. So, also

cing proofs, however, of the

by sportsmen during a period of at least live or six years. BENEFITS OF SUNLIGHT, -- In all houses with a north front it is the posiive duty of families occupying them to transfer their living rooms to the south to sell it low prices will do it months. The sun rises and sets during the six cold months of the year to the southeast of west, so that south rooms are warmed up by rays of the sun more or less during the entire day. To those [1-5,85,-0.] who have never experimented with the difference will probably be surprised to learn that there is a difference of from five to twenty-five degrees in the Thermometer between the north and south exposures, five to ten degrees difference in the morning and afternoon, and from twenty to twenty-five degrees in the middle of the day. The glass in windows is a non-conductor of atmospheric cold, while it is an assistance to the active transmissions of the sun's rays of light and heat. Wherever the sun's ravs can be enjoyed longest during a winter's day is the desirable part of the house for living purposes. Due attention to this fact will contribute enormously not merely to the comfort, but to the health. f the women and children who spens the greater part of their time within doors in the winter season. There is a vast grammat of talk about ventilation and change of air as necessary to good health: but the suppression of the light and mephitic sewer gases by affording proper avenues of escape, and an admision of all the available sunlight, are the two chief conditions to good health in household life. In France, Italy and Germany, though the winter climates are not nearly so severe as our own, the benealts of smalight are understood better and cultivated more generally than among us. The computative scarcily and costliness of feel in those countrie have led the people to take advantage of the sun's heat to the largest possible extent. The maturac warmth of the sun's rays should be more cultivated in a cold climate like this, and any change in a house necessary to the better enjoyment thereof will save more in the reduced consumption of fuel than it can possibly cost. The south exposure is not only warmer, but less damp, and in evcry way more conductive of good health than any other.

A school nov got up and read a composition on "The Tree." He got as far "This subject has many branches," when the teacher said, "Stop ! you have not made your bough yet.27 "If you nterrupt me again," said the boy, "17 leaved. "You give me any more of your impudence, and I'M take the sapout of you," said the teacher, and then the regular order of business proceeded

A MILLER SAYS in the Independent Farme that it when his ground on a cold day, the he ad will so in become hard and dry aim of ground in hot weather the bread willigo to the other extreme. He says that October is a good month to grind in and it properly done and the floor keps by a cool, dry place, it will Long aweel for it vent.

Masintal and a wicked youngster. them I your come?" "No, my child's why do you ask?" "Oh, because you always say you dige to see people paidle soit of the door with more reference to spend time graye.

"SO YOU WAST to marry my daughter, do you?" said the talber to twentytwo years' growth of trimbling man-hood. "Fee, sir; filligher, and-and-" Hew can you support her? Whatsalary de you get?" "O. iny salary semall, Best I'd come and and tive with you!"

CARBIAGE WHILL are always tired. New York

# THE LATEST NEWS AND BEST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

## FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

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

### ATPRICESSOLOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM, Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general dry cloth.

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

Bools, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware, Oneensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c. thirty years, was entirely crushed down by the weight of snow which fell upon GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER, which will be said at the remarkable low price of 30 cents each. Also for sale, the

> BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED tion of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager scekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce. I have thrown open my large and commodious stalle for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful riving future ones I remain as ever.

N. J. FREIDHOFF. High Street, Ebensburg, Oct 3, 1879.

## FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

the ravine leading up to the pass from the Cashingre side was still filled with CHE APEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN ALTOONA.

NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices! Suits from \$2.75 up; Oversouts from \$2.50 up; Pants from 75 cents up; Press Shirts from 75 cents up; and other wearing apparel and firmishing goods at prices equally cheap.

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

### M. WOLF. RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE,

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

#### \$5,500 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SACRIFICED. avoc caused among the wild animals

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Ladies' Coats, Gent's Furnish'g Goods, &c. AT AND BELOW COST.

constantly increasing business demands a much larger store room. I have made arrangements h Mr. C. Jargard to occupy his specious and elegant new business house now being completed rists Avenue, Altroons, into which I expert to move on or about the 1st of March next, is a will unjunctionably be the fine d store room in the Marchine City. Mountaine all persons to buy goods times cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere this announcement is no hambug but a positive fact. I am bound side of the house during the winter and saled in the same in the same in the fature, I remain the same in the fature, I remain

Yours, Respectfully, CHARLES SIMON.

