JAS. C. RA SON, Follow and Publisher.

"ER IS A PRESMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Where the Autumn sun is shining

Through a leafy n are o'erhead, There a lassie sits replining,

All the joy within her dead,

Yet life seems to lose its glory-

Then with patient, s voet endeavor,

Chase the sorrow from here es.

Bring the priceless gift of tears.

Well may hearts cease all repining,

Leve that's like a pure stream welling From a heaven-fed mountain crest

In a mother's love secure; Love that needs no fire's refining,

Love all earthly love excelling-

Love the truest and the best!

FISH-HATCHING.

A Visit to Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island-The Success and Advantages of Fish Culture.

Going from the depot, at Cold Spring, Long Island, toward the harbor, the road winds down hill through a dwarfed

forest, runs alongside a whispering little brook, and affords glimpses here and

there of broad sheets of placid water

fringed by tangled thickets. A mill is

passed and several pretty residences. Then, at a sudden turn, a beautiful view

opens out of the fall width of the val-ley, terminating in the harbor and the Sound beyond. Here is the New York

State Fish Hatchery, two little houses

From the open doors of both houses

lost continually aqueous sounds, rip-

ples, gurgles, splashes, and diminutive waterfalls. Looking inside one sees big

waterproof boots moving about, with big

men in them, who do miraculous things

in the way of squeezing themselves among long, black troughs, through which crystalline currents are constantly

coursing swiftly. In the face of the hill

is a roof covering Superintendent Frank Mather's ocean. He pumps his ocean

up there and keeps it on tap for the

atching of sair water fishes.
The superintendent is a notable man—

sturdy, husby-browed, with a hearty

voice, sparkling eyes, camping-out com-

start back to a minute. He courteously opens the ample flood-gates of his knowl-

edge about fish and their systematized

The man who knows anything about

Mather would be difficult to find, for he

s not only quite familiar with all the

ize of the fish, but is intimute with the

secrets of the names knows their

In answer to your correspondent, Mr. Mather said. We have here facilities

for hatching much fewer eggs than we

should have. The capacity of the estab-

it. (This is surely quite reasonable.)

"There is no place in the land so well adapted by nature as this is for a hatch-

We have an abundant, never-failng supply of cold fresh water, sufficient

keep our thirty-two hat hing troughs ill all the year through, if we needed

them so. It comes from natural springs

them so. It comes from fatural springs in that hill, so surprisingly high up that it is a constant woulder to me how those springs are fed. The swift correct that its fall supplies is just what we want in certain stages of the batching processes. Then by means of a pumping engine

we can have equally handy an ample sup-

ply of pure salt water drawn at high tide as required, and stored in that reservoir. Or, at least, we can do so when the intense cold does not freeze the

water solid in the pipes and burst them as it did last winter, spoiling at one fell

blow our most interesting, and, up to

that time highly successful, hatching of

some 2,000,000 cod eggs."

At the side of the lane are wood-bound

milk cans-the reservoir in which myraids

of tiny fishes are sent away to stock

HATCHING TROUT.

"Nearly all the hatching is done ! Winter," said Mr. Mather, "Trout, !

which there is most popular interes-begin spawning in November, and o

not get through until January. We g

eggs here from some large breedly

from Europe.

trout that we keep in those pands out-side for the purpose, and also from the hatchery at Caledonia, from Maine, and

"The eggs having been impregnated, change from the flabby condition in which they are extruded by the female

fish, detach themselves from the bottom of the pan in which they were gathered,

and grow larger and quite hard. Then they are washed and spread upon wire cloth hatching trays, the interstices in which are large enough for the young

fry, as hatched, to drop through, leaving

the shells on the tray.

"Throughout the process of hatching, which takes from sixty to eighty days.

according to the temperature of the water, the eggs must be carel lly tended every day to keep them free from sedi-

ment, to have the temperature of the

water as cold as possible, and to reg-niate the current over them just right.

