General Election Proclamation!

God Save the Commonwealth!

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, THOMAS GRIFFITH, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria on the

7th DAY of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1882,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Congressman-at-Large of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the Counties of Somerset, Bedford and Blair for Congress.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Members of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Dan'l Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick to meet at the house of Abram Makin, deceased, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the township school house in Ebensburg borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: First ward, at the school house in said ward; Second ward, in the borough lock-up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest to meet at School House No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wanner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at School House No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First ward; Second ward, at the house of John Swarsman, in said Second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean to meet at Richlands' school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, jr., in said ward; West ward, at Council Room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbtown to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown to meet as follows: First ward, at Room No. 2 in the new school building on Market street, in said ward; Second ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third ward, at the house of John Ready, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth ward, at the school house in said ward; Fifth ward, at the house of August Wehnold, in said ward; Sixth ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward; Seventh ward, at the school house on Horner street, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto to meet in the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustin Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville to meet as follows: First ward, at the lock-up; Second ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect to meet in the school-house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade to meet at the tinshop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Joseph Gels, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore to meet at council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at the small store house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second division, at Ream's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-one years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote shall at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties, provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poorhouse, or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday November 7, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general township, borough, or special elections, are hereby authorized and required to vote the tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and labeled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventh.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 29, 1882.

ONLY $20.

PHILADELPHIA

SINGER MACHINE

Equal to any Singer in the Market.

The above cut represents the popular style for the people, which the undersigned offers for sale at the wonderful low price of $20. This machine has given perfect satisfaction wherever used, and is warranted for the term of three years. Remember that we sell here all the time and that you not only have every opportunity to examine the machine and see it in operation, but you know where to come to get your money back if the machine don't do exactly as represented. You will therefore consult your own interests by buying the Philadelphia Singer Machine and buying from no one but W. J. BUCK.

19-2.-6m.*] Buck's Mills, Allegheny Twp.

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 ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold, and a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.
Accounts Solicited.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, March 10, 1882.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1865.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
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, Jan. 21, 1881.-1y.

1794. 1882.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

WILLIAM A. GITTINGS,
—DEALER IN—
PIANOS and ORGANS!
OF THE VERY BEST MAKES.
High Street, - - Ebensburg, Pa.
Repairing and tuning of instruments promptly and satisfactorily attended to, and instructions in vocal and instrumental music given at reasonable rates. Pianos and Organs sold to reliable parties on monthly or other payments when desired. Call and see. [1-20,'82.-4t.]

Ebensburg Fire 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, 1881.-1y*

STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

A gray horse used by the St. Louis Transfer Company in one of its teams is an habitual tobacco chewer.

A terrier dog at Americus, Ga., has forsaken his home and taken up his lot with a herd of goats, refusing to associate with other canines.

Jealousy recently induced a large Berlin dog to attack a five year old boy.—The boy was petting a new lap dog when the big dog jumped upon him and threw him down. The lap dog, going to the boy's assistance, was killed.

A novel fight occurred in a stable in Council Bluffs between a stallion and a bulldog. The fight lasted more than an hour, and was so furious that no one dared enter to interfere. After fatally bruising the dog the horse threw it outside the stall with its teeth.

W. B. F. Daniel, of Dublin, Ga., was deer hunting recently. His dog caught a fawn. Daniel attempted to secure it, and the doe came to the rescue. He dropped the fawn to catch the mother, but after a desperate struggle she slipped from his grasp and got away.

A lady at Branchville, N. J., one day fed a common turtle that had approached her door. Thereafter the turtle paid frequent visits. This season the animal brought a mate with it, and the two make frequent excursions from the brook to the house to obtain food.

A fight between a toad and a large black spider was recently witnessed at Merrick, L. I. After each round the toad hopped to a plantain leaf, bit off a piece, and then returned to the fray. After this had occurred several times the leaf was taken away, and the toad, failing to find the leaf, soon rolled over and died.

The distasteful odor of assafœdita that a Virginia lady had placed under the eaves of the porch as a disinfectant drove away a wren that had just gone to housekeeping. For some days the bird and her mate were observed to be very busy, and it was soon discovered that they had moved their nest twig by twig to the opposite side of the portico.

At a wayside inn in the south of France is a roasting jack moved by animal power. Two dogs turn the machine, working alternately. One day the dog whose proper turn it was, being absent, the other dog was caught and put on the wheel. He flatly refused, however, to work, and neither coaxing, threats nor chastisement produced any effect. After some delay the missing dog was found and set to the task, and after he had nearly completed the job he was released and the first tried again, and the animal so lately recusant now offered no opposition, but made the wheel revolve with a hearty good will till the roast was finished.

