COUNTRY ROAD MAKING.

The transportation question is one of the greatest importance to the American farmer. It is probable, however, that the phase of this subject that has been least discussed by public journalsthe making and mending of country rouds-is quite as important and less understood than any other. A large proportion of American farm products never reach the railroads. They are consumed on the farm or in the villages and cities whither the farmer's team and wagon convey them. Most of these farmers live so far from market that one full day at least is consumed in marketing a load of produce. If the roads are uniformly good and level a team will draw two tons of grain more easily than on ordinary roads they will draw half This may seem to some that amount, too great a difference, but it is because we have too few really good roads. Too little attention is paid to grading. In a long stretch of level roads, a slight nill may compel every teamster to put on much less than he should be able to In such case it would be better to grade the hill, if that be possible, or go around it. The measure of value of a road is what a team can draw over the hardest part of it

There is a decided increase in the selling value of farms which always have a good and level road to market. I do not believe the importance of having good roads is appreciated as it should and will be, but there is already an understanding on this subject which makes intelligent road improvement profitable. As a rule, most of the work annually put upon country highways is wasted. 'onsciousness of this fact is one reason why such work is generally shirked as fa. as possible. Most men will not work out their road tax as they do on their farms for themselves. If they could know that their work on the road was . as directly for their own benefit as that which they do in every day farm work, this would not be so. To have men engage carnestly in road making, it must he shown that their labors are producing good results. As it is now, very often the harder men work the worse will be the roads.

The severe winters and superabundant rains and mows of our northern climate make the keeping of the roads in repair extremely difficult. We have already begun to appreciate the importance of un lerdrafning to keep roads in good order. It is, on all heavy soils, the first thing to be done. In neighborhoods where farmers underdrain their land, the roads are much better than where they do not. Very often the drain crosses the road, and always at a point where t will be of most advantage. With an underdrain three feet deep crossing a road, and usually in a depression, should be easy to keep a long stretch of road always dry. This is the place to put in a piece of macadam turnpiketwo or three layers of stone lightly cov ered with earth and gravel. The macadam turnpike is really a thoroughly drained roadbed when it is perfect. The reason why it so often fails is because in many places there is no outlet to drain. The water runs under the road to some depression, and there lies until winter frosts have lifted the stones from their oundation and left the road a quagmire as soon as the spring came. If the macadam roadbod is connected with an underdrain if will obviate this trouble

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations AVERS of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimles, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tet-

ter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial discases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emacia-tion, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

EST L

and Liver Cur

How brought on by exceeding drink k, mental shocks, and other causes, werful as it is to stop pain and south ed. Nerves, it never injures the st

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Terpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dypensis, Sil-formers, Silleus Dis-rburs, Maiaria, Fever and Ares, and should be used whenever the bowels do not opensis Protecting Constants

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rful as it is to stop pain and the system, Nerves, it never injures the system, er taken in small or large donot. France instruction, 590, and 31.00.

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mult dones for thorough work. Price 2D cts. a bus. Warner's hafe Remedies are sold be Droggiets & Desings in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.,

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(17"Sand for Pamphlet and Indianalis.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives -- Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock-with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure. Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even

to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease. The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence

which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness. Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many

of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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to become clogged or torpid, an polsonous humors are therefore force into the blood that should be expelled

HEIGUSSESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, SALES COMPLAINTS, URINARY



There are 2,750 languages. Two persons die every second. The average human life is thirty-one ears.

Slow rivers flow four miles per hour. Rapid rivers flow seven miles per A moderate wind blows seven miles

per hour. A storm moves thirty-six miles per hour.

A hurricane moves eighty miles per Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Gure. hour.

A rifle ball moves 1,000 miles per hour.

and ALL Bidney, Liver, and Sound moves 743 miles per hour. Finary Diseases. Light moves 192,000 miles per hour. Electricity moves 288,000 miles per of Diabetes, call for War-

ES For the cure of Diabetes Cure. Be For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807

The first iron steamship was built in 1830

The first lucifer match was made in

and Liver Cure. WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS. It is the best Blood Partfler, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all discases. It curve Secrofulous and other Skin Ernp-floms and Discasse, including Cancers, Ci-cers, and other Sorce. Byspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Diziness, General Dobli-ity, etc., are curved by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular bolk. Bottler of two sizes, prices, Goe. and SL.00. The first horse railroad was built in

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE The first printing press in the United Quickly rives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cores Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Pros-tration brought on by exceeding drink, over-States was introduced in 1629.