Corner Eleventh Arenve and Thirteenth St.cci, Alteona, Pa.

## "DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Don't forget to bear in mind and keep in remembrance that

GODFREY WOLF

PALACE OF FASHION:

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE, ALTOONA, PA.,

A GRAND CLOSING-GUT SALE OF HIS ENTIRE SPOCK-ABOUT \$10,000 WORTH-OF

OVERCOATS & WINTER CLOTHING Cenerally, AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.

CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE AND BEST BARGAINS As the Goods will Posttively be Sold at a Sacrifice.



GEO. W. YEAGER

## HEATING and COOKING STOVES

## TIN MISHEET-IRON WARE,

1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

ac CREAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Sponting and Repairing of hoe. Escaping, immediately, he made his milk.—Jersey Bulletin. and I didn't know but, all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

> Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round Thomsailted Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT, noticeally loca at N. V. Dairy Fair, Assanger

TO ABVERTISERS. Sond 10 ets. for our 100 page of the p

USEFUL DOMESTIC HINTS.

Weigh and measure all purchases when they are brought home. Raising should not be bought in large quan-

tities, as they are injured by time. A few drops of ammonia in water will thoroughly cleanse the dirtiest brush or comb. Candles improve by being kept three or four months, and are better, therefore, if big wasp's nest, which was always kept at a bought by the box.

they are good the oil will at once spread round the punctum.

Roaches are fond of flour-paste, and if ten cents worth of phosphorous is stirred into it with a stick, they will die while eating it. | the shaggy skins of beasts, and could neither Molasses should be kept in a cellar. Never keep pickles in glazed ware, as the vinegar | fabries of to-day, so little wasps, when peo-

Common house flies may be destroyed by feeding them with ground black peoper and sugar, as much as will lie on a dime, moist-

and range backs by throwing half a dozen their construction and their manner of makoyster shells into the fire when the coal is ling them, been found to show a wonderfully all aglow and covering them with fresh coal. When all are red hot the clinkers become their earliest and most serviceable knowledge doughy, and are easily taken out.

Cover shelves with paper or bits of oil cloth. There is a peculiar kind of moth that infests furniture alike in winter and sum-

off the upper liquor. Choose Scotch trocel and tenacious, the fibers must be long. or any light closely woven cloth, and put it The first thing the wasps do, when about

unpainted flooring, which is always an ex- the material into paste, like papiermache, stitutions, where there is plenty of help, I their feet into a leaf as thin as tissue paper. have noticed that every exposed plank of colors. Nothing more than mopping out is ber of little shells had been laid near one then necessary-a child can do this. The another. Next they build up a terrace comed flooring.

house is nearly as useful as soap, while its | cefts thus formed they rear their young. cheapness puts it within reach of all. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of warm scapsuds; dip in a flannel cloth, and wipe off fly-specks, and dust, and see how much labor it will save. It will cleanse and brighta teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your silwindows it is useful. It will take outgrease ve or six days.

### FARMERS' READY MEASUREMENT.

Under the above head, says the Huntingdon Monitor, we found in one of our exchanges a table something like we give below, nothing to the farmer. We have most carefully revised it and made numerous addiand every farmer should elip it from the Moniter and stick it up where it can always be

There are 4,840 square yards or 43,560 square feet in one acre.

5 yards wide by 968 yards long, one acre. 10 yards wide by 484 yards long, one acre. 20 yards wide by 242 yards long, one acre. 40 yards wide by 121 yards long, one acre. within a fraction.

