

BEST BARAINS IN TOWN!
FOR THE READY CASH DOWN!

New Stock of Winter GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION AT
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 the public generally the benefit of supplying his friends with ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

AT PRICES SO LOW
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 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 reasonable low price of 50 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 erection of a new wing, and I am enabled to accommodate all who come, and especially my regular customers, with the highest quality of goods, and to fill all orders promptly and to the satisfaction of all. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones I remain as ever,

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

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.
Will make, for the next 60 days only, a GRAND OFFER OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

\$850 SQUARE GRAND PIANO FOR \$245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent grand piano elegantly finished. 3 strings. 7 1/2 octaves, full tone, and with the most beautiful and powerful action ever known. It is a masterpiece of art and science, and is the only piano in the world that can be played with such ease and grace. It is the only piano that can be played with such ease and grace. It is the only piano that can be played with such ease and grace.

PIANOS of all makes, and of all styles, and of all prices. We have a large stock of pianos of all makes, and of all styles, and of all prices. We have a large stock of pianos of all makes, and of all styles, and of all prices.

ORGANS of all makes, and of all styles, and of all prices. We have a large stock of organs of all makes, and of all styles, and of all prices. We have a large stock of organs of all makes, and of all styles, and of all prices.

SHEET MUSIC of all kinds, and of all styles, and of all prices. We have a large stock of sheet music of all kinds, and of all styles, and of all prices. We have a large stock of sheet music of all kinds, and of all styles, and of all prices.

Mendelssohn Piano Co., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

YOU ARE INVITED
TO CALL AT THE
NEW DRUG STORE
IN TUDOR BUILDING.

Now the Post-Office, EBENSBURG, Pa.

AND INSPECT A COMPLETE STOCK OF
FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,

Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, &c.

It will be our aim to keep constantly on hand a complete line of the best drugs in the market; also, Patent Medicines of every description, as well as all other goods pertaining to the trade.

PRESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY FILLED BY AN EXPERIENCED AND CAREFUL DRUGGIST.

By selling first-class goods at fair profits the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Ebensburg, March 11, 1881-J.

E. JAMES.

R. L. Johnston, M. J. Buck,
F. A. Shoemaker, A. W. Buck,
JOHNSTON,
SHOEMAKER & BUCK,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL RESPECTABLE PLACES.

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL CITIES
Bought and Sold, and a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTION.

Accounts Solicited.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, March 19, 1880-11.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.

From Notes now in force - \$123,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.
J. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Pa., 1880-19.

JOSEPH McDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
207 Office in Collinsburg Row, Centre Street,
No. 12, 1881-1.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
J. W. DICK, Attorney-at-Law,
Office in Collinsburg Row, Centre Street,
No. 12, 1881-1.

M. R. B. O'BRYEN, D. D. B.

Mistakes of Pennsylvania Farmers.

In the amount and value of her agricultural products Pennsylvania deserves a high place among the States of the Union. Of course, such honor has been secured for her by her farmers, whose soil, intelligence and energy have made her in this respect, what she may well be proud of them, and they have much ground for thinking well of themselves in view of the results spoken of.

And yet, we venture to say, that in consideration of climate, soil, markets, labor and government, they have not done what they should. We propose to present, in a few articles, some of the mistakes which may be charged against many of the farmers of this State.

1. **Desiring too much land.** Of course, to be a farmer without having the control of some land is impossible; but mistakes are made in the amount which is needed to make a good living, and the amount which their experience, ability and capital justify them in taking more than the least foolish, if indeed it is not a crime for a man to grasp after a quantity of land so great that he has not strength enough to cultivate it, and to manage it fairly, develop and draw out its resources. Mistakes of farmers are land poor—poor because of the excess of their land above their possession of the States of the Union. With three or four hundred acres, which they are proud to call their own, they have not buildings, stock, implements and manure enough to properly farm it.

In several of our counties there are men who, with their families, would be blessed if some one would legally take away all their land but the fifty acres lying around their buildings, and with them everything else they have, except their debts.

Not satisfied with an extra fence by which to secure the boundary of his possessions and keep out the wandering stock of the neighborhood, the Pennsylvania farmer glories in multitudes of interior fences—fences about little patches which he calls fields, fences about his orchard and garden, and of course, a fence about his house. Now, taking just as it is our unnecessary land, our fences are our unnecessary fences. No good reason can be given for a custom which involves such waste of land, timber and time. Is it not true that the fences of Pennsylvania farmers cost more than the land they enclose would sell for?