While hatching is going on the water.

only covers the eggs to the depth of an inch, but when the young fry have all appeared, its depth is increased to five

mches. Each little trout, when hatched, has an abdominal sack of nutriment, larger than himself, which he gradually absorbs. When its vellow bulk is all

gone and he looks like a small semi-transparent pin, not quite an inch long, he is immediately hungry, and begins

"That is the time when he should be

put out in a brook somewhere, to look out for himself, and where there will be

no sunfish, pickerel, or other bigger fish

to look out for him. It takes him forty or fifty days to exhaust the magazine

I provisions with which he comes into

first year he should have grown to be from four to five inches in length. At

2 years of age, the trout should be seven

or eight inches long, and at 3 years, when his weight is from a quarter to a

haif a pound, he becomes an object of in-

2 years old, but their eggs are not num

. Some female front spawn when only

erous At 3 years, one will yield from

400 to 800, and occusionally as high as 1,000 eggs. It has been affirmed that a trout will yield 1,000 eggs to every

pound of its weight, but my experience does not warrant me in expecting any thing like so much. If we get 1,500 eggs from a two-pound or even a two

are doing well.

We have had here this senson, or

have now, salmon-trout eggs, young

terest to the scientific angler.

With good feeding, at the end of his

looking for food.

akes, brooks, creeks, rivers, and bays of

nstounding polysyllable names that seem to grow in reversed proportion to the

that is not already known to Mr

plexion, and an sir of just having arrived

rom somewhere and being about to

- Boston Budget.

Ever watchful, ever sure!

All its hopeful reseate hue.

Lovingly her motor tries

And the tender words, revealing

All the unspeken love of years, Wake a newer, holler feeling,

To dismiss despair prever-

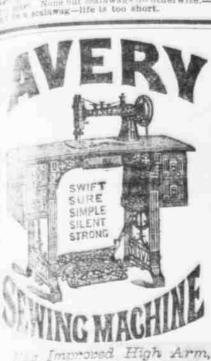
It is but the old, old story

Of a lover proved untrue

VOLUME XX

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

NUMBER 31

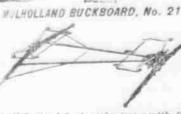


Machanical Principles biary Movements, Autorest and Perfect Acnie" Shuttle, Self cetthe Positive Feed, No. Fine Parts, Minimum To Fraction, No Notes, Year, No Fatigue, No " Capacity Unlin Allegge in Order, Richly Makeinlated, and Pre-test Satisfaction i for Circulara AVERY MACHINE CO.

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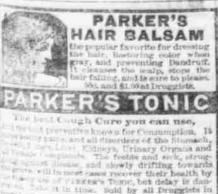
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OVER 1000,000 BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS. HROATAND ALL LUNGTROUBLES ALL DRUGGISTS SELLIT PRICE. P

THE WE'VE DESCRIPTION AND THE PERSON WHEN

No. 5.

DONT FORGET THAT DSEYS BLOOD SEARCHER AFSEURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES MAMERIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASE. RS & CO. Pitos PITTSBURGH, PA



HINDERCORNS

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Mr. W. F. Brown, Lit Main St. Covington, Ky says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pame in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

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AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous sub-stance, and do not gripe unless the bowers are irritated, and even then their influence is heating. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering iod of maternity is drawing to a close, er's Pills, in moderate doses, merely difficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

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SECOND TO MERE Whomas Ka a field were w. Empe

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pain Givernortrouble. Malass the in your own State or County, write to ceeding to put on the bracelets, when she C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, B C.

THE MOTHER,

Over and under in and out.
The swift little needle files For always between her in idleness. The mending basket ites: And the patient hands, though v y,
Work lovingly on and on
At tasks that never are flatshed.
For mending is never done.

She takes up the father's etocking, And skillfully knits in the heat, And smooths the seems with a tender touch, That he may no roughness feel :
And her thoughts to her merry girlhood
And early wifehood go,
And she smiles at the first pair of stockings. She knit so long ago.

Then she speaks to the little maiden Learning to knit, at her side, And tells her about those stockings Uneven and shapeless and wide— I had to ravel them out, my dear; Don't be discouraged, but try, And after a while you'll learn to knit As swift and as even as L."

She takes up a little white apron, And thinks of the worful face Of her darling when she came crying "Oh, mamma! I've tern my lace." So she mended the child's pet spron, Then took up a tiny shoe, And fasteued a stitch that was broke And tied the ribbon of blue. The maiden has wearted of working

And gone away to her play; The sun in the West was sinking At the alose of the oute day. Now the mother's hands are resting, Still holding the stocking of red.

