Cambria : Freeman
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON,

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - - 1,200

Subscription Rates.
1 copy, 1 year, cash in advance......$1 50
do do if not paid within 3 months. 1 75
do do if not paid within 6 months, 2 00
do do if not paid within the year.. 2 25

To persons residing outside of the county 15 cents additional per year will be charged to cover postage.

In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop you must. None but scalawags do otherwise.—Don't be a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

VOLUME XXX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896. NUMBER 24.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$1.50
1 inch, 3 months	2.50
1 inch, 6 months	4.00
1 inch, 1 year	6.00
2 inches, 6 months	6.00
2 inches, 1 year	10.00
3 inches, 6 months	8.00
3 inches, 1 year	12.00
¼ column, 6 months	10.00
½ column, 6 months	20.00
½ column, 1 year	35.00
1 column, 6 months	40.00
1 column, 1 year	75.00

Business items, first insertion, 10c. per line subsequent insertions, 5c. per line
Administrator's and Executor's Notices..$2.50
Auditor's Notices.......2.50
Stray and similar Notices.......2.00
Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisements.
Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the lowest prices. And don't you forget it.

"I am a Living Witness of the Wonderful and Miraculous Effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

To All Sick Women:

2939 Washington Street,
ROXBURY, MASS., April 20, 1895.

I feel it my duty to publish the wonderful help Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me.

I was like a crazy person; could not eat or sleep; there was no rest for me day or night.

Physicians examined me and said an operation was necessary. Before undergoing it, however, I determined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound. I am so glad I did, for it cured me. I am a well woman now, and can do any kind of work.

I want this published throughout the land, so that all my suffering sisters may read, and if in any way affected with female troubles they may be induced by my sincere statement to try this wonderful Vegetable Compound and be cured.

MRS. MARGARET BAMFORD.

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. They openly acknowledge that it does positively cure the multitude of painful ailments peculiar to women. Druggists everywhere sell it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills and Sanative Wash Assist the Compound Wonderfully.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

WILD ANIMAL FARM.

The Novel Project of the Ringling Brothers, Circus Men.

An Immense Inclosure in Southern California Where Lions, Panthers, Elephants, Etc., Will Be Raised on a Large Scale.

A novel scheme for raising and perpetuating rare varieties of wild animals is the latest zoological idea of Ringling Bros.

A special agent of the company is now negotiating for a tract of land at Long Beach, near San Pedro bay, southern California, for the purpose, while Messrs. Dr. Rupert Hoffman and Oscar Newman, who recently started on a tour around the world to secure wild beasts for the menagerie and zoological exhibits, will make special efforts to collect some very perfect and healthy specimens of forest-reared animals for breeding purposes. It is proposed to secure four or five square miles of the most thickly-wooded land in the vicinity mentioned. The land desired is to embrace swamp, timber and rocky sections and will be inclosed by a solid brick wall.

This wall will be two feet in height and will rest upon a firm foundation of stone masonry, implanted several feet in the earth. From the top of the brick wall up to a distance of about 12 feet a fence will be erected of half-inch pieces of iron, six inches apart. In the main the land will be left in its natural state, but caves made as nearly as possible to imitate nature will be dug and formed of rocks, and it is expected that the animals will make their homes in these. The idea of Ringling Bros. is to turn the animals into this inclosure and let them follow their natural inclinations and habits as much as possible. As the animals to be propagated are principally of the carnivorous kind, such animals as they naturally prey upon will be supplied as food. If, of course, at any time the number of antelope and other herbivorous animals which are to furnish food for the lions, tigers, hyenas, leopards, panthers and other carnivora is depleted, domestic animals, such as sheep and goats, will be placed within the inclosure, to be hunted by the denizens of this peculiar jungle.

A considerable portion of this extensive establishment will be separated from the rest by secure partitions for raising the delicate giraffe, camels, zebras, quaggas and other herbivorous families of the animal kingdom. In order that fresh water may be always on hand, pipes will be laid underground, ending in fountains in the inclosure, and fed from spring water pumped in from the outside. It is proposed to lay a concrete walk just outside and extending around the entire wall, and a watchman, perhaps on a bicycle, will make a tour of inspection of the entire inclosure twice each day. The idea, if a success, will probably result in preserving certain animals, such as the giraffe, from becoming entirely extinct.

