The common wasp, the terror of the small boy in the country, was undoubtedly the pioneer in the paper business. and to the despised and abused insect the Herald is disposed to award ample credit. The wasp made his paper, too, very much the same way that his human imitators do to-day, using often the very same material and producing in his rude way a species of paper nearly as delicate as the finest tissue grades. Who will say, therefore, that nature is not a great teacher? Spiders were spinners of intricate webs before cloth was invented, the silk worm disclosed to the world a mine or industry and wealth which it is impossible to estimate, and the beaver gave to man his earliest and most valua- Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general ble lessons in dam building. It is recorded in history that in 670 B, C. Nums, who lived 300 years before Alexander, left several works upon papyrus, and that this is probably the earliest authenticated use of this material. As far back as 1,800 years ago the Chinese are thought to have discovered how to make paper from fibrous matter reduced. to pulp in water. About the year 706 A. D. an Arabian manufactory of paper from cotton was established. In 1151 the Spanjards manufactured from cotton various kinds of paper scarcely inferior in quality to those made from linen rags. Linen paper seems to have been first used in England about the year 1342, and it gradually supplanted that made of cotton. The French erected their first paper mills in 1314, and the Germans began the manufacture at a not much later date. John Tate built their stock, Thankful for past favors and hopefu the first paper mills of England at Hartford in 1498. But France supplied England with most of her paper until Louis XIV, drove out the Huguenot manufacturers, many of whom, after emigrating to England, began making a fine white quality of paper, not produced before in that country, where from that time the paper industry enlarged and prospered until soon more than enough of the material was manufactured to cover home consumption. The ancient hangings of tapestry were superseded about the year 1640 by wall paper of beautiful designs.

In 1728 a patent was granted to erect the first paper mill in New England, which went into operation in Milton, Mass., in 1730, but was discontinued after several years, and revived again in 1760. The first paper mill in the United States, however, was erected near Philadelphia in 1690. The Milton mill is supposed to have been erected by Daniel Henchman, an enterprising bookseller of Boston. About the year 1768 Christopher Leflingwell established the first aper mill in Connecticut at Norwich. n 1770 the number of paper mills in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware was forty, and the value of their annual product estimated at £100,000. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war Massachusetts had three small paper mills, New Hampshire none, and Rhode Island one, out of repair. Paper was very scarce, and poor in quality

The process pursued for generations in Europe was substantially fellowed steel blades for tearing rags-invented countries in place of the slow-working and tedious stampers heretofore employed to reduce rags to pulp. In 1790, while the wife of an English papermaker was busy with her usual washing, in passing a vat in which pulp for her husband's paper lay, in an advanced state of preparation, she accidentally dropped therein a bag containing powdered blue. The husband, however, made the colored pulp up into paper, which proved so superior in quality that he obtained four shillings extra for it in the London market; and thus, curiously enough, the process of blueing paper was discovered. But the most important discovery, one destined to develop an epoch in the istory of paper-making, came out in 1779, when Louis Robert, a common workman in a paper mill at Essonne, France, first mastered the principle of making paper in an endless web by ma-Messrs. Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, wealthy London booksellers and stationers, who, in 1804, purchased the patentright for Great Britain, to make the invention widely known to the world and to greatly improve it; and to-day the ncipal paper machine used still bears the name Fourdrinier. By the old hand rocess there months were needed, datg from the day the rags came into the mill, in which to complete the paper ready for delivery; by the Fourdrinier, the same amount of work may be done in a single day. John Ames, of Springfield, Mass., in 1812 invented a celebraused in all course papers.