60 feet wide by 726 feet long, one acre. 110 feet wide by 396 feet long, one acre. 120 feet wide by 363 feet long, one acre. 220 feet wide by 198 feet long, one acre. 240 feet wide by 1811; feet long one acre. 440 feet wide by 99 feet long, one acre. There are 2150,52 cubic inches in a bushel,

A box 16x16 inches, eight and four-tenths inches deep, holds one bushel. should be eight inches deep and 181; inches

in diameter. A box 8x8 inches, eight and four-tenth inhes deep, holds one peck. A box 8x8 inches, four and two-tenth in-

ches deep holds one-half peck. There are 2,688 cubic inches in a bushel of

A bex to hold a bushel of coal, level full, shoul be 16x16 inches, 101, inches deep. To find the exact contents of a bin, in bushels, divide the contents in cubic inches

of bushels. For coal divide by 2588. Any number of cubic feet dimished by onefifth will represent an equivalent number of bushels. Thus, in 200 cubic feet there are 200 bushels. In coal measure diminish the num-

ber of cubic feet by five-fourteenths. Thus, 250 feet equal 160 5-7 bushels. Any number of bushels increased by oncfourth will represent an equivalent number of cubic feet. Thus, in 200 bushels there are

250 cubic feet. A box 4x4 feet, 4 feet deep, will hold 51% bushels of grain.

HIDING SEVEN YEARS IN A TREE, The Midway Clipper has the following: Since giving an account last week of the large tree on Mr. F. B. Harper's place, we have learned that its history is even more interesting than we suspected. The man who ande it his place of refuge was named Chas. Colston, and was an uncle, and not grandfather, of Harry Colston. He was the grandfather of Abe Perry, the trainer, and also of Luke Blackburn, the Versailles barber, and was, at that time, nearly 60 years ago, the Sr. Taking offense at something, he informed the house girl that he intended to drive the carriage over a precipice and kill his master. She reported what had been com-South, where he picked cotton half a day, way to Kentucky and took refuge in the tree referred to, where he lived seven years before his hiding-place became known. He

THE FIRST PAPER MAKER.

Who was the first paper maker? If the reply to this query should be, as is quite likely, that some old-time inventive genius was the man, it will be incorrect. The date of the invention and the founding of papermaking is not definitely known., The common wasp was, however, the inventor. The safe distance, and often knocked down with To test nutmegs prick them with a pin; if a stone during the rambles of boyhood, was composed of actual paper of the most delicate and elegant kind. As spiders were spinners of gossamer webs of intricate and exquisite patern when men went about dressed in spin nor weave the beautiful and fine cloth forms a poisonous compound with the glaz- ple of the later and somewhat more advanced age had recourse to such rude and unsatis-Cheese soft between the fingers is richest factory substance as wood, stone and brass, and best, and should be kept in a box in a the bark of trees, and the hides of animals, cool, dry place. Wipe off the mould with a on which to preserve memoranda, were

making a material of far greater excellence They made their paper, too, by very nearly the same process employed by man at the present time. Indeed, several of our best ened with two teaspoonsful of cream or rich discoveries in regard to building, architecmilk. They eat it, seek the air and die out ture, and manufactures of various kinds, if they have not been derived from acute ob-Clinkers which not infrequently break the servation of the work of certain animals, ingrate of a stove may be removed from these | cluding insects, have, when compared with close resemblance. The beaver gave men concerning dam building, and to-day no workman can surpass this animal's skill and precision in the erection of such structures. Nature is a great teacher, and especially

mer. Ordinary remedies do not disturb them. does the papermaking of the wasp illustrate Whish and beat the furniture with the hand how valuably suggestive she may sometimes frequently, as they do not like to be disturbed. | be; for, assuredly, the wasp was the first to To make cloth waterproof, take of pow show that it did not always require rags to dered alum and of sugar of lead each one manufacture paper, that vegetable fibers anounce, and stir them into a gallon of rain swered for this purpose and could be reduced water, and when the mixture is clear, pour to a pulp, and that to make the paper strong

into this liquor twenty four hours; then dry | to build a nest, is to collect, with preference and press it. The cloth will be unburt in for old and dry wood fibers, about one-tenth color or texture and will turn any amount of an inch long, and finer than a hair, and of rain to which the bearer is likely to be ex- | put them into bundles, which they increase as they continue on their way. These fibers One great addition to work and consuming they bruise into a sort of lint, and cement of time in a house is bare flooring. I mean | with a sizing of gine, after which they knead travagant arrangement. In many public in- and roll up a ball : this they trample with The ceiling of the wasp's chamber, to the floor and stairway was painted. Every thickness of nearly two inches, is often conhouse-keeper can apply one of Lucases' gloss | structed by putting one above another;

paints for herself, and thus save much unecessary scrubbing. Two hundred and six- pared paper, and between these layers een and two seventeen are warm, cheerful spaces are left, so that it seems as if a numposed of an immense number of paper shells, until a light and elegant structure, like a A bottle of ammonia or hartsborne in a honeycomb, has been constructed, and in the