And her thoughts in the twilight shall

To the far-off future have fied.

"O! where will the little feet wander Before they have time to rest? Where will the bright heads be pillowed When the mother's loving breast is under the spring's blue violets, Is under the summer grass, When over the fall the autumn less a And the storms of winter pass."

And a prayer from her heart she utters: "God bless them my dear ones all:
O! may it be many, many years
Ere sorrow to them befall!" To her work from the men ling-basket

She turn's with a heart a rest; For she knows that to and and children THE DESERTED CABIN.

In the Fall of '74, on a dull-looking morning, a chum of mine, Tom Baylies, and myself left Plainsburg, en route for Indian Guich, some twenty-five miles distant. Tom was an old miner, and had located a claim in French Gulch early in the fifties, from which he had taken a good many thousand dollars, and felt certain that there still remained localities in the Indian Gulch District of Mariposa Co., Col., where a man could, at any rate, make grub money, and might, by chance, "strike it Each of us packed a double blanket, rich. and I took an old shot-gun along in order to somewhat vary the monotony of beans and becon with a rabbit or quall. Soon after we left Plainsburg it began to drizzle, but having once started we determined to Reep right along. About noon it cleared off a triffe, and we halted to take lunch and rest at a deserted cabin, close to what had once been a sheep corral. Just as we had finished our after-lunch pipes we were startled by a vivid flash of lightning, followed almost instantaneously by a clap of thunder, which made the rickety old cabin fairly shake. Flash followed flash, and leafening peals of thunder simultaneously echoed through the adjacent foot-hills.

here" said Tom Bayliss, after we had walted in vain for three hours for it to clear up. I perfectly agreed with him, and as we had taken the precaution to bring along some biscuits, basen and coffee, we started a fire in the big adobe fire-place, put the coffee-pot on, and after patching up the eaky roof as well as we could, prepared

"I guess we'd better make a night of it

Then came the rain, and such rain !

to make the best of the night. It must have been about 11 P. M. when we were startled out of a sound sleep by loud shricks of murder! in a shrill woman's voice. Our dog was barking furiously. I clutched my shot-gun, and Tom, taking his revolver, we sallied forth to discover the cause of the cries we heard. The rain had ceased, and a young moon, aided by the stars, shed a faint light over the plains. Some hundred yards away we could just discern the outline of a covered wagon. As we approached the voice became fainter and fainter, and had subsided into a series of moans, when we finally balted, ten yards from the wagon, and shouled out: "What's the matter

The only answer we received was the thrusting of what looked like the barrel of a Winchester rifle through the aperture for ingress of the oil-cloth cover of the wagon, and a request to "get out of that quick if you don't want some hot lead." not desiring to be made targets of, we beat a peaceful retreat toward our cable. That the wagen could not get away without our knowledge we were assured, as both of the horses were sheltering from the wind in an old barn closs to the cabin we were in. Tom, who was somewhat romantically inclined, insisted that it was a case of abduction, and that some villain had stolen away a lovely maiden or fair young wife. I, being somewhat more pro-sale, suggested that it was a mere family jar between husband and wife, and that perhaps the old woman had imbibed a triffe too much. So we talked and speculated upon the case until the first gray streaks of dawn began to light the eastern horizon. We looked in the direction of the wagon, and at once discerned signs of Mfe. A fire and been lit on the creek bank, and we could just make out the outline of a man's form against the flames Presently we saw the figure leave the fire and walk slowly in our direction, rifle in hand. We carefully looked to our weap-

ons, and awaited results with fast-beating imagine the relief we felt when, on the nearer approach of the rifle-bearing form, we recognized the countenance of Ben Collins, the Marshal of Plainsburg. We both started out to meet him, and after taking a pull at a flask that he produced, and handing it around, he said : "I got off the road last night, got lost in the storm, end had to camp out. Were you the chaps that came around the wagon last night ?" We told him "yes," and he con-tinued: "I had a pretty hard time of it, I ean tell you. I started from a ranch twelve miles from here, with a crazy woman that I had to take to Napa. She seemed quiet enough, and I took no trouble to hand-end her, but somehow the thunder seemed to raise the very old boy with her. Just as I had decided that it was no me going any further in the rais, and was trying to make the poor woman as comfortable as possible, she sprang on me from behind and clutched me by the throat with both hands, and it was all I could to to stop her from choking me to death, for vice, terms and references to actual elients last, however, I shook her off, was pro-

> heard her." We returned with Ben and took a look at the crazy virago. She was a Mexican woman, about forty years of age, and stalwart as a man. When she saw us she insisted that she had been stolen from home by brigands, and got so excited that we left, and, wishing Colling good luck with his uncanny charge, started off on our road to Indian Guich and fortune. A month let us out there, as we could not even strike pay dirt, but I shall always re-

BREAKING THE BRONCHO.