The first almanac was printed by George Von Purbach in 1460, Until 1776 cotton spinning was per-

formed by the hand-spinning wheel. The first steam engine on this conti-

nent was brought from England in 1753. Measure 209 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch.

An acre contains 4,840 square yards. A square mile contains 640 acres. A mile is 6,280 feet or 1,760 yards in

length. A fathom is six feet.

A league is three miles.

A Sabbath-day's journey is 1,155 yards (this is eighteen yards less than two-thirds of a mile).

A day's journey is thirty-three and one eighth-miles. Gold was discovered in California in

1849

A cubit is two feet.

A great cubit is eleven feet. A hand (horse measure) is four inches. A palm is three inches. A span is ten and seven-eighth inches. A pace is three feet. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds, A firkin of butter weighs tifty-six

A tub of butter weighs eighty-four

The following are sold by weight per bushel Wheat, beans and clover seed, sixty

pounds per bushel. Corn, rye and flaxseed, fifty-six pounds

power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had | per bushe Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds per

Coarse salt, eighty-five pounds per engraved have dried enough, they are

A New Use for Old Tin Cans.

The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition made of the powder the American Machinist the following of dried potatoes and other vegetables plan for making use of old cans which mixed with water, which is better than have been used for fruit and vegetables : any other material, for instance, gum

superseded by fractional silver, is somewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, which at first was always spoken of as "postal currency," was due to the premium on specie. In 1862 small change became very scarce. Gold being up and taking with it silver, these coins disappeared from circulation. Stockings were bro't out, and the precious metals found their way to the heels and toes. It was more than a day's search to find a five-cent silver piece or any other small denomination of the coin. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a dinner in the market change had to be taken in beets, cabbage, potatoes and what not. General Spinner was then treasurer of the United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had no law under which he could act. But after buying a half dollar's worth of apples several times and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less different kinds of produce, he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought him of the postage stamp. He sent down to the post-office department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of paper upon which government securities were printed. He cut the paper in various sizes. On each of the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus initiated a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a government transaction in any sense. It could not be, General Spinner distributed his improvised currency among the clerks of the department. They took it readily. The idea spread ; the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "postal currency," From this Gen. Spinner got his idea of the fractional currency and went before Congress with it. That body readily accepted it, and, but a short time after General Spinner had begun pasting operations, a law was on the statute book providing for the issue of the fractional currency which became so popular. The fac-simile of postage stamps was put upon each piece of currency, and for a long time it was known as "postal currency." The introduction of postal stamps as money entailed considerable oss to those who handled them. In a short time they would not take a letter on its way, and were therefore worth-

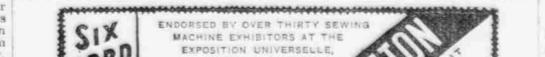
ORIGIN OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The origin of the fractional currency.

which has been in the past few years



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for information regard and utility of grinding feed. While it is true fer on this question. It can be settled beyond ence of opinion ; and, it t rather than leave farm lesirous of the facts to own judgment, when they from which to form a resion? Dr. Nichola says in the Boston Pla ing in doubt as to the using cob meal for stock. well formed ear of corn, and the kernels, subjected the m sis with the following real Nater. ude fibre Carbydrates, fat and alloumin old's

FELDING CON WILL

THE

J. F. A., of St. Louis

Country Gentleman, so-

inquiry of IL N., Musti-

The result of this study the there is in corn cobs a countil

tity of fat-producing and find constituents, equal in value to outs straw. An experimental test has to

n a more practical way, ton all farmers can settle the que joint committee of the] oodstock (Ct.) Farmers Chat