It is an indisputable fact that fully one-third of all the paper used in the world is manufactured in the United States, and a very large proportion of this amount is produced from mills in Massachuselts. After the Ames, in Springfield, could no longer be called the largest paper makers in the United States, that honor fell to Platner & Smith, of Lee. At the present time, however, Holyoke enjoys the proud distinction. The talk there is all paper, the same as it is all ores and mines in Leadville, or wheat in Chicago, or polities in Washington. It was not until as late as 1853 that the first paper mill was erected in Helyoke, and to-day she makes more fine writing paper than any half-dozen cities and towns in the world combined. The annual product of the paper of the country amounts to 640,400 tons-about 1,830 tons daily. It is estimated that, of wood purp paper alone 52,000 tons per year are made. The total exports of the last fiscal year equaled \$1,284,312, having grown from the paratively insignificant sum of \$3.-777 in 1860, while our imports, on the contrary, have dwindled down to the maximum of \$1,326,460 in 1873 to a total uniount of only \$135,480 for papers of all kinds in 1878. Our paper mills-927 in number—represent a capital of at least \$100,000,000, and employ 22,000 persons. who are paid in salaries about \$10,000,-000. The entire paper interest, including manfacturing, printing and publishing, gives employment, it is estimated, to 75,000 individuals.

It would be difficult to specify the different uses to which paper is applied, and wholly impossible to anticipate its varied uses in the future. There are now twenty-five or thirty different grades manufactured, ranging all the way from the finest tissue and writing to the coarse material used in roofing and sheathing. It has been well said before that so common is the use of paper, so deutiful on every hand, so woven into the pathway of every walk of life, we entirely fail to appreciate how necessary and important it is, and must ever be ability to command a sheet of paper? It is the chief foundation-stone to all business structures, and is an actual and necessary component part of the ordiand religious life as well. While paper manufacture has reached a notable height, no one will believe that it has yet reached the zenith of its advancement and power. In the articles which enter into the product there are new discoveries every few days. Formerly it was believed that only rags could be used as the chief body of the material. but now straw and wood largel it ke their place, and hence a reduction in price, and a consequent more useful factor is obgence among the masses. -- Boston Herald.

# STILL LATER AND BETTER!

# NEW SPRING 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 undiveded attention by supplying his friends

#### and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS ATPRICESSOLOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

#### store, comprising a complete line of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c. Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED. A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store room and the erec tion of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my triends 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 commoditous stalle for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful revery futer ones I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF. High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

### CHAS. SIMON

HAS JUST REMOVED TO THE

#### Large and Elegant Store Room IN C. JAGGARD'S NEW BRICK BLOCK,

1306 ELEVENTH AVENUE, Between 13th and 14th Streets, 2 DOORS ABOVE EBERT'S MUSIC STORE, ALTOONA, PA. WHERE HE IS NOW OPENING A SPLENDID LINE OF

# CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS &c., Which he guarantees to sell at the Lowest Prices known to the Retail Trade.

Being new in possession of the largest and handsomest clothing Store in the City of Altoons, which will henceforth be known as the

#### KEYSTONE CLOTHING HALL!

until 1759, when cylinders with sharp. And having filled it to replation with new and seasonable goods, I have no hesitation in saying to my steel blades for tearing rags—invented friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that when they visit Altonau it will be worth their while to

Respectfully, &c., CHARLES SIMON,

ALTOONA, PA.

# NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek Mich.

Threshing Machinery and Portable THE STANDARD of expellence throughout the Grain steing Burld.

MATCHILESS for Crain Saving, Time Saving, Perfect beating, Light and Thomograph Rock.

INCOMPARABLE, in Quality of Marcial, Perfection Facts, Toronga, Workmanning, Eugenet Finish, and

BE NOT DECEIVED



# GEIS, FOSTER & OUINN,

H3 & H5 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA., ALWAYS HAVE THE

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

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. Let Forget not the street and number and fail not to call, buy and be happy. GEO. W. YEAGER,

# HEATING and COOKING STOVES

in all the works of human existence. TIN MD SHEET-IRON WARE.

1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa. 23 CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Sponting and Repairing of



a consequent more useful factor is obtained in the dissemination of intelligence appears the purposes - Boston Herold, land, Manager [12-6, 79-47, 7]

