GEO. HUNTLEY LARGEST, BEST & MOST VARIED

Hardware! Stoves, Tinware, GOGG HOUSEFURNISHING SSSSSS GGGG 0000 0000 DDDDD SSSSSS GGGG 0000 0000 DDDDD SSSSSSS &c., &c., that can be found in any one establish ment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, of various styles and patterns; Builders' Hardware of every description and of best quality;

CARPENTERS' TOOLS! of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wail Pa-per, Tranks and Valises, Revolvers, An-vils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Natis, Carriage Boits, Riv-ets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shov-el Plow Moulds, Road Scoops; MOWING MACHINES, HORSE HAY-RAKES, Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harv-esting Tools. Also, a large assortment of

Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, Carriage Oil Cloths,
Carriage Oil Cloths,
Carriage Oil Cloth.

PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING
AND SHADE FIXTURES: LIVERPOOL ASHTON
SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table
use; IMPOTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and
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WELL AND CHYERK PUMPS, of the best quality;
PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which
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CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of
all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg: a full line of PAINT
BRUSHES of the most desimble quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE,
VARNIBHES, AC., together with a large and complete Week of choice
GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS. as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as whist-class in quality, while they will invariably be SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES AT BOTTOM PRICES!

AW Having had nearly THETY TRAIN! EXPENI

XNCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled
to supply my enstances with the vary best in the
market. Give me, a liberal share of your patronmage, then, and be convinced that the best is always
the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it
is an indisputable fact that such goods are always
the dearest in the end.

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Premium Notes now in force - \$136,000. Only Six Assessments in 24 Years. Good FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED. NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN. GEO. M. READE, President. T. W. DICK, Secretary. Ebensburg, Jrn. 31, 1881.-1y.

RIVINIUS' BLOCK, EBENSBURG, PA.,



CARL RIVINIUS, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATOHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECIACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before nursharing classwhere. hefore purchasing ciscwhere.

A Prumpt attention paid to repairing Clocks,
Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

WILLIAM A. GITTINGS, PIANOS and ORGANS OF THE VERY BEST MAKES.

High Street, - - Ebensburg, Pa. Repairing and tuning of instruments promptly and satisfactorily attended to, and instruments in vocal and instrumental muste given at reasonable rates. Planos and Organs soft to reliable parties on monthly or other payments when desired. Call and see

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency. T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent, EBENSBURG, PA. OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA" And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1881.-1y* ATTENTION, EVERY BODY J. G. LLOYD.

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WM. H. SECHLER. M. D. KITTELL, SECHLER & KITTELL ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, JOHNSTOWN AND EBRESBURG. OFFICES in Lumber & Green's large brick build ing, corner Main and Chinton siz., Johnstown and in Colonade Row, Ebensburg. [7-4, 31.]

TOTAL STREET

T. W. DICK, ATTORNET-AT-LAW,
J. Liand, dec'd, first floor, I Cooked Mirest. All
conduct of legal business attended to as itemate
ily and cuffeellions a specialty. Note. - 17.

HAY BROTHERS,

Manufacturers. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COPPER,

Sheet Iron Wares

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HEATING, PARLOR and OOKING

STOVES,

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CHICAGO ILL. 9 ORANGE MASS.

W AND NOVEL BLITTHOARD (paleared) ENGRISOUS SUCCESS, nales over 1983 Prior Bores, and the property of the party o in perent, Five Dellars (\$5) allowed to pay expense if you hay come anyway, you are welcome. Free Couche with police attendants meets all trains. Other frames in \$60,000 Planetortes filter to \$100, \$7 Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free.

DANIEL P. BEATTY, Washington, New Juney. This Riding Saw Muchine is warranted to saw off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes, and costs less many than any other Saw Machine. We are the first first who manufactured these nachines in Amerown the only legal right of the same. Send for our free circular,

ed States Manfg Co., Washington, D. C. 66 North 4th St., Philladalphia, Pa-

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER, CONSUMPTION

TRADE MARK. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00.

GUENTHER & CO. Pittaburgh. March 10, 1882,-6m.