We believe there are very few cases in which a farmer cannot satisfactorily fence his farm and the one around the outside of his farm and the one enclosing the house and barn. Pennsylvania farmers do not seem to be aware of this. They are not satisfied with a fence about their house, and a fence about their barn, and a fence about their orchard and garden, and a fence about their fields, and a fence about their house, and a fence about their barn, and a fence about their orchard and garden, and a fence about their fields.

2. **Not taking care of their stock.** The farmer who does not take care of his stock is a poor farmer. He should take care of his stock as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his stock as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his stock as he would take care of his land.

3. **Not taking care of their soil.** The farmer who does not take care of his soil is a poor farmer. He should take care of his soil as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his soil as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his soil as he would take care of his land.

4. **Not taking care of their implements.** The farmer who does not take care of his implements is a poor farmer. He should take care of his implements as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his implements as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his implements as he would take care of his land.

5. **Not taking care of their labor.** The farmer who does not take care of his labor is a poor farmer. He should take care of his labor as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his labor as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his labor as he would take care of his land.

6. **Not taking care of their government.** The farmer who does not take care of his government is a poor farmer. He should take care of his government as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his government as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his government as he would take care of his land.

7. **Not taking care of their neighbors.** The farmer who does not take care of his neighbors is a poor farmer. He should take care of his neighbors as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his neighbors as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his neighbors as he would take care of his land.

8. **Not taking care of their country.** The farmer who does not take care of his country is a poor farmer. He should take care of his country as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his country as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his country as he would take care of his land.

9. **Not taking care of their world.** The farmer who does not take care of his world is a poor farmer. He should take care of his world as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his world as he would take care of his land. He should take care of his world as he would take care of his land.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
OF LYNN, MASS.

Large eyes tell of ardor and activity; small ones of sluggishness, calculation and perhaps cunning. A fullness or prominence of the eyes indicates a talent for talking and writing, with great fluency of language, and especially on general subjects. The little knot of wrinkles that radiate from the center of the eyes in the middle aged testify to thorough honesty and truthfulness. The feature may be often noticed in business men of known probity.

The various colors of eyes have each their admirers. The light tints signify delicacy, admirability and refinement; the dark eyes power and energy of intellect, though the sluggish temperament often does not call them into activity. Blue eyes are favored by the poet, and especially by the philosopher; brown eyes are especially admired; hazel is a sign of talent, and of a better head than heart. Give no confidence in a woman whose small, black eyes flash like lightning, for she is prone to selfishness and tattling.

Noses are as diverse in crosses as can well be, though for convenience they are grouped in the following classes. The Roman is for the public and aggressive man, the harsh face conqueror who cares nothing for the slaying of mankind. The little hook of nose is its peculiarity. The Greek is the aristocrat, the classic nose, denoting artistic taste and keen refinement. It has throughout a regular and delicate outline. The Jewish or Hebrew nose is known to all. It fits the sharp trader, the speculator and the money dealer. The oriental or turned up nose is merely a snub, lengthening the face. It is found in inquisitive children and often among the fair sex.

The mouth is the most fallible feature of the whole countenance. It has forfeited the fair curves of childhood, or has an indulgence for drinking or other dissipation the lips become coarse and flabby. Here, as elsewhere, a delicate shape means susceptibility, while a coarse form reveals a rude nature. Quite a number of little muscles cluster about the corners of the mouth, and their voluntary motions let out a secret that the lips and the eyes have concealed. A steady friend is not to be looked for in one whose lips are perfectly smooth but where the red is crossed with upright white lines, especially displays several slightly curved wrinkles, outward and downward from the corners of the mouth. Large and full lips stand for a loving and faithful disposition.

Less attention is usually given to studying the chin than it deserves, as it is often considered a beard. It is intimately connected with the intelligence or base of the brain, which is the organ of vital power—so much that if one be poorly developed the other will be also. The deeper and wider the chin, which is the jaw, the more will be the unquenchable firmness, even to audacity, and the larger will be the corresponding development of the cerebellum.

HEATING BY FRICTION.
A Boston gentleman has invented a simple device, which, if its present promises are realized, will effect a revolution in methods of heating. It is nothing less than an invention to use friction as a practical means of producing heat. The device is a cylinder, which, when set in motion, produces heat by friction. The cylinder is filled with water, and this, heated by the friction of the two plates, circulates through pipes, warming the room. The water is kept in constant circulation in these pipes, returning to the cylinder, to be heated again. The water in the cylinder, which is brought to a high degree of heat in a remarkably short time, keeps the plates lubricated, preventing their wearing away at a rapid rate. When water is used, the cylinder is filled with it, and the machine is set in motion. The water is kept in constant circulation in these pipes, returning to the cylinder, to be heated again. 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