CURTOUS INCUBATION .- Indian birds avail

themselves largely of natural heat in incubating: as breeding-time generally begins in March, the hot weather is generally well on en silver wonderfully; in a pint of suds mix | by the time the eggs are laid, and as the temperature of the air is never below a minimum ver spoons, forks, etc.; rab with a brush and of esc-1000 during the day-the eggs are polish with a chamois skin. In washing but little sat upon except during the night, and so rest and duty are combined judicious spots from every fabric; put on the ammonia by. On one occasion I collected birds' eggs, nearly clear, lay blotting paper on the place, and, until I could blow them, I used to place and press a hot flat-iron on it for a few mo- them in a drawer of my office table, and ments. If you want house plants to be flour-there they would lie for two or three days ishing or bloom, mix a few drops in the water | until I had leisure. One day, while writing, you pour over them, doing so only once in I heard strange sounds from this drawer. and opening it found a young erow (Corvus splendens) emerged from its egg. On a secand occasion I similarly found a young myna. tried hard to rear these strange hatchings, but failed. I once saw a kite's nest in the top of a fan palm, and sent up a native to bring down the contents, which turned out but it was so fell of errors as to be worse than to be eggs. In a spirit of mischief, I placed them, without saying anything to any one, under a her which was sitting upon ducks' eggs, and awaited the result. Two days after my fowlman came to me with a long and solemn face, and asked permission to address me. That accorded, he mysteriously whispered, "My lord, a great wonder has occurred in the fowl-house; a marvel has happened; devils have been hatched in the fowl-house." Then began a tableau of descriptive acting which I cannot reproduce. "Did not I place ducks' eggs under that hen, and, my lord, 70 yards wide by @ yards long, one acre have not ducks flat feet like this, [flattening and extending his hand, ] and noses like this, so yards wide by 60% yards long, one acre. [compressing his thumb and index finger] have they not, my lord?" On my solemnly assenting, he proceeded: "But these devils. my lord, have feet like this, [clawing all his fingers, ] and noses like this, [hooking his thumb and index together at his own nose !] Oh! my lord, what shall I do?" "Well, let me see these devils," I replied, sympathizingly; and we walked off to the fowl-house and found the hen sitting, dazed, beside her basket, in which were five recently-hatched A common cylindrical half bushel measure kites. The finale was tragical, for the poor hen abandoned both her eggs and the kites, and the latter would have died had I not had them replaced in their nest. As it was, the

ducks' eggs were abandoned. - Nature. FUNNY NEST OF A RAT. -On the farm of Manorless, in the district of Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, and in the house of Mr. Alexander Gibson, a large and very tempting ham hung from one of the rafters running across the ceiling. In the same house there was a ratwhose taste lay strongly in the direction of by 2150 42 and the result will be the number the ham, and this rat with rare instinct gnawed a hole in the wood-work directly over the tempting morrel, and, descending, ate itself into the inside of it. How long the excavaling went on is not known, but one day the bousewife found it necessary to commence operations on the pork-house of the rat, when, on lifting it down, out bolted the depredator, and betook itself up through its hole above in a great hurry. The ham was a perfect shell, skin and bone only remaining to show its form. The animal, after feeding sumptuously, had commenced to build a nest inside. - T. N., in Land and

DRY Cows.-It is a common practice among some dairy-men to give their cows, while dry, seanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk or is dried up, any food is considered good enough for her. I think this is a great mistake, and the result is diminished product of milk, both in quantity and quality, when she does come in. There is a large draught on the system to sustain the calf. while the cow is carrying it, and to keep the cow in good condition good feed is as imcarriage driver of Lord Robert Alexander, portant as when she is giving milk. It is my or inion that one dollar's worth of food when the cow is dry is worth one dollar and a-half's worth after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food municated to her, and Charles was sold to a as an animal in good condition. If the cow Southern trader, as stated. He was shipped is poor when she comes in she will not digest enough food to support the system and at and knocked his overseer in the head with a the same time to make a large quantity of

### B. O. Oeschger, before his hiding-place became known. He FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER, was taken to the Versailles jail after being

captured, where he was confined for some EBENSBURG, PA. time. He was afterward bought by Mr.