ALABASTINE FOR FINISHING WALLS AND CEILINGS, is the most durable and economical material known. It is a valuable discovery, and is rapidly superseding Kalsomine and other wall finish. Manufactured in a variety of beautiful tints, and can be applied by any one. If not fer sale in your neighborhood, send to SEELEY BROS., 19 Federal St., Boston, Mass., for sample card and testitimenials. TWO LESSONS OF LAST YEAR.

A rainy spring will usually be followed by a dry summer, and vice versa. This is a natural inference, for in the same locality the annual rainfall and the annual temperature vary but a trifle, as is shown by the records. Seasons do repeat themselves in character, though seldom two in succession, hence observation and memory may enable us to draw useful lessons, and the outcome of a crop season may in a degree be anticipated, as well as the wants and needs of cultivation. The season of 1881 was wet in spring our whole country over. The West was visited with floods and hurricanes such as had seldom been witnessed before. In the East the season was wet and growing; crops had a fine start and hay a good set, and which was not materially shortened by the drought of summer. The early maturing crops were usually good, having ripened before the severity of the summer drouth came upon them; but the corn, fruit and vegetable crops were reduced in the aggregate 50 per cent. below an ordinary average. And just here is to be learned a lesson of profit. That is, that desply plowed lands, kept under constant or frequent cultivation, produced full crops of corn, beans or potatoes, while these of corn, beans or potatoes, while these crops on shallow plowed and but little stirred soils were almose a failure.

One farmer told me he planted five

acres to potatoes, on good soil, and would not harvest in all enough for his own family use. I harvested on my farm about two hundred bushels per acre, and of fine quality. The land was a clover lea, dressed with about twenty loads of unformented yard loads of unfermented yard manure, turned under some eight or nine inches deep, in rows three feet each way, was mostly whole, for medium size, some large tubers were cut, and half a potato planted in a hill; the cultivation was thorough, and twice hand-hoed. Paris green was applied once, soon after the slugs of the beetle came out, which dessings of the beetle came out, which destroyed them. The planting was done the first week in May, and the crop harvested the latter part of September. Yield, two hundred bushels per acre. Corn land, prepared in similar manner, by deep plowing and deep cultivation, the weeds and thistles all cleaned out by August as path is a contract to the contract of the contract by August, so nothing could rob the crop of moisture while the drouth prevailed, gave a yield of fully 100 bushels of ears to the acre, with a full abundant growth of steller dant growth of stalks. In the dryest seasons good crops may

be grown by deep and frequent stirring of the soil. It is a lesson that a farmer should learn, that when weeds do not grow for reason of drouth, his crops need more cultivation than when wet, and weeds grow freely. Another lesson learned from the last season of drouth is: That wheat may be sown in a dry soil with safety to the seed, if sown shallow, so that no moisture will cause it to malt without sufficient to germinate it. At the usual seed time the drouth was so severe that but few farmers ventured to put in the seed, but those who did, and drilled the seed shallow, had as fine seeding after rain fell as those who waited until after rain had moistened the soil. Seeding was generally deferred two or three weeks after the usual time, till showers mois tened the surface; but there is now no difference observable between that sown before and that sown after the rainfall There was a notable difference in the effects of drouth on wheat seeding, between the seeding of 1880 and 1881. There seems to have been no damage to the seeding in the latter year, for the plants never showed a more healthy and

miferm growth. But in 1880 much fall-sown seed did not germinate, even after rains fell in torrents; yet the drouth was at no time nearly so severe as last year. I have heretofore regarded it as certain, that wheat sown in a soil too dry to germin-ate it would be a failure unless rain fell ate it would be a failure unless rain fel very soon after. Frequently I have ob served that in some portions of a field where the soil, being a little coarse, do not retain moisture sufficient to germin ate the seed, subsequent rains did no bring up more than a few scattering plants. I once sowed a field of wheat after a corn crop, in a very severe drouth the ground being so dry that when plowed it was much like a bed of dry ashes; and not one-fourth of the seed ever grew. Last fall I commenced sowing on September 14th, anticipating rain soon, but none fell of any account until soon, but none fell of any account until the twenty-fifth. Twenty-five acres were sown when the work was suspended un-til rain came. The seed all came out the first and last sowing equally well, and at the same time. The entire ab-sence of moisture in the surface soil preserved the seed from injury, but a little moisture would have destroyed it .- F. P. Root, in N. Y. Tribune.