Nine thrifty shoats, as nearly ssible, were kept in tigh pens 65 days, (from March) and were fed during ey would eat. Dividi three, lot one was given clear meal from shelled curn ; eiven cobmeal and water. and corn and water. That's corn was used in each case in live weight for lot in pounds; for lot two, 214 ot three, 233 pounds. ork for lot one was 213 period pounds, and lot three one ate 1.322 pounds : lot two, 1,361 pour ch contained 1.147 mois sorn meal, and lot three Link clear corn. We find it took a of clear corn meal in the make one of live weight, and to make one pound of dravel In the second pen it took 4.77 p cob meal to make one pour weight, and a fraction less the to make one pound of dresse Reducing this to clear corn find 3.87 pounds made a peu meat.) The third pen blek of clear corn to make use p weight; and 6.05 pounds to und of dressed meat, necks ptible showing in favor cob meal. Besides these farts true that there is an neld and in the cob, both of which are h Add to the above facts the shelling the corn, and the fact the mais require a certain amount in their feed, and I think the as to value and expediency of corn and cob for any and all the stock is settled beyond question

FREDING HOUSES .- The Rees Farmer, treating of this subject "A great diversity of minimum the heat month

Barley, forty-eight pounds per bushel. Oats, thirty-five pounds per bushel. Timothy seed, forty-five pounds per bushel. constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, hushel. and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

sent into another room and gummed. Mr. Thomas F. Hagerty describes in Removed to Bank Building

STRUP **40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC** Pronounced by all to be the most FLEAS-ANT AND EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use PO for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER & MILLION BOT-

TLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the

from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold bushel

by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle. SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also high ly recommended for curing liver complaint

a firm and permanent road

Piling loose earth and sods in the centre of the road may be somewhat better than leaving the surface level. But if the soil is vegetable matter, sods and the like, the more it is piled up the worse the roadbed will surely be. Nothing will do any good except to first remove surplus water by stone or tile unlerdrains. When this is done, it is surprising how little stone or gravel is needed. I am glad that road makers are carning to use more gravel; but in thousands of places drawing gravel to throw on an undrained turnpike is nearit a waste of labor. - W. J. F., in Comtry Rentleman

Some Special Household Danorns.-A member of Parliament suffered from a painful cruption of the feet. true i at last to some fashionable socks. which were had aside, with the result of guilling the complaint. Some Call fornian miners died from the effects of pointing preduced by wearing boots lued with bright green flannel, the color in this case being "Scheele's green a well known arsenical compound. A tradesman suffered from wearing a bright marcon flaonel shirt. Paper collars glazed and stiffened with sized white head, and containing arsenic, have produced serious illness; and the same results have followed the wearing of hats lined with material containing arsenic and from gloves and coat sleeves similarly treated. Five or six persons in a household were rendered suddenly ill by the matter exhaled from chintz window curtains and bed drapery, and green Venetian blinds have been known in hot summer weather to give off particles of amenic with deleterious effect. In the kitchen arsenic has now and then been met with, when used to impart a green hue to dishes such as blanc nange. And even in the exercise of the perfumer's art, it behooves us to be on our guard against using preparations for the hair colored green by some compound of this substance. We thus find that arsenic is most widely diffused around us, from the facility and, above all, from the cheapness with which a beautiful pigment and a favorite hue can be produced through its aid. It is undoubtedly in the form of color in wall papers that arsenic is used ; and in the manufacture of the beautiful aniline dyes, so extensively used, arsenic is alos irgely employed. One notable feature of this substance, and one also which gives it a special power of affecting us to our detriment is the remarkable case with which it becomes volatile .--It may be readily diffused in the form of gas or minute solid particles, and is thus brought into close contact with us in our homes. Green is a very pretty color on walls, but we would say, take ente of it. -- Chambers' Journal.

A STRANCE DISCOVERY .-- Vulcanite, the waterproof-making substance discovered by a New York man recently. has been briefly alluded to in the papers. Eight years ago the discoverer thought of utilizing the sticky juice of the common milkweed. He bought a ten-acre lot and cultivated it, let the gum dry and harden in the stalks, then extract it, and by the process which he has patenented produced a vulcanized rubber, and from it a solution in which to soak the must delicate fabrics, rendering them perfectly waterproof. As a Cincinnati Gazette correspondent says, they are not injured in the least, either in texture or appearance, and yet their qualities are so completely changed that whereas before treatment they would have been irretrievably ruined by a single drop of water coming in contact with them, a they can after treatment be thrust into a pail of water without injury .- The Gazette man saw it tested on delicate colored silks, broadcloth, velvet, cotton and woolen goods, and cloths of various