Miles, who then owned the Harper place, and at a later date was sent South again, since which nothing has been heard of him

The Chicago Inter-Ocean remarks that the shockand it is the lowest living price. Satisfaction graduated in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior ciothing shockands for St. Louis girls.

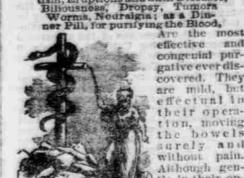
B. O. OESCHORR.

The Black Shure, PA.

SHOP one door west of limiters where and be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of weating 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. Satisfaction graduated in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior ciothing shockands. The make those for St. Louis girls.

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Aver's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physic; and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigostion, Foul Stomson, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Discases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumora Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood, Are the most



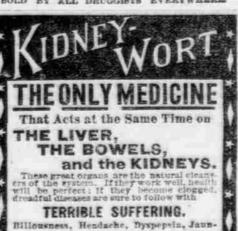
congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, effectual In their opera de in their op

are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be loved; cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vig-

MAYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so osed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have bailled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the commen purgatives, and never give again when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeling It from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating pre-serves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take: while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



dice. Constipution and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment to the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rhenmutic Pains and Aches, humors that should have her

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Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constinution and Piles?
Why be 23 fearful because of disordered white?

One Puckage makes six quarts of Medicine Your Druggest han it, or sold get if for WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

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Consumption can be Cured! Use Guenther's Lung Healer All we ask in a trial of this Domesty, after which the Medicine speaks for itself! CONSUMPTION CURED AT LAST! HINTORY OF

GUENTHER'S LUNGHEALER, by Dr. August Guenther, in his private practice, and with such success that on his death he left the secret as a legacy to his brother. Andreas Guenther, who in turn gave the same to his sen, William Guenther, one of the present proprietors, on condition that the same should not be used except as charity, until after his death, which occurred in 1874. Since that time Win. Guenther has been giving the world the benefit of his truly wonderful secret for the cure of

CONSUMPTION. ONSOM PITON,

Opining of Blood, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds,

Ostarrh of Chort, and all Diseases of the

Polymoury Organs.

Do not trifle with rout Life!

Have you weak Lungs? Use Guenthers

Lung Healer. Do you spit Blood?

Guenther's Lungs Healer stops that.

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HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

and the Poster and Best Mercual Qualities of THEY CURE All Discusses of the Stemach, Bowels, Blood, Live Kidenye, and Urinary Organa, Nervousness, Sieg m and especially Female Complaints

SISSO IN GOLD. ill be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or or enything impure or injurious found in them, Ask your druggist for Hop litters and try the score you steep. Take no other.

the Hor Pap for Stomach, Liver and Kidney Is as stoall others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggin D. L. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunk enness, use of opium, tobacco and narcolle Fend for circular, Santage or selliby druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg.Co. Rechester, N. V.

THE GREAT CAUSE HUMAN MISERY, A Lecture on the Sature, Frestment and Radical A feeture on the Nature, Freshment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakiness, or Spormatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervans Bebillity, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULAYERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned subset, in this admirable Lecture, clearly parties from his own experience that the awild consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without unduring and without dangerous surgical operations, bouries, rings in

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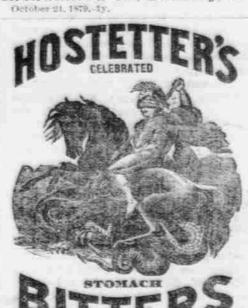
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harvening to call afthe for normings ago, I found him breakfast for himself and peen there but a few morne with an emphasis that led me he had made some great and discovery, second only erstelephone, he said et a little curiosity, and w I have found," said he is very handy thing to he