FISHING IN A CORNFIELD.-In Colorado is a ten-acre field which is no more nor less than a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which produces thirty bushels the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle, he will find it to fill with water, and by using a book and line fish four or five inches may be caught. The fish have neither scales or eyes, and are perch like in shape. The ground is a black marl in nature, and in all probability was at one time an open body of water, on which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce

fine corn, although it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse, While harvesting the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heel and coming suddenly down can see the growing corn shake all around him. Anyone having sufficient strength to drive a nail through the crust will find on releasing it that it will disappear altogether-Territorial Enterprise.

THE OLDEST BELL.—The oldest bell in the country is said to be hanging in the belfry of the Episcopal church in Ellicotville, New York. It was cast in Moscow, Russia, in 1708, and was one of a chime of bells in a cathedral in that city, which was burned in 1811. It came to this country in a lot of old metal shiped as ballast for a vessel sailing to New York without cargo, and was bought by Andrew Meneely, of the Troy Bell Foun-dry. After being kept until 2831 as a curiosity, Mr. Meneely was induced to sell it to a gentleman of Ellicottville, and it was hung in the belfry of the church, which had just been completed and where it has been in use ever since.

Cough Syrup .- Four teaspoonfuls of castor oil, four teaspoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of camphor and one teaspoonful of paregoric. Mix together, and take a teaspoonful at a dose our or five times a day, Mothers try this; a month old baby can take a few drops, six months, a half teaspoonful, and a year old a teaspoonful. When a child has a cold and is threatened with croup begin giving the syrup during the day and on going to bed. If it coughs during the night give more, it will not fail to prevent croup and cure a cold. A grown person can take a larger dose

For lengthening the flow of milk in a heifer, and getting her used to a long period of milking, it is best that the second calf should not be dropped earlier than 15 to 18 months from the first. This will require good feeding all the time to stimulate the milk gland.

To the hesitating PERUNA gives courage,

WANTED! Wanted! Wanted!

500 Bushels Potatoes, 300 Bushels Apples, 200 Lbs. Dried Apples.

The above are some of the articles we are just now in need of, but anything you have to sell bring to us and we will give you

THE HIGHSET MARKET PRICE

EITHER IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS OR CASH.

At the same time we wish to call your attention to the fact that we have a

VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

on hands at present, all of which we are positively offering at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE WAY OF

Cold Weather GOODS, SUCH AS

BLANKETS.

HEAVY FLANNELS. OVERCOATS.

WATERPROOFS, &c., &c. you can save money by buying them now, as we are offering

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS

in goods that we have on hand, so that we can dispose of as many as possible before the 1st of April next.

DON'T FORGET OUR

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

which is the largest and most complete in Ebensburg. To make a long story short, bring us what you have for sale and we will sell you what you want at the right figures.

V. S. BARKER & BRO. Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1882

The Best Place

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CLOTHING! OAK HALL,

Sixth and Market Streets.

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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE ONLY CO-OPERATIVE STORE IN JOHNSTOWN,

No. 3 MORRIS Street, WILL SELL

ALL KIND OF GOODS

USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL STORE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

The Residents of Northern Cambria are specially invited to give us a their characters and tones, and are decall. Commodious yard and feeding place for horses, free of charge, scribed in very different, not to say imfor use of customers. JNO. E. STRAYER, Secretary. JOHNSTOWN, JAN. 27, 1882,-3m.

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA., ----ALWAYS HAVE THE-Largest and Cheapest Stock of

Dry and Dress Goods, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC., o be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. Forget not the street and numbers

and fall not to call, buy and be happy.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

GEO. M. READE. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Colonnado Row, on Coutre street. #2" Office on Centre street.

Peculiarities of Certain Animals.