One package will make six graof Medicine Gd it of your Druggist, he will order it William Biczabbcow & Co., Proprietors, (Williams part paid.) Burtington, Ve. CALLER STR BITTERS

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Ron Cough Carriel the averagint, refer and bett. Ark children. The Hop Full for Stansach, Liver and Kidney, Lawyorkie to also others. Carries by absorption. If the perfect. Ark arregists. D. I. C. Is an absolute and resultable error for draukenes, use of error, is an averaginal to plateet live. Con. Robertson, N. J. Abore mild by damgenia. Hop Bitters Higs. Con., Robertson, N. J. Abore mild by damgenia. Hop Bitters Higs. Con., Robertson, N. J.

CHERA THE GREAT CAUSE

HUMAN MISERY. that Published in a Scaled Envelope. Price 6 (A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical ts. Monital and Physical Incaparity, Ac. By OBERT J. CULVERWEID, M. D., author of a "Green Book," &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable

Alentate Martin Strand Stran



October 24, 1879,-15.

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, EBENSBURG, PA., AS always on hand a large, varied and ele gant assoriment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, EWELRY, SPECTACLES, EVE GLASSES, e. which he offers for sale at lower prices than ther dealer in the county. Persons pee sything in his line will do woll to give him a cal

teed in both work and price.

-Next Door to Freidhoff 's New Store.

J. A. MAHER, Lilly, Pa., CASH DEALER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Notions AND ALL OTHER BIND 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-tr, and country produce taken in exchange for mer-chandise at each prices. The patronage of every-body wishing to get full value for their money is cornectly and respectfully solicited. J. A. MAHER. J.C. Cambria Co., Ps., Sept. 12, 1872-45.

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

P one door west of Huntley's store, where one samples of Cloths, Cassimores, Vostings, rom which selections can be made, will at all be kept on hand, and full suits or single artiwearing apparel for either gents or youths e made te order on the shortest notice, in the will be induced in the anortest notice, in the intertand best style, and at the lowest living price. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as chosp as inferior clothing can be bought ready-made. OF A trial is earnest-ly solicited. B. O. OESURGER, Ebonsburg, May 23, 1879-tf.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent, EBENSBURG, PA. Policies written at short notice in the OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA" And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1879 -1y.* SMOKE THE Little Builder Cigar, One Hundred for \$2.00;

BUILDERI er Brands from \$2.50 p elivered to any address i the U.S., post-paid, on re-M. J. DOUGHERTY. 12-12 Solo Man'fr, 484 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Ps.

DR. M. R. B. CREERY, Surgeon Denhaving located in the of-residence owned and recent-led by Dr. J. J. Oatman, re-tenders his professional tist, having located in the of-and residence owned and recentully tenders his professions services to the people of Ebenshurg and tisinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. **33**^o A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. We Annesthet-ics carefully and safely administered when desired.

arabic, which cracks the paper badly Collect all the cans you may require say 100 quart cans; prepare a bright This paper is also of a peculiar texture fire in the kitchen stove, and have the somewhat similar to that used for bank cans close at hand. Have a cloth in notes. After having been again dried, each hand; place a can on the stove lid, | this time on little racks which are fanand when the solder which holds the top ned by steam power, for about an hour, on or bottom to the body begins to melt they are put in between sheets of pasteplace a can on the other lid and remove board and pressed in hydraulic presses the first one, and with an old knife, old capable of applying a weight of 2,000 file, stove lifter, or anything at hand, tons. knock off whichever end you may have The next thing is to cut the sheets in

placed next to the fire. In most cases will drop off. With the cloth in the eft hand hold the can, and with the girl with a large pair of shears, cutting right hand whip the melted solder from the inside and outside of the edge quickly before it sets. Remove the next can and replace it with another, and repeat to two other squads, who, in as many the operation until both ends of the 100 watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaran-Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaran-toms. You now have 100 tubes, 43 in-more, and then packed and labeled and ches long by 4 inches in diameter. These one hundred tubes can, with ry to being put in mail-bags for dis-tile skill, be converted into 35 feet 5 patching to fulfil orders. If a single little skill, be converted into 35 feet 5

]ess.