> lessen with me good a wife s forty years ought to have a a little sponer. Nor do I do he had; but just then he out anew, and it came to the freshness of a recent And yet it is too true that who have long been layor has been called "Heaven's man," do not always appr should. We are not went value till touched by death. thing," indeed, is a worth, a recall the word. I will not e o great a boon as a "thing loes not so characterize it. 1 so represented in our term Scriptures. What he does o Who so findeth a wife, find The word "thing" is not in the And a "good" a wife index mon says that "ber price is bies, " And he furthermore so The heart of her busband all trust her. She will do him go evil all the days of her life eth her mouth with wisdom tongue is the law of line looketh well to the ways of her hold and eateth not the bread of Such a wife is a needed blessine house. How much do we depend

I thought that a man no.

for our comfort? How men things that she does for us ! I take a long time time to speci all. It would take a long time to of all these things, the leser greater, that she does for us etc. They are numberless, alm then these are to be repeated a av, all the year round. There her work, no place where do work. I have now wached place where I can rest." He s no rest for her till she flade; grave. She is ever working, m ever making for her. Be washing of one Monday othes are being soiled for No sooner is a room sweet m order for the day, than its dost have begun to accumulate to band's and the children's clothed and put to rights thun ther he be put out of sorts again. And is ever. And a wonder it is to worn and weary woman does not of patience and give up in fully to the end. Surely, wheth so or not, her children ought to: and call her blessed, and her historia

ELEVEN YEARS WITHOUT SLEEP

Thomas McElrath has for a gund ough, this State, says the New Son. He is a farmer in faire ces, as also a cultivator of berne strange peculiarity of McEleath : for nearly twelve years be has not a wink. He tried everything to drowsy god, but all to be purpose icines of various kinds were ma and the sleepless betra-grower of borough was the wonder for table A low years ago an aucount of markable case was published, copied by newspapers throt land. McElrath at the time large sum of money to any bewould make him sleep. Lie to fers and advice through the no patent medicine venders and hysicians throughout the Unit and Camada. One San Franc was positive he could "fix him didn't. The long, weary mis on, month after month, be slept not. Some persons in he simplered and was not avfact. His family and neigh night after night and watched. a wink of sleep did Thomas ha fact that McElrath remains health, and gained instead of and continued to work has throughout the summer sea something that philosophers cians alike could not explain rath was indeed a pheno case without a parallel. The tive that he did not sleep and it vestigation. But his hours of ness came to an ending on Friof last week, when, for the fir over eleven years, he slept on licious sleep, and a woke on t ing morning refreshed and harp eers madequate to express his both of surprise and pleasur then he has slept naturally eve and to all present appearance not lack for the necessary ter. McElrath was born i of Ireland. He is a rigid Preand for many years an attendant Marfborough Presbyterian claus

WHY PEOPLE ARE POOR ... It is done excellent authority, that ave ve with you alway " was true when uttered and it true ever since, and, from an ever will be. There are those a no disposition to save; who hand to mouth," so to speak ; enough for the present home care of itself. If properly equally divided Monday me Saturday night the majority while the prudent and saving on the read to pecuniary in One class of people spend So JACK. Inoney they can get hold of, at SON & BRO., P. O. Box 45, Covington. as they can get it, while other means that come into their h rich. There are those who know how to spend. If the for articles that could be dist Those who are destitute of the of life, as a rule, may blame selves therefor. If they thing they do not take care of buy articles that people in bette stances would think they con ford. So they are always I WHAL make professional visits to Etensburg on the First Monday of Each Rown, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmers on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH ROWN, to remain one day, All work warranted.

Feb. 28, 1879.- II. find anybody that will trust the course we understand that I sometimes infortunate. They or those dependent on them. We know that people are overtaken by misfortune there is one case of this kind the fifty in which the entire trouble t found in the disposition not to save.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, a. m., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, r. m. Special attention paid to 015 cares of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. 14-12-46. ARCHBISHOP WHATELY ONCE PA a number of clever men in whose co pany he was by asking them this tion: "How is it that white she and tried to give learned and long sons; but all were unxious to kno end to the sem is, because there are to we of the