An article on the peculiarities of a few of the countless animal species may interest the boys, and men also, for that matter. The theme is inexhaustible. Infinite wisdom in the creation, wherin man has never been enabled, and never will be able, to discover a single error. is as manifest in the brute formation and instincts, as elsewhere. Observe, first, the camel genus, including the dromedary, with their singular adaptation to the traversing of the desert. Note his spreading feet, that shall not sink in the sand, and thereby impede his progress; also, his self-sustaining supply of water, during six or ten days; and, more particularly, the little plut of short, thick bair within his nostrils, through which, by closing his mouth and lips tightly, he can sift sand for respiration in like manner as fish separate air from water, through the gills, His spinal column and paxwax, which support his long neck and head in a horizontal and curved position, upward, are more peculiar than in the horse or ox, or any other of the shorter necked animals. He is very docile, possessess great strength, with astonishing power of endurance. De Quincy, in his narrative of the grand exodus of the Calumus Tartars, states that the camel was the only animal that endured, to the end, the terrible hardships of hunger, thirst, cold and heat which reduced six hundred thousand souls to two hundred thousand,

The moose has a combination of nostrils and mouth which enables him to eat grass and herbs under water, and an especially straight, trim and delicate leg and hoofs, which shall not entangle him in the meshes of herbs and brush wood, He is the animal of the "swamp" as the camel is of the desert. He is said to out trot the fleetest horse, but never can-The hog, in his inner formation, re-

sembles man more nearly than any other known animal. He has his combined carnivorous and granivorous stomach. and his contrariness, "As contrary as a hog," is a proverb. He has been taught to read figures and letters and to do other astonishing things. His'tusks are horns, not teeth. Fancy a row of teeth, with a horn in their midst. Yet it is a horn, the same as if upon the top of his head, it has the pith of of a horn; and a momen's reflection must convince even the skeptic that a tooth would not answer the intended purpose. It would break and he would be worsted in battle. As he is, the wild bear is said to have gored the king of beasts, the lien, to his vanquishment and death. His greatest peculiarity is that he is not a ruminent, in common with the splithoofed genus; and because he does not chew his cud, the Jews rejected him as

The dog species have very many pe-enliarities. The bound, the coach, the bull, shepherd, drover, setter, the noble Newfoundland and St. Bernard, and others. My little terrier, or ratter, has hair growing in a curve over his eyes, which hides their glare from the cunning rat, yet does not obstruct his vision. This gives him great advantage. like unto pussy cat's sensitive 'smallers' The dog never sweats or perspires, he as to "lell" it out of his mouth. The be runs until he falls, his jacket is not istened like other animals; and he can plunge into the water at the and of a heated race without injury, or the rheumatle pains to which man and other animals are subjected. Yet, his skin when tanned, is nearly as porus as that of the deer. This fact would seem to require an uner impervious skin, or film, whick alike estops perspiration and excludes water. The hound's keenest sagacity cannot scent the female fox, and presnmably, other of the lesser manmals, during their nursing season. While she yields milk her paws have no trace of smell. Their nursings, in their state of halplessness are more fully are state of helplessness are mercifully pro-tected. The dog is the emblem of fidelty, as the anchor is of hope.

Pussy can watch her mortal foes with-

the pupils of her eyes by moving a perceptible film over them, as do some birds, the owl in particular .- Newsboys' Appeal.

PUT LIFE INTO YOUR WORK .- A outh's interest and duty both dictate but he should make himself indispensable to his employers. He should be so industrious, prompt and careful that the accident of his temporary absence should be noticed by his being missed.

A young man should make his employer his friend, by doing faithfully and minutely all that is intrusted to him. It is a great mistake to be over nice and fasticious about work. Pitch in readilly and your willingness will be gavenable to his employers. He should be so ily and your willingness will be appre-ciated, while the "high toned" young man who quibbles about what is and what is not his place to do, will get the cold shoulder. There is a story that George Washington helped to roll a log that one of his corporals would not han-dle, and the greatest Emperor of Russia worked with a shipwright in England to learn the business. That's just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alacrity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though his business was your own, and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance on your word

Be mindful; have your mind on your business, because it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of our lads are thinking about. Take pleasure in work; do not go about it in a listless, formal manner, but with alacrity and cheerfulness, and remember that while working thus for others you are laying the foundation of your own success in life.