nches of 4-inch drain pipe, which, to a farmer or house owner, would be worth more than the original cost of the 100 cans filled with tomatoes. In order to week from this cause, For the past prepare them so that the end of one twenty years not a single sheet has been tube will enter one-fourth of an inch in- lost, such care has been taken in countside of the other, take a tube in the left | ing them. During the progress of manhand, place one edge over the corner of ufacturing the sheets are counted eleven a pine table, if nothing more convenient times. is at hand, and with a mallet, hammer,

or a piece of stick hammer the edge downward, turning the tube regularly ent in Bombay a living object that may at every stroke. Place the other edge rightly be classed among the most curiof the tube on the edge of the table and strike it from the inside, turning regularly. By this operation one end will be twins, separate in every respect but crimped, and the other enlarged. It re- from the breast-bone to the lower part quires but little enlargement to make of the abdomen, which is closely joined. one end enter and admit of being driven tightly into the other. They should be into the other, the outer skin covering put together in lengths of six tubes. both trunks. The twins are joined front The seams should not come on a line with each other. To insure strength and feet perfectly formed, and develop-the joints might be tacked with a solder- ment healthy, while the heads are welling iron, but if they are forced tightly shaped and the faces really pretty, with together they will be water-tight. A coat of common paint, or tar, inside and outside, would make this pipe last for years underground, and if properly packed in the earth it will have ample trifling degree, larger than the other .strength to resist external pressure. Enough fine solder can be saved from what is wiped off the joints to mend all tremely lively and appear good-temperthe household tinware for a lifetime.

DECCA MUSLINS .- The Decca mussimultaneous, though sometimes one lins of India are among the most wonwould cry while the other was quietly derful evidences of the handskill of the drawing at the mouthpiece of its bottle. strange people of the mysterious East. These fabrics, which are spun and wov-Danpooli, in the Rutnagherry Collecen entirely by hand, and are the product torate, the father being a Mohammedan of obscure and curious processes unknown to and unattainable by the Westhad besides a pretty little daughter ern nations, like the fabrication of Daabout 10. The infants feed separately, mascus steel and the making of camel's each having a bottle to itself, and draw hair shawls, are marvels of ingenuity and skill, and they illustrate the poetry of cotton. The most delicate of these fabrics is known by the name of "woven air." It can only be made in the early never grown ill, and to every appearance morning and in the evenings, when the are likely to grow up,-Bombay Times. air is full of moisture and the dew is on the grass, The processes by which it is woven are kept secret, and people A LOG RAILBOAD .- A log tramway who do the work are compelled first to or railroad in use by the Richardson pass through a long course of training Brothers at their mill, south of Truckee, and initiation. Their delicate wares is a very ingenious piece of machinery. are of such ethereal texture as to be al- Logs, ten inches or a foot in diameter,

most invisible, and yet so enduring that are hewn round and smooth and their they will bear washing and wear in a ends are coupled together by iron bands. wonderful manner. This precious stuff These logs, laid side by side upon grais monopolized for the use of the ladies ded ground, for a distance of perhaps of the oriental harems, and is said to be three miles, form the track. Of course worth hundreds of dollars per yard. the road looks quite like an ordinary railroad track, except that logs are used

THE FIRST WATCH .- At first the instead of rails, and the ties are at much watch was about the size of a dessert greater intervals. The wheels of the plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock," The earliest known engine and cars are concave on their outer surface, and fit the curve of the use of the modern name occurs in the logs. The power is applied to a wheel record of 1552, which mentions that Ed- in the middle of the forward axle on the ward VI. had "one larum or watch of engine. The most remarkable loads of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead," The first watch may readily be supposed to have been of ruda value of the supposed to have been of ruda success. It is very cheap, its construction is simple, it is

CORD AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As baing? EXCELLENT THREAD. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY, BY halves; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains 100 stamps. This is done by a by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed operations, perforate the sheets between stowed away in another room preparatostamp is torn, or in any way mutilated. the whole sheet of 100 is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every A DOUBLE BABY .- There is at present in Bombay a living object that may ous phenomena of nature. At a home