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

ORIGIN OF THE COAL BEDS-ENOUGH COAL TO LAST FOR MANY CENTURIES.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia Ledger thus discourses on the future of the coal trade: The coal trade the question, how came this supply of bers? In answer, it is now universally tuminous and anthracite, are of vegetable origin, and the most probable theory is that which ascribes them to substate of peat, become gradually consoliof which are now extinct. Some coal accumulated in a basin or lake where dressed. the deposit had undergone a process of mass similar to the peat bogs, and then give chloroform; but the animal subquent ages. In other formations the suffering that is not anticipated and anthracite, semi-anthracite and bilumi- should be sorry to see this explanation that the change is still going on, and say that they are vastly more sensible ous would in the end become anthracite. mate of the medical profession, and Though geologists and scientists differ have instinct enough to see that even as to the origin of hard coal, several when pain is inflicted on them it is for a things appear to be well established in good and kind purpose."-Chambers' regard to these peculiar deposits. The vegetable growth on the earth's surface which formed their foundation was of

TO MAKE A KITE. - Get a ter to Mr. Rob put on. Bore two holes through the ed his liberty, so I put him back in the back piece, each one-third of the way wood-shed .- Hearth. through from end to end, and put thro

A very good preparation of glycerine to have always on hand, can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist. In two ounces of Sweet Oil of Almonds melt, by a slow heat, half an onnce of Spermacetti, and one drachm of White Wax. Then add one ounce of good Glycerine, stirring until cold. When cold. scent it by stirring in well a little Oil of Keep in small jars or small keep closely corked, as it sometimes gets may be used. Every drug store should keep a jar of it, and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin, for most injured skin surfaces that are not open sores; for chafed places, for moisening corns of callused feet or toes, morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands afwith the distressing trouble known as hamorrhoids or piles.

a kite, it is not our fault,

health. In fact, her whole life has been ver and other epidemics. one long season of good health. She has raised twenty-four children, 20 of whom still live. On a cleanly kept arm about one mile from the homestead

as much per ton as the best timothy bay. | countries.

#### ANIMAL PATIENCE.

We have a little dog, one of those beautiful creatures known as a "King Charles," on which it was found necessary to perform a surgical operation .-With a heavy heart we took the animal. unconscious of what was to ensue, to the Royal Veterinary College, and were of the United States is every year ex- | fearful as to what might be the suffertending in a ratio of increase that is ings and its consequences. The operatruly encouraging; and yet in compari- tion occupied a quarter of an hour, and, son with the vast riches remaining un- though no doubt painful, was borne with developed, and the greater promises of a wonderful degree of quietness and pathe future, it may be said to be still in tience. For an hour or two aftewards its infancy. There are few who can the patient was rather dull, but recovthink of the immense fields of coal alered his spirits and is as lively as ever. ready discovered beneath the surface in | On the remarkable degree of equanimi-America without at once reverting to ty often demonstrated by dogs under surgical treatment, the Lancet, in a refuel to be garnered in its secret cham- cent number, makes the following remarks: "We have often been struck onceded that all the coal beds, both bi- with astonishment while witnessing the patient submission of animals, especially dogs and horses, to surgical operations, and to what the surgical operamerged forests, or other vegetable de- tions necessitated. A case in point has posits, pressed down into compact mass- been brought under our notice. A fine es and passing through the intermediate pointer bitch had a large, hard, fibrous tumor on the breast, with deep and far dated into coal. The character of the reaching roots. The operation for its vegetation can be easily traced by the removal was very skillfully and effectuquality of the deposit, and shows even a ally executed by Mr. George Fleming. greater variety than that now growing veterinary surgeon of the Second Life upon the earth's surface. This vege- Guards. During the operation the anitable origin is now readily detected in mal displayed an amount of patience all the formations, hundreds of several that would have been creditable to a different varieties of plants, trees and human being. Even during the most shrubs having been discovered, a number painful part of the proceeding, that of inserting sutures, she never flinched .beds appear to have been found by grass- The same resignation was displayed es, shrubs and the shed foliage of trees, when the time for dressing the wound not a structure of any size being trace- came around. The patient received the able in the mass; as if the leaves and surgeon with an air of preparation, and waste foliage of a forest had gradually even put herself into position for being

"In the case of a similar operation on fermentation by which vegetables sub- another dog some years ago, strong restances are changed to a carbonaceous sistance was offered to the attempt to by some mighty convulsion of nature it | mitted to the surgical procedure as we had been subjected to a tremendous have described above. Such facts adpressure, which gave it a new form and | mit of a partial explanation in the mencharacter and preserved for the subse- tal theory of pain, according to which traces of forests are distinctly visible. | mentally apprehended is not pain in the Most geologists are now agreed that the acuter sense of the word. But we nous coal were originally of the same carried so far as to deprive our dumb character, but that the anthracite has fellow creatures of all credit for the since been subjected to heat, discharg- submisson they show under surgical ing the bitumen; while some maintain treatment. We should go further, and after the lapse of ages all the bitumin- than many human beings in their esti-