A Realistic Sketch of one of the Dutles About the 10th of May the foreman of a cow outfit is in the nearest town, hiring his men and loading a freight team with provisions. The men go out to the ranch with him, and two or three days before the round up, which is usually in the latter half of May, the horses are mustered and

divided among the men. The ponies that have been running on the range through the winter are thrown in with whatever fresh colts the outfit has purchased, and the men all proceed to the corral. The boss first attends to the riders who were with him the year before. "Tex, what did you ride?"

"Coon, Scurro, Pete, Loco, Gotch, Paddy all there is here. Red Cloud was sold with the culis and Jaybird ain't been found yet." " Well, throw your tug on that glass-eyed pinto next to the bars there, and I'll give you an old un too." While the boss goes on assigning the horses

Tex coils up his riata, a rope of plaited rawhide as large as your finger and from fifty to eighty feet long. On the end of this is worked a "hondoo," or a small ring of rawhide, through which the rope is doubled, and he pulls enough slack through it to make a loop fifteen or twenty feet in cir-cumference. Holding the coil in his left hand, he grasps the rope just outside the loop and holds it in his right hand, doubled back on the loop. Then he throws the loop out behind him and shouts to the colt, who makes a dash along the side of the corral. As he passes Tex throws the loop overhand and jerks it taut as it falls over the pony's head. The frightened colt runs to the end of the rope at full speed, and meanwhile Tex crouches on the ground, with his weight thrown back on the rope. The pony "changes ends" with a jerk that almost breaks his neck, and then Tex runs up to him slack and starts him again, and after the performance has been gone through a dozen times the pony has learned not to "run on a rope," and the first step toward his education is accomplished. He is then named. This is a subject for debate, and Tex finally decides on "Streaks" as appropriate for a "paint" or piebold horse. Streaks is lead out of the corral, and while one of the other boys holds the rope, Tex takes another rope, and as the pony runs past him, snares his fore feet and throws him on the ground. This see

end rope is passed to another man, who holds it so that the pony is powerless. Blanket and saddle are hitched on, and nose piece that will draw tightly when pulled, is put on. To this is added a horseair rope, called a mecarte, and after a handkerchief has been placed over the able than running on the riata, for the noose piece brings him up all standing When he is quiet enough to approach Tex ties the macarte so as to make reins and throws himself into the saddle. Streaks looks as if he meant mischeff, and the bystanders climb up on the corral to be out of harm's way. Sometimes a mounted man is at hand to "haze" the broncho and keep him from running through a wire fence or smashing into a wagon. Tex reaches over and raises the blind, and then the fun begins. Streeks stands still for a moment, and then makes a mad plunge into the air and lands on his stiffened fore legs, with his nose almost on the ground. Tex has balanced himself and returns the compliment with a touch of the spur. Streaks makes a succession of swift plunges, changing ends at every tump and striking the ground like a street paver's rammer.

The boys shout encouragingly, "Sit him deep, Tex." "California him," "Hang and rattle," "Set him aftre," "Look for a prickly pear to light on," "Mind that prairie dog town." Tex plies spur and cuerto, shouting "I-i-c-a-a," a talismanic word of much repute among "broncho busters." Strenks finds that bucking is no nse, and he suddenly rears and falls over backward, driving the horn of the saddle into the ground. He looks to enjoy the sight of Tex's hields body, but Tex is standing by his head with the coil of the macarte, which had been caught under his belt, fast in his left band. When Streaks finds his feet again Tox is on his back, and the potty makes a left of R. A mile or lerk his head around so that he heads for some again. When the pony is so exhausted that he is comparatively submissive he is a "broke horse." He will be harder to ride the second time when he is bitted than the first, but by the time he has been mounted half a clozen times he will be quite tractable. Then he has to be taught to "savvy cow," and must learn to dodge, stop and whirl around like a cat, The "broke horses" that have been running loose all winter are apt to be more troublesome than the colts, and the best riders in the outfit will take the nonsense out of a bad horse if the man to whom he is assigned

is not a very "tiff" vaquer. APPETIZERS.