SOFT FINISH GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN. 113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA., ALWAYS HAVE THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry and Dress Goods. NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC., in Mazagon may be seen a pair of female to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. 137 Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy. The upper breast of each infant is joined GEO. W. YEAGER. to front; shoulders, arms, lower limbs -CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF **HEATING and COOKING STOVES** beautiful eyes, large and bright. The twins are six months old, are in perfect health, and measure twenty inches in height, one appearing, but in a very TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, Both have vigorous appetites, and take kindly to the feeding bottle, are ex-1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa. ed. The pulses beat in unison; they generally fall asleep or keep awake to-SF CREAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Sponting and Repairing of gether, and their actions are usually all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO. The strangely united pair was born at Cheap Groceries! and seafaring man, while the mother By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to F. P. CONFER'S vigorously at their nourishment. The MODEL GROCERY STORE! petors have declared it to be impossible separate them without extinguishing The twins have up to this time 1324 Eleventh Avenue, Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa., MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT Detween IOIN & HIN SIS-, AILOONA, FA-, And "conter" 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 that city, comprising everything fresh and purc 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.

at inducements they offer

MCNEVIN & YEAGER,

-NANUFACTURERS OF-

essilv. IMPROVED FARMING.--11 # oped that returning prosperity en the care for true econ ghtly understood, means most and best of everything abit which is the basis of : times by saving what would be wanted, sometimes by enses leading to increase and greater profits. We ne deal of this latter kind The resources of this cour [10-24, '79,--15,1 half developed as they show not speak of the millions of tilled land at the far West. is so far beyond the reach of that it can only be cropped everything without regard BANKERS, the fertility of the soll. such land until the time comcan be farmed as hand should there are millions of acres Ebensburg, Penn'a. markets in Middle and West which need manure and und o be farmed as they should I these lands the effect of hig should be seen in an impro farming and increased acre. Our advantages of chi PAYABLE ON DEMAND. will not enable American grow wheat at an average INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS bushels per acre, and send it ocean to compete with th MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE. farmer who averages twenty-h els. The first thing which AND A GENERAL what inducements they offer. BY Thankful for the liberal patronage hereto-fore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria ance and increase of the same, the subscriber re-spectfully invites everybody to call and examine spectfully invites everybody to call and examine the subscriber re-spectfully invites everybody to call and examine the subscriber re-spectfully invites everybody to call and examine the subscriber re-spectfully invites everybody to call and examine the subscriber re-the subscriber re-the subscriber re-the subscriber re-the subscriber re-spectfully invites everybody to call and examine the subscriber re-the subscriber re-subscriber re-the subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-the subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-re-re-subscriber re-subscriber re-re-subscriber re-subscriber re-re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-subscriber re-sub prosperity should do for Atta mers is to make their fatus many - Country Gentleman. Special attention paid to husinessof cor-respondents. A. W. BUCK. his goodsand prices before buying at any other house. F. P. UONFER, Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoons, Pa. Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. WHEAT GROWING MAXING Cashier. best soil for wheat is a rich clay INCORPORATED IN 1857. Wheat likes a good, deep. Clover turned under makes just STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN a hed. The best seed is heavy, only P **PROTECTION MUTUAL** and clean. Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE About two inches is the best del wing the seed. COOKING & HEATING STOVES, FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY The drill puts in seed beine cheaper than broadcasting. From the middle of September Only Five Assessments in 22 Years. much good.

and mistakes are frequent) neglecting to give suitable sites the matter. We have known f who were accustomed to fluxer of hay to their horses several the ing the forenoon or afferences an not at work the horses would le eating nearly the whole-day, on much more hay on such days would require when at was practice cannot fail to ityms a tously, if continued any length Horses are frequently mile feeding. A horse should a all the lay he can cut than a d have all the bread or front has Regularity and moderation portant in the one case as a Driven horses are sometime straw and meal without a very little. This is a go orses, as has been prove stances. Some believe th quarts of meal per day, w twenty pounds of good ! for almost any horse, an more. Of course a horse the time needs more food that does but little. Some hore and seem to need more food ! doing the same work. The l be cut, or mostly so, and led a wet. Cracked corn to be fed t a part of the time is recomm some. Smoky hay is speciall induce a cough, and should i avoided. If horses are fed une hay it should be of good quality cured and fed in moderate three times a day. But it is t of those best acquainted wi that they can be kept in good cheaper by feeding some grait tiving them hay alone, and if h constant use grain in some form