A SPIDER'S INGENUITY, - One chilly extraordinary abundance, and at or day I was left at home alone; and after about the time of the change this mass | I was tired reading "Robinson Crusoe," must have been completely saturated I caught a spider, and brought him inwith or totally submerged in water, the | to the house to play with. Funny play coal being found embedded in alluvial mate, wasn't it? Well, I took a wash deposits, or coated with such tokens as basin and fastened up a stick in it like clay hardened to slate. Settled as these a vessel's mast, then poured in water differences of opinion may be as to the enough to turn the mast into an island origin and continuance of the supply of for my spider, which I named Crusoe, coal, there is no reason for apprehension and put him on the mast. As soon as of a continued supply of coal fuel for he was fairly cast away he auxiously many centuries to come : yet, while commenced running around to find the this may be admitted, there is neither main-land. He'd scamper down the excuse nor apology for bringing it to mast to the water, stick out a foot, get the surface in advance of a demand for lit wet, shake it, run around the stick its proper use and at a loss of its produc- and try the other side, and then run back to the top again.

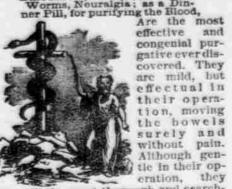
Pretty soon it became a serious matstraight grained pine stick three-quar- to think it over. As in a moment he ters of an inch thick and four feet long. | acted as if he wanted to shout for a boat Next procure a good ash hoop, split it and was afraid he was going to be hunand have it the same length nearly as gry, I put treacle on the stick. A fly the piece of pine. Find the centre of came, but Crusoe was not hungry for the boop and fasten it at that point to flies just then. He was home-sick for the straight stick about an inch from his web in the wood-shed. He went the end. This may be done by lacing it slowly down the pole to the water and with strong twine. Cut a notch in touched it all around, shaking his feet each end of the hoop. Then tie a strong | like pussy when she wets her stockings string to the end of the hoop, pass it in the grass, and suddenly a thought around the pine stick, then fasten it to seemed to strike him. Up he went like the other end of the hoop and draw the a rocket to the top and commenced playends of the hoop together, so that the ing circus. He held up one foot in the top will be round and of good shape .- air, then another, and turned around Then pass the string to the long end of two or three times. He got excited and the stick, through a hole bored for it to nearly stood on his head before I found the end of the hoop where it was first out what he knew, and that was this: fastened and secure it. This makes the that the draft of air made by the fire frame. It may be covered with paper, would carry a line ashore on which he but thin, cotton cloth is better. Lay could escape from his desert island, the frame on the material and cut out. He pushed out a web, that went floatthe covering, leaving about an inch all ing in the air until it caught on the taaround. Then paste the edge of the ble. Then he hauled on the rope until it paper or cloth, bring it over she frame was tight, struck it several times to see and see that it is fastened all around. - If it was strong enough to hold him, and When it is dry the belly-band may be walked ashore. I thought he had earn-

a string knotted at each end with a loop | To CURE FOOT ROT IN SHEEP,-The in it to which to fasten the fly-string. - prevaration of the foot is just as essen-The tail should be about twelve times | tial as the remedy, for if every part of as long as the kite. The bobs of the the disease is not laid bare the remedy tail should consist of paper about three will not effect a cure. A solution of inches long and an inch and a half bluevitriol as strong as can be made and broad, folded four times, and tied to as hot as you can bear your hand in, the string of the tail about three inches even for a moment, having the liquid apart. If the kite dives, add to the three or four inches deep, or deep weight of the tail. If it refuses to fly enough to cover all the affected parts lighten it. Attach the fly-string and then hold the diseased foot in this liquid let it go. Now, if the boys can't make tenminutes, or long enough to penetrate to all the diseased parts; put the sheep on a dry barn floor for twenty hours to EXCELLENT GLYCERINE OINTMENT, give it a chance to take effect. In every case where I have tried it, it has effected a cure, and I have never given a sheep medicine internally for foot rot, This remedy I call a dead shot when the foot is thoroughly prepared, but a more expeditions way, and where you don't hardly hope to exterminate the disease but keep it in subjection, is this: After preparing the feet as for the vitriol cure take butter of antimony, pour oil of vitwide-necked bottles. In hot weather riol into it slowly until the heating and boiling process ceases, and apply with a a little rancid if long exposed to warmth. swab. This remedy works quicker, is Half or a fourth of the above quantities stronger than the vitriol, and is just as safe, but its mode of application renders