The blue jay is the boldest and most mischievous of wild birds. Near Knoxville, Tenn., recently, one was seen to fly a number of times to a high picket fence to attract a pair of kittens playing on the lawn. The kittens finally mounted the fence and began a cautious approach from picket to picket. The jay let the first get to within eighteen inches, then hopped over between the two. The second kitten approached, and the jay hopped back over it, and so kept it up till one kitten got disgusted and left, and the other followed soon after. Once or twice after the jay tried to inveigle the kittens to another frolic, but utterly failed.

Abe Simmons, of Rosendale, N. Y., has a wonderful dog named Jack. Jack used to toss a silver piece placed upon his nose, and turn around once and catch it in his mouth, but some one put a hot penny on his nose one day and that spoiled the trick. In the winter time he is the dread of all the school children who have sleighs, for he will rush out when a boy is going along, grab the rope of the sleigh, pull it loose from the boy and run off with it as fast as he can go. Finally the boys combined against him. When Jack decides that he wants a sleigh they let him have the rope, but five or six boys jump on the sleigh, and Jack very soon tires of drawing them. Jack, when a cork is thrown up in the air, will jump up, turn a sommersault, and catch it in his mouth.

An interesting account of the affectionate attentions of a hen for a brood of kittens is given in the Scotsman. In two adjoining nests, in a loft, in Tayinloan Inn Kintyre, were five kittens and a setting hen. A day or two after the kittens were born the hen removed from the nest in which she was and took possession of them, but the cat removed the kittens from a loft to a small enclosure in another house. The hen soon found out the place to which her adopted family had been carried, and took to nursing them as before. On this an understanding was come to between the real and the foster mother. The hen allowed the cat to come at intervals and nurse them. The hen has never left the kittens, but devotes to them her whole time, and has always trusted to food being brought to her. She takes them under her wings, clucks to them, and works about them with her bill, and now, when they are beginning to move about, she permits them to climb on her and amuse themselves, as kittens will. On the other hand the kittens return to the hen with the greatest fondness, and seem to regard their real mother as nothing more than a creature to supply them with food.

THE DRUM.

Of the original use of the drum there are rather discordant accounts; but a very orthodox myth ascribes the invention of them to a time anterior even to the reign of Jupiter. For it is said that the Corybantes, when in charge of the infant god, and wished to conceal him from the very unpaternal designs of his father Saturn, improvised some drums, and kept up such a din with them as often as the child cried that the murderous parent was unable to discover his whereabouts. Notwithstanding this tale, it does not appear that the Corybantian instrument was very early used in war, for there is no mention of it in the Trojan expedition or in any of the campaigns of later Greeks and Romans. The learned are disposed to believe that it was brought into Europe as a military instrument by the returning Crusaders in the twelfth or thirteenth century.

But it was clearly known long before in Africa and Egypt, and as a purely orchestral accompaniment in times of peace it seems likely to have been known to the Hebrews under the term which in the English Scriptures is rendered by tabor. The family likeness of the word to the modern French tambour is too obvious to escape notice; but it is also very similar in sound to the Kardish tambar, and to our old English term, "timbrel." The Hindoo tom-tom is, perhaps, also connected with it, and it has been argued that all these words have a common Aryan root, represented in our language by the verb "tap."—This would be supported by the view, in which classical archæologists concur, that in early times both the timbrels and other large instruments of the kind were played by striking upon them with the finger ends.

In its original shape the drum or tympanum was smaller even than a tambourine. It was a mere disk of parchment stretched upon a small circlet of metal. The addition of a second surface with a hollow space intervening, and with supporting sides of cylindrical form, was of much later design, although this part of the instrument has now become almost as natural to the idea of it as any other. The proof of this is to be found in the metaphorical use of the term as borrowed by engineers, who have given the name by universal consent to the large hollow cylinders round which a rope or chain is coiled.

WILL IT PAY YOU TO BUY AT
Hasson's New CHEAP STORE,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
IF YOU WANT ANY OF THE
Honest Goods at Honest Prices
EMBRACED IN THE FOLLOWING LIST:

ALUM,	DRIED APPLES,	NEEDLES,
ALLSPICE,	" CORN,	NUTS,
AXLE GREASE,	" PEACHES,	OILS,
BAKING POWDER,	DRESS LININGS,	ORANGES,
" SODA,	EXTRACTS and	PENS,
BEANS,	ESSENCES,	PENHOLDERS,
BLACKING,	FIGS,	PEPPER,
" BRUSHES,	FISH,	PINS,
BLUEING,	" HOOKS,	PIPES,
BORAX,	" LINES,	PRUNES,
BRAID,	FLOUR,	RAISINS,
BR'KFAST BACON,	FRUITS,	RICE,
BROOMS,	GINGER,	ROPE HALTERS,
BUTTONS,	GINGHAMS,	SALT,
CALICOES,	GUN CAPS,	SARDINES,
CAMPHOR,	" POWDER,	SCISSORS,
CASTOR OIL,	HAIR PINS,	SCRUB BRUSHES,
CARBON OIL,	HAMS,	SEW'G MACH'E OIL,
CARPET TACKS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,	SHIRTINGS,
CANNED APPLES,	HOMINY,	SHOE LACERS,
" CORN,	HOOKS and EYES,	SHOT,
" PEACHES,	HOSE,	SILK TWIST,
" PEARS,	INDIGO,	" THREAD,
" TOMATOES,	INK,	SOAPS,
CHEESE,	JELLIES (all kind),	SPICES,
CHEVIOTS,	LAMP CHIMNEYS,	STARCH,
CHOCOLATE,	" WICKS,	STOCKINGS,
CIGARS,	" BURNERS,	STOVE POLISH,
CINNAMON,	LAUDANUM,	SUGARS,
CLOVES,	LEAD PENCILS,	SUSPENDERS,
CLOTHES PINS,	LEMONS,	SWEET OIL,
COFFEES,	LINEN CRASH,	TEAS,
CORN STARCH,	MACARONI,	THREAD,
CORSET JEANS,	MATCHES,	TUBS,
COMBS,	MOLASSES,	WASHBOARDS,
CRACKERS,	MUSLINS,	WASHING SODA,
CREAM TARTER,	MUSTARD,	WOODEN BUCKETS,
CURRANTS,	NAILS,	YEAST POWDER,

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
NO OLD GOODS OF ANY KIND!
ALL FRESH!—ALL FINE!—ALL CHOICE!—ALL CHEAP!
A Liberal Share of Public Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

$12,000 WOTRH
OF THE CELEBRATED
ROCHESTER CLOTHING!
WHICH DEFIES COMPETITION IN
QUALITY, MAKE AND PRICE,
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE
Golden Eagle Clothing House,
1301 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
ALSO, A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
HATS, CAPS, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
SAMUEL MARCH, Proprietor.
ALTOONA, PA., APRIL 21, 1882.-tf.

WHEN YOU WANT
PURE FRESH DRUGS OR PATENT MEDICINES!
YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AT
JAMES' NEW DRUG STORE, EBENSBURG, PA.
PURE FRESH GOODS! * * * | NO MISREPRESENTATION! * * * * * * | BOTTOM PRICES! * * *
LINSEED and MACHINE OILS, PAINTS, VARNISH, PUTTY, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, COLORS, (Dry and in Oil) BRUSHES, Etc.
Also, a very full and complete stock of
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, COMBS, BRUSHES, ALBUMS, PERFUMERY
TOILET SETS, ETC., ETC.
PURE GROUND SPICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

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.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
☞ **CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to.** [10-24,'79.—tf.]

C. T. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BOOKS, STATIONERY,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES,
Notions, Medicines, Wall Paper, Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
VARIETY STORE, EBENSBURG, PA.
RELIABLE GOODS. HONEST PRICES. FAIR DEALING.

G. HUNTLEY
HAS RECENTLY REOPENED HIS
TIN-SHOP DEPARTMENT
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A
PROFICIENT AND ACCOMMODATING WORKMAN.
REPAIR WORK, HOUSE SPOUTING and ROOFING
ATTENDED TO ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

THE POISONOUS CIGARETTE.

The recent revelations of a Philadelphia tobacconist, relative to the manufacture of cigarettes and their deleterious effect upon smokers, should not be without their influence with those who use tobacco in that form. He says that the cigarettes in general use are manufactured in this country, principally in New York, and are charged with opium and other adulterations. The more heavily they are drugged the more rapidly they sell. The trade in Havana and German cigarettes amounts to little or nothing, owing to the fact that they contain only pure tobacco. The taste is for the opiated article, because of the effect produced. Young men, and even women and young lads, take to smoking these drugged cigarettes and acquire a habit from which they find it difficult to break away, and which, if persisted in, leads to ruined health and an early grave. The opium or other narcotic matter with which these cigarettes are filled has a soothing effect upon the smoker, but their use is simply the commission of suicide. The habit becomes confirmed, and by and by the intelligent look of the face dies out, lines cluster around the eyes, and the eyes themselves assume a dull, heavy appearance. The smoker becomes listless, acts in a manner which may be termed mechanical, and eventually drops into a premature grave. The tobacco dealer who furnishes the information says that even the fumes of such cigarettes are poisonous, and those who use them inflict harm upon all who come within reach of their deadly vapor. It is some comfort to know that cigarette smoking is on the decline, but still there are thousands who are ruining their health and paving their way to an early death by continuing their use. Young men should shun the practice of such indulgence, and parents should caution their smaller sons against the acquisition of a habit which can only end with a broken down constitution and an early dissolution. The tobacconist further says that the popular taste is in favor of being stupefied with chloral or opium, and that dealers must either cater to this taste or suffer in business. Owing to this the large proportion of cigars are flavored with valerian, and charged with liberal doses of narcotics. Pipe tobacco has a liberal addition of yellow ochre to give it a light color, and is flavored with winter green, while chewing tobacco is steeped in a poisonous preparation of logwood to produce the same effect in color. Tobacco in every form is either adulterated or drugged, and smokers and chewers of the weed will do well to pay heed to the revelation made by one who understands the tricks of the trade, and who does not hesitate to say that the use of adulterated tobacco produces worse effects than does the drinking of whisky.