Fancy versus Fact. The maiden fair, in the winding lane, Walked arm in arm with the mooning

And drank the bliss Of love's first kiss,

Nor dreamed the day of love would wane,
But fancied 'twould be all like this. The old ma'd sat in her straight-backed chair, And toyed with the fringe of her frizzled

hair; "Ah me," she said, "My hopes are fled,

And I I nger alo g in mute despair,
And sigh for the lover I might
have wed." The busy ho sewife hustled about, And based see bread and cooked the

And in a dhereny, As she sarmood away, "Le nue ling six een hours a day."

Accum lated Business. The clock had atrack midnight in the be young man in to parlor did n to. The young fellow had been away for two weeks and the girls tather was willing that to should have a lift now; but has no too much, and at stile walls on a could stall and is small a to the high respective of the party of the state of the sta

of his could, with a slightly was thered " It is after 12 Joloste." en to oned a la secument to see the secument to se

Little Johnny (pert naciously): "O, member that night at the deserted cabin. | whistle for it."-[Judge.

CAMBRIA COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the public schools school department and to the people of the tire week, and the attendance was not up county according to the requirements of the to former years. Our live, progressive school laws.

When we review the work of the public schools of Cambria county we find that we have much to do before we reach the highest standard of excellence. Yet, when we schools for the past term with that of preceding years, we believe we can justly claim advancement in our general school work, and perhaps a growth as rapid as resources will permit. To enumerate all the characteristics by which we judge our progress would be impossible and we must be content with reporting general evidences of from our leading educators. ocreased prosperity.

chools.

1881: 1886, Increase. yo of teachers who have read books on teacho of houses with suita-No. of teachers annually 196

attending school.
No. of new houses built since 1881.
Average per cent of attendance. Eighteen new houses were built during the last year and all furnished with good patent furniture. Clearfield and Reade districts have 'taken the lead in building, the former having built five and the latter six new houses since 1881. Reade will build a double house and establish graded schools for the coming year. Croyle, Stonycreek, schools. The following districts have also erected new houses since the last report: Adams, one; Barr, one; Cambria, two; the hackamore, a sort of halter with a Chest, one; Conemaugh, one; Dean, one; taught and result more satisfactorily. Elder, one; Jackson, one; Susquehanna, During the past year I made two hun-

> pupils applying for admission. We are giad to report continued prepara- ers and school officers;

low salaries and unfavorable surroundings, office is no sinecure. teachers are seeking to do their duty and | The space allowed by the school departstriving for that improvement which will in | ment for the reports of county superintendthe end give them strength of mind and ents in the volume of the annual report is character, and thus build up the teachers' ilmited, and compels us to omit many poin's profession and promote the general welfare of interest to friends of education. In corof our people.

better wages and longer terms.

most successful teachers quit the profession. home and the school may cultivate their When our people take a correct view of minds and properly prepare them for future schools and the work of teachers they will usefulness and the great battle of it'e, appreciate the labors of the true teacher and proper remuneration will follow. There is no class of people doing more good for the welfare of humanity than the common school teacher. It requires constant and continued pre-

paration on the part of teachers to keep pace with new measures and methods of school work. "He must upward still and ties. onward who would keep abreast of truth." "New occasions teach new duties; Time jaw. makes arcient good uncouth; they must upward stillfand onward who would keep abreast the truth." Go to the office of the minister, the lawyer, the physician, and every other professional man, and you will find volumes of books relating to his profession. Our teachers should not only read educational books and papers, but ther oughly investigate and profoundly study the the note unless it is payable to bearer. devoted their lives to the study and investi- substitute for it, with either ink or peucit. gation of correct principles of teaching .-Every teacher should read our leading educational papers and add a few volumes anvotion to their duty. Many spend their received it. winter's salary in attending school during. Notice of protest may be sent either to the selves for the next term. Energetic teach- notified. ers read, think, generate ideas, create new purposes, and crown their lives and the lives of their pupils with success. The standard of qualifications of teachers

has been gradually raised, the examinations made more rigid in order to encourage the most worthy and select the best qualified teachers.