it less sure, - Ohio Farmer. CURIOUS CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA .-Dr. Constantine Paul, of Hospital La Riboisiere, has many dyspeptic patients and especially for chapped face, lips or hands. When the hands are chapped or ments with an invention of Dr. Fauchcracked, or roughened by cold, wash er. A smooth india rubber tube is them clean with soap, and rub them screwed to a glass funnel large enough well with this glycerine ointment, wip- to hold one pound of water. The doc ing it off enough to prevent soiling tor holds the funnel in his left hand, lothing. If this is done at night, the and with his right hand introduces the hands will be in good condition in the end of the tube into the threat, pushes lightly and the patient swallows. When thirty-six inches of the tube have been ter "washing day." This is an excel- introduced the doctor ceases its further lent preparation to use by those afflicted introduction. Water is poured in the funnel, which is held above the patient's head. The water flows into the intestines. When the doctor would withdraw the water, he lowers the funnel to A REMARKABLE FAMILY .- In the the floor, the tube acts as a syphon and little village of Norton, N. J., lives a the water flows out. Internal applica-remarkable family. The mistress of tion of many medicines is possible in the house is a tall, well-preserved wom-an of 75, just now enjoying the best of to be of great use in treating yellow fe-

CAPTIVE DAYLIGHT .- An interesting discovery, of which the English papers lives the oldest child, who is nearing ing the last few months, is populary three score and ten. The youngest child termed "Captive Daylight." Experihave made note from time to time durresides at Hammondsport, N. Y., and ments with the new luminous paint are is engaged in the grape culture. He is now going on in London. The inventor 30 years of age. The entire family are is said to have died just after he had in excellent health. The produce of the achieved a reasonable measure of sucfarm is taken to market by this old lady cess. The new paint, which is capable farm is taken to market by this and she does all the house-work, with the addition of four cows to milk twice be applied to life buoys which may be daily. The old Methodist church firds used at any moment without the delay every member of the family circle present on Sunday at both morning and evening service. A brother, Jacob, 80 Lanterns, it is said, are to be emprovisyears of age, cuts two cords of wood a day. He has never been outside of and street signs, houses numbers, etc., Hunterdon county. Their home is their may be rendered visible at night withworld, and II are as to be a very happy out ordinary lights by being painted with this paint. A company is being formed to acquire the right to the in-RYE STAW is now extensively used in | vention and take out the patents necesthe manufacture of paper, and is worth | sary to cover it in England and other |

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

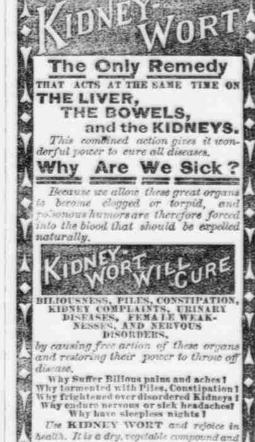


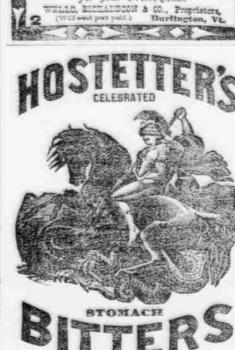
are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vig-

orons bealth. MYER'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 dis-eased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within 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 builled 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 common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness. S

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 preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity PREPARED BY

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also high ly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. -R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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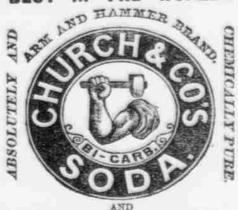
Testimonials of the highest order in proof. of Binketes, call for Warmer's Safe Dishetes Cure.