Musical Fish. - That some fish make an approach to vocal performances, emitting tones, was known to Aristotle, who specifies six different kinds. The family of the "Maigres" are famous for the sounds they make on being drawn from the water, and also when remaining in it. These fish are remarkable for the size and complicated structure of their air-bladders, which, however, in many cases, seem to have no external openings; and great cavernous recesses existing in the crania of many, it has been suggested that these abuses may afford the true explanation of the phenenomena. In some of the genera they are more striking than in others; and one of the most remarkable, the "Pogonia," had acquired the popular name of drum fish. The sounds seems to vary in portant terms, being designated sometimes as dull hummings, and othertimes sharp whistling, and frequently as the fishes' song. It has sometimes been supposed that they are uttered by the male alone, and the fishermen, by imitating them can frequently collect a troop of fishes around them. The boatman, also, by putting their ears to the gunwales of their boats, can often really hear the sounds, though at the depth of twenty fathoms, and thus guided can successfully cast their nets and procure

There is a little bird found in Australia not much larger that a snow-burting with a pleasant note, not unlike the sound of a distant sheep bell. About sunset these bell-birds tegin their tinking, and for a while the forest echoes with the silvery tones—a sort of Angellas or vesper bell of nature in the wild bush, hushing the woods for evening prayer. Besides their musical sweetness, these notes are a sure sign that THERE is a little bird found in Ausprayer. Desides then ness, these notes are a sure sign that water is near, and the weary traveler in M. B. BUCKLEY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

No. 6. 180. 5. that thirsty land is glad enough to hear the bell-bird calling to rest and refreshment.—St. Nicholas.

**Office at 1102 Twelfth street, in some building and ignordiately over the First Nat'l Hans.

Altoma, April 20, 1881-51. ment. - St. Nicholas.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

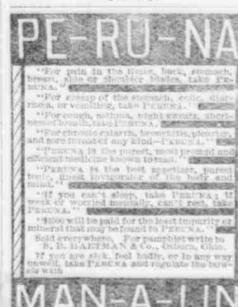
> for all these Patricul Completes and Weaknesses successive to not best female population. It will care entirely the worst form of Female Com-plaints, all ovaries troubles, inflammation and Univertion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the

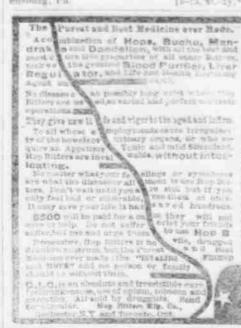
It will dissolve and expel tumers from the aterns in an early start of development. The tendemy to expects humorythers is also not very speedily by its use. for simulation and relieves weakness of the struments it makes Distributed the localism. Narross Frontzetton Seneral Telescope, the plane on, Depression and Indi-

or charginate of either sex this LYDIA IL PETERLANDS VEGETABLE COM-FOT ND is proposed at 122 and the Western Avents, Lynn, Mass. Prive \$1. Six bottlenfor \$8. Sent by mail in the force of pills, who in the form of losenges, on

receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham. freelyamers all letters of toputry. Send for paugh-let. Address as above. Monthly this Physic. No fearly should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER FILLS. They were construction, billowaness, and normally of the liver. In contaper hox. For Sold by sell Drugglets. *53 At James' Brog Store, Ettersbig | Scill-ly.







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THE PITTSBURCH WEEKLY POS

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THE NAME OFFICE OF STREET As Authorityman and then only will be added to a new a-I'VE MARKET REFUELS, 2011

TEITME THE PITTS URGH WEEK

THE DAILY POST Published Every Alerting Uses. Address the Politicans MAS. P. HARR &!

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PITTSBURGE SHE SAL & APRATURE S RIVER

Jun. 6, 1881

PETER HENDERSO! SEED

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