In our efforts to assist our teachers, improve the quality of teaching, and increase his wife. the efficiency of our schools, we have been ably supported by our leading teachers and school officers.

efforts to maintain good schools. School men can only stand eight hours." beards and parents have an important pub-be trust and if rightly discharged, add officiency to our schools and greatly encourage appointed swer the argument, returned to his bed tempensitive for the success or fasture of WHY do you applied at this time?" the indiff rent teacher is ready to consure the close of tach act. Mes. Brown (with 1 or dander up):
"Frunch I can long a not to make a sebastic flicers for things which come direction with the normal and whistle?"

"And denote set ! It is beautiful," be set to make a subject to the second of the second of

Mrs. Brown (gettin angry): "You aim to secure computent and described to be pentisman, more many boyl you be aughty boy! you know very well he teachers. Better have lew months of smooth suzzen than be or taught by a competent, energettic, frantring a " to be sure, eate-I sure may ut. It teacher, than a mouth longer term on one between mile what you well a sent on a yes he did, ma! I saled him to buy me a bicycle, and he said I would have to which for it? I lead to be a poorly qualified and indifferent in discharge quiet forever. of wis duties. quiet forever.

last week of November, 1885. Unfortunately for our teachers the first severe snow of Cambria is herewith submitted to the storm of the season prevailed during the enteachers fully realize the importance of the Annual Institute. The attendance has been gradually increasing and we are in a position to know that the county Institute has done much to improve the character of compare the average condition of our the work of our schools. Local institutes and educational meetings may more directly aid inexperienced teachers, yet our annual county institute is instrumental in quickening the zeal of teachers, enlarging our views of educational subjects, and progressive more, every year of receiving instruction

The county Institute was held during the

The teachers last year voted unamimous To fully demonstrate that progress has ly to have the institute for 1886 held before been made and that no backward steps the general opening of the schools. This have been taken, we have complied a few request was in accord with my own opinion statistics to show the condition of our and the institute for the present school year will be held in October. In 1883 and 1884, our institutes were held in October 1847 and they were the largest meetings ever 84 68 held in the county.

During the year a number of local institutes were held in various districts throughout the county. These meetings of teaches ers, directors and citizens resulted in a great good to the schools. In several dis-112 tricts teachers' reading circles were in successsul operation. This movement is growing throughout the State and the teachers of Cambris county must not neglect their 151 57 local organizations for mutual improve-13 ment.

Arbor day excercises have not been generally observed in this county. A number of trees have been planted in borough school properties. Until school lots are fenced and properly cared for but little attention will be paid to the planting of

Pysiology, the new branch of study was indroduced in all parts of the county. It built good houses and established graded was very imperfectly taught, however, in many schools; teachers must now undergo an examination in this branch and we expect to see the subject more thoroughly

one; West Taylor, one; White, one Upper dred and seventy-nine visits to schools Yoder, one. Additional schools are needed traveled thirty-eight hundred miles in disin Cambria borough, East Conemaugh, Gai- charge of official nties; wrote three Streaks plunges to his feet and runs on the litzin, Croyle, Lilly's, West Taylor and hundred and eighty-four official letters to macarte. This he finds even more unpression South Fork districts to accommodate the teachers and directors; mailed eight hundred and sixty circulars and blanks to teachtion on the part of our teachers for their | bundred and forty copies of annual reports work. A number of our leading teachers and school laws; received, copied and forannually attend the Indiana State Normai warded to the school department ninety two School, the school of the ninth district, to district reports , held thirty two public exwhich Cambria county belongs. The supe- aminations, and examined two hundred and rior teaching of the graduates from this in- seventy-four applicants; attended fifteen stitution secures for them the best positions. local institutes and educational meetings, a in the county. During the present spring joint institute of Indiana, Clearfield and and summer about two-thirds of our teachers | Cambria counties; and two county institutes have been attending our State Normal of neighboring counties. My official expen-

school and select schools of the county. ses from June 1, 1885, to June, 1886, for Our teachers have generally been carnest traveling during examinations and school and faithful in their work. It is true, there visitations were \$226.75; for printing blanks, have been failures on the part of teachers, school laws and reports, \$81 12, makine a yet I fully believe that our teachers did bet- total of \$307 87. This information is not ter work during the past year than ever be- given in a hoasting manner, but to demonfore. In many districts, notwithstanding strate to the people of the county that the