Elephants will also be raised within the inclosure. On account of their great strength it was at first thought that an elephant inclosure would be impracticable, but a scheme has been devised which it is believed will prevent them from breaking down the walls. Forty feet within the outside wall will be erected a second fence composed and built of logs driven into the ground by means of a pile driver. These timbers will be about three feet apart and will be cross-braced by a row of timbers bolted on the upright logs toward the outside and braced with timbers extending from the cross braces to the ground. This will make a very strong shield against which the assaults of a large and vicious elephant will have no effect.

The cost of such an inclosure will not be so great as one would at first think, as the material used is very plentiful in that section of southern California selected for this purpose. The elephant inclosure is located so far from the outer wall in order that no tiger, lion or other animal of the cat family could leap from it to the top of the iron grating and thus gain access to the outside world. Certain grasses and herbs indigenous to the countries from which the animals are to be brought will be planted in order that the animals may have as nearly as possible their native foods.

One of the most interesting features of the jungle will be the monkey farm. For this purpose several acres will be used. A wooden frame will be erected extending above the height of the trees and completely surrounding the farm. This framework will be covered with a network of wire, so that the monkeys will be at liberty to climb about the trees and feed on the fruits and nuts, but will be unable to escape.

The idea in its entirety embraces the scheme of propagating the animals by giving them the natural advantages of a jungle, leaving them to follow their natural habits, but keeping them within the inclosure, so that they can be trapped when wanted for exhibition purposes.—Chicago News.

Large Enough.

A foot-traveler through one of the hilly regions of Ireland came one day upon a curious little cabin, so small as to seem hardly large enough for a human habitation. While she was whimsically considering as to whether it might not be the abode of the famous "good people," about whom so many loving superstitions cling, the figure of a short, stout old man emerged from the cabin, and stood confronting her in smiling silence. After salutations had been exchanged, the traveler laughingly told the old man that she had half fancied his dwelling the home of fairies. "No, indade, ma'am, but it's a good warm place, God bless it," replied the old man. "But surely you cannot stand up in it?" said the traveler, curiously. "An' fwhat nade to shtand, ma'am?" returned the owner of the tiny house. "Shure, an' Oi can come outside to do that same, an' whin Oi'm insoide, it's mesilf that can either go to bed or sit down, ma'am!" There was such warmth in the smile with which this cheerful philosophy was propounded that the traveler was not disposed to pick flaws in it, and smiled acceptance of its truth.—Youth's Companion.

REMARKABLE JAPANESE WOMAN

Continued Brilliant and Helpful Career of Steimatz Rama Kana.

All college women of America must feel an especial pride in the career of the charming Steimatz Rama Kana, one of the three young Vassar women educated at Vassar college, 20 years ago, by the Japanese government.

Private letters from the island empire continue to bring interesting word of this remarkable woman, the wife now of Marquis Oyama, one of the heroes of the late war and beloved of his nation. The marquise seems to be fulfilling the prophecies of her classmates of two decades ago, who felt that her personality must make an imprint on her time. Intensely loyal to her country, she yet left here thoroughly imbued with American principles, and determined to aid in the uplifting of her sex in Japan. Her last words to her friends here were to the effect that her ambition in life henceforth was to enlighten and raise her native sisters to the American standard of education and dignity. Of noble blood, her position, with her education, has afforded her unusual opportunity to promote this desire. Her home is the very essence of refinement, with a decidedly foreign style as to arrangement, though the gardens about are royally Japanese. With three charming children, Steimatz—for so her classmates affectionately speak of her—is dispensing a beautiful and uplifting influence to all who come in contact with her. While the war lasted her practical work was constant. She sent out from her own hands, aided by women of all grades of society, enormous quantities of carbolized gauze, with great packages of other sanitary supplies, to the seat of battle. She is promoting many philanthropic schemes, but none of them has she so much at heart as the education of her sisters. She is using the influence of her own and her husband's position to bring about a change of native opinion concerning Japanese women. Believing firmly in education as the chief factor in the elevation of women, in this direction she bends all her energies and arguments. There is little question that her early American education has been, through her constant application of it, the keynote to the growing liberality of the Japanese toward women, and an American policy in general. Her progressive spirit was no transitory notion, but a deep, underlying conviction and motive of action, which she has been able