THE WAY PLATE GLASS IS MADE.—To cast, roll, polish, and burnish plate glass requires machinery of peculiar construction, and a "plant" that is made costly by reason of its complex nature.

The pouring of liquid glass from the furnace upon the cast iron plates, and the subsequent rolling are processes comparatively simple. Any housekeeper who has used a rollingpin on a batch of pie-crust dough performs an operation very similar to this stage of plate glass making. It is succeeding processes of grinding and polishing and final burnishing that require the time and costly mechanism. After leaving the rolls and bread-plate the glass is rippled and rough, and only fit for gratings or skylights. Each plate must be transferred to machines that resemble the turntables of a railway. On that revolving platform the glass is cemented in a bed of plaster-of-Paris and the machine started. Bearing heavily on the surface of the glass are blocks of metal, and while in motions, the surface are supplied with sharp sand and a constant stream of water. The next stage of the glass grinding process is the same as to machinery, but instead of sand, coarse emery is used. The finer emery is used in another revolving table, and so on for half a dozen times. The final polishing is done by heavy reciprocating devices, fed with rouge, and maintaining a constant back and forward motion, and also lateral movement over the surface of the crystal. All this requires the assistance of a large force of men, many of them skilled laborers. After going through these different grindings and polishings the plate that measured an inch in thickness is only three-fourths of an inch thick, has lost all its roughness, and is ready for the show-window of the purchaser.

A BUSHEL FROM EVERY POUND.—A working farmer who has had experience says that a bushel of wheat, on an average all over the country, should produce from every pound sown, ought to be a fact, and not an expression in so many words. That a bushel can be raised from every pound of wheat sown under all ordinary circumstances is a fact that farmers should verify every season. So long as they sow 90 to 120 pounds per acre generally on poor land or on land poorly prepared, there will always be small crops and poor seed. When it takes three to five pounds of seed to raise a bushel, it is, to say the least, a ruinous waste. Enough is waste in such seeding to supply with bread the whole wheat producing population the year round; and not only is the direct loss sustained, but another—viz., thick seeding invariably hinders the wheat plant from producing as much as it would were it not cramped and crowded so closely by its sapping neighbors. Farmers mistake the demands of almost all small grain. Generally they think the more seeds the larger yield, when the very reverse in the case. There are seeds that send up but one stalk and require to be sown thick; there are others like those of grasses, that do better on sod thickly matted: but wheat, oats, rye, and barley show very clearly their repugnance to being sown too thick by their failure to stool out and make many stalks from one grain. When sown broadcast or with a drill thirty pounds per acre should be the maximum all over the country upon all land that is in any way adapted to its growth.

A CHARITABLE DOG.—Dog stories are not always so well authenticated as the one about to be related, the animal in this case being owned by a gentleman residing within a few rods of this office, and the facts coming directly from the family. The dog is a white terrier, which was sent as a present from New York some time since and, although a terror to rats, is a great pet. She is of a most affectionate disposition, and when she meets with any stranger to whom she takes a fancy she will go right to him, sit up on her hind legs, and reach out her fore-paws for recognition. A day or two since a boy called at the side door to beg for something to eat. The dog trotted to the door with the servant, who told the beggar that she had nothing. "Give me only a piece of bread," said the boy. The girl answered that they were out of bread, and that she was baking at that time. Meanwhile the dog was momentarily missed, but quickly returned, bearing in her mouth a large piece of bread that had been previously thrown to her to eat. She went directly up to the boy, extended her paws, with the bread in her mouth, and offered it to him as intelligently as any mute being could do. The girl was actually frightened at this remarkable exhibition of intelligence on the part of a dumb animal. The dog in order to obtain her piece of bread had passed through two rooms and out into the kitchen—a distance of fifty or sixty feet from the side door.—*Rochester Union.*

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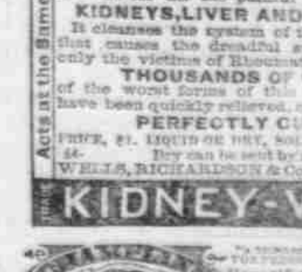

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