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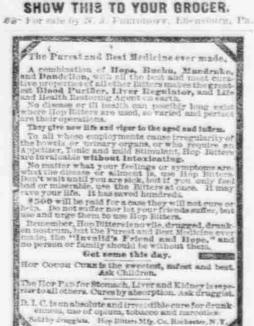
ckly gives Rest and Sleep to the sufferings Headarche and Neuralgia, preventleptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Pro-WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

BEST IN THE WORLD!



Which is the same thing. Impure Bi-Carb Soda or Saleratus (which is the same thing, is of a slight, ly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a comparison WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference. See that your Saleratus and Bak-ing Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTAN-CES used for food. Housekeepers who prefer bread made with yeast, will improve its quality, make it rise better and preventit from souring, by adding one-half teaspoonful of Church & Ca. 's Soia or Baleratus. He sure and not use too much. The

use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost. See one pound package for valuable informa-tion and read carefully.



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Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Reim, on High street, west of Julius, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office.

Operations of every description. [4-12-31.]

Dies and other tall the street of the butter and eggs sold on the property opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-23, 30, 42.]

How Three Women Manage a ? "If every girl was as so two women you see in rerecently remarked a farm street sidewalk in Aul

Journal reporter). so many useless d world" and the spegoadstick down with our the remark against any "What's the peculiar quired the reporter. Why, they farm it hook-and farm it succes said the gentleman with a stepped from the slear bag containing a bushe

beans, carried them into a happened to be the some reporter had business, place tened at once to interview who was accompanied by a ter. She kindly consente desired information, and, as a tion of what women can do to her statement: I am the eldest of three at father died and left in a fur

acres in South Auburn spent a small part of his t until about ten years as he left us in good healt he was killed on the ral three girls were left ! farm on our own account was first settled by my grm found his way to South spotted trees more nurs a The acres have always been ily, and, of course, we are tached to them. My name Jordan; my sister, next Deborah, and the youngest leans. Adeleans is in online On me falls meet of the men be financier, cook, find have hand. I have to sland the pantry to corn field-in a leath. I nurse the sick for sold the plow, hoe the corn, sorse, shovel the soil-mail of and do anything and everything

"At first it came pretty limit and we used to get very the grow older, it comes pretty for don't know why we haven't ty well. We always joy in good times we have a Last year we misel alone tons of hay, 120 bushels bushels of wheat, force tools eleven bushels of turbs, onbalf acres of corn, and had a line

farm.

"Yes," said a bystander, "not not all ; for Margoret as a goat and has a wonderful floorer and "Did you attend to all "Well, about all," regited H "We generally him a links ing time-perhaps are year for bired help. The ourselves. We have thirtee entile, ten sheep, one have, ber flock of bens. "Yes, and turkers, loo, for I is the best lot of turkeys that I say market last Thanksgiving day garet," said the epatision de raid out the cash for Margard and hen's nest, which she had be keted, "Inlumys make it a so-Margaret's produce, because it nice. Just look at these basis how perfect they are. And lar-

the nominative case also agree

POTATO PLANTING -The 1

lose at band when the ground

be premared for early relates

are generally most successful evon upon sad hand. After the been turned over, manuscramer proadcast, harrowed in the out three feet and a ball area your notatoes have not been a Rose, The Early Vermon Rose, but when upon the table

ner he will find hinself ere.

to the "gentleman farmer," of

A Model Pieters Acta I's BEERS COUNTY, - Mr. Elias ship, but at present cultivates? ing Jan. 31, 1880, which certi prove a strong argument that "ten acres enough wise maxim, and that a lit illed is better than a lar managed. In mary farms are the most profits the proprietors can de appears to have directed clusive of what was requ

larly in the vicinity of large an astonishing exhibit of the 1879, to the 1st of Februar made and soid \$25 pounds use. The average for the y fresh the average was as h pounds per week. One of tine animal of the Durham b an average yield, when fresh pounds of butter per week. same cows, however, were cups of cooked cheese. same year 604) dozen of eggs w besides chickens, fruit, ga