clusion 1 wish to express my gratitude to It is not the most faithful teacher that al. directors and teachers for their hearty supways receives the greatest salary. We fre- port of every measure intended to benefit quently find in country districts teachers our schools; to the press for courtesy and working just as hard and doing as much favors extended; to the school deportment good as the more favored teachers in town for ready counsel, and to a generous public and belongh schools, but these successful for valued friendship and hospitality. I retenchers generally seek for positions having member with plea-ure the kindly gracings of thousands of the boys and girls of cur It is to be regretted that so many of our schools, and trust that the influence of the

> Respectfully submitted. L. STRAYER, Co. Supt. Essence of Business Law,

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Notes bear interest only when so stated. The law compels no one to do impossibili-Signatures made with a pencil are good in

A receipt for money is not at all times conclusive. Principals are responsible for the acts of

their agents. Ne consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature. The payee should be distinctly named in

works of our leaders in education who have A bill may be written upon any paper or A note obtained by fraud or from a person

in a state of intoxication cannot be collected. An endorsee has the right of action against merit praise for their earnest efforts and de. all whose names were on the bill when be

the summer in order to better qualify them place of business or residence of the party

Strike in the Litchen

"Well mother," said a workingman to his wife as he returned from the common where he had been hob-nobbing all the forenoon with his fellow strikers, "now let us have dinner."

"No dinner to-day, old man," answered "No dinner - what's up?" "I've struck for eight hours' work and two

meals a day; so has Mrs. Johnson; so has Mrs. Spring. In fact, we've had a meeting, of our boys and girls, and are accountable and we've concluded that sixteen hours a to parents and the general public in their day is rough on females when big, strong He setzed his hat and ran out to see if he

their schools. True, the comperation of discussed a gentleman of another, who indust rectors and parents is uneded, but ton often ed in vigorous manifestations of delight long

Little Johnny (qual of crestfallen):

Why, partold me to."

Directors, if you value the time of the The problems is dumb, and all is quiet on Mrs. Brown (continue).

4 4

The large and reliable circulation of the Cam-nua Fanaman commends it to the favorable con-sideration of advertisers, whose favors will be in-serted at the following low rates: f months ... 1 year..... 6 months...

Advertising Rates.

5 months ... Business items, first inscriton 10c, per line; each Susmess terms transition and acceptance and Executor's Notices. 2.50
Auditor's Notices. 2.50
Stray and similar Notices. 1.50
Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation resociety, and communications designed to call after than to any matter of limited or individual interest must be pair on as advertisements.

Job Painting of all kinds neatly and expedit-ously executed at lowest prices. Don't you lorget

The manner of obtaining the eggs of other fishes and impregnating them is thesame as with the tront, but the methods of hatching differ very widely.

"Some eggs—those of the cod, for instance—will float. Shad eggs are so nicely balanced that they will just keep off the bottem in moving water and sink to it where the water is still. Salmon

and trout eggs lie on the bottom, free from each other. The eggs of the smelt, white perch, herring, and others, cluster together in masses.
"Smelt eggs get themselves into great masses in the batching jars, become covered with a black fungus, lots of them die and don't smell nice, and, in short, they are exasperating."

WONDERS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE. While giving this information, the result of much talk on both sides, Mr. Mather courteously showed fish eggs; demonstrated how the currents in the troughs were controlled :illustrated how eggs were counted by measuring the bulk of a given number in a glass, and how fry were counted by scooping them up on a flat fan-like net and guessing at their number; snapped up startled little fishes into a glass tube to show what they looked like, and seized upon a stray caddis worm as a subject for digressive remarks as to how much better-looking be would be when he climbed out of his little reed house to become a fly,

and how much a trout would like him in either stage of his existence. The several smelt eggs were detached from the murky mass in one of the jars and laid in a crystal saucer in a few drops of water. There they looked like atoms of the clearest glass. Under the microscope the fish was clearly visible. The eyes were big and staring, and the outlines of head, body, and tall were discernible. But when it is hatched out it will be very large comparatively—al-most as big as one of the "wigglers" from which develop the mosquito. Having the microscope in hand, Mr. Mather pope his test tube into another jar and brings out a double-barrelled salmon for inspection. It has two beads, two tails, and one abdominal sac con-

one head, and again of two heads and one tail. They all die just as soon as the abdominal sac is absorbed SOME GOOD RESULTS. "Last year," said Mr. Mather, "we hatched a great many oysters in our salt water ponds. The young oysters hatch out in about five days and swim for two or three days before they acquire steady mbits, leave off a roving life and settle

necting two bodies. A good many salmon

eggs develop such monstrosities. Some-times the freak consists of two talls and

"We have hatched shad here, in spring water, in jars. In the summer of '84 we hatched 60,000 and planted them in the river at Smithtown. Whether they came back the next season or not we do not know. But if our young shad did not return to Smithtown they went somewhere else and somebody got the benefit

"We want to try hatching Spanish mackerel eggs, but as they hatch in twenty-four hours, it will be hard to get them here from Virginia, where they would have to be obtained in time, to allow us to take proper care of them. TRANSPORTING THE YOUNG FISH. " Any citizen of New York State, who

"The practical usefulness of this method of enlarging our food supply has now been demonstrated beyond question, and it is really a matter of serious interest to all the people of the State that this hatchery should be so developed as to get the greatest possible good from it." has suitable waters to stick, can, upon application, get whatever fish he re-quires, if we have them to spare, free of charge except tran-peration and the fare and keep of an expert man to take care of them in travelling, if the person ordering the fish wishes to have that care "The young fish can be carried in our

cans, without change of water, across the continent or to Europe. It is, how-ever, necessary to nerale the water by rausing it off and on again through a syphon, say every thirty minutes, when the cams are still, and once an hour when in motion on a raticond. Four or live thousand young salmen are bent in can and where an expert coss along to care for them he takes charge of ten When the fish reach their destination

is lowered gently into the water that is to receive them, and they are let go, care being first taken, however, that the temperatures of the water in the can and that to which they are going are about

The experiment made by New York ought to be instructive to other States.

THE RACE FOR PARE BOOKS.

A Costly Way of Rassing the Value of One. The following amusing story is related by the Paris Reppet : The greatest lev of the leb lomanise, the only one in fa t, is to peak as a suck of which ther is no min her copy exdant wealth fund there are more English bibliomusiaes than all the re t put together, owned a little volume, very rare, and the only one as he thought of that

and the only one as to table.

All at once he bearned that there was a second co y in Paris, and he for hwith filled his pock-thock with back cones. started acro-s the Channel, and arrived at the house of his "rival." A ter the usual compilments, he said:
"Monsieur, you possessa copy of such

and such a work?" "Yes monsieur, it is in my liberry. Here it is, if you would like to see it." I will be you 1 000 frames for it." "Monsieur, I do not trade in books." "Five the usand france, then?" "I am ast talshed moust ur-"

"Tem thousand francs?" "Fit cen thous nd france?"

") w mty t cus nd frames?"
"Before such ind-tance it would be imposite to refuse you. Monsieur, the The Eugli hman had won. He counted out twenty this of 1000 frames each and took the book. The conversa ion had tusen place in the library where an

open grate are was turning.

The Ling shman same and his purchase carefully. Then with a same action which are did not att supt see ne all throw the book into the line. The Frenchman thinking had his visitor was insane, attempted to re one she to a sure. The other prevented him, and and in Monshur, I also posees a copy of

this work. It is the only one wich exists to-day. I wish you good-morning

Navigating a Donkey.

A sailor had occasion one day to mount a Mexican donkey of most irascible temper, and finding it im-possible to guide the beast, engaged an Indian boy to seize the animal's tail as a guiding and propelling

power. In this unique manner the man of the sea was navigating, when he happened to encounter the captain of the ship to which he belonged.

officer. "Whither bound?" " Hello. Weaver drew up, touched his tarpaulin, and replied: " Faith, captain, that's jist wat I'm

wantin to find out! Firrist I drift to and a half pound trout, we think we leeward. An' then I makes a lurch to are doing well.

Windward. Sure, I've nayther barometer nor compass, an' the only way to find out me bearin's is to ax the man at the hilm."- Youth's Companion.

trout fry, and eggs of the German brown trout. DIFFERENT METHODS OF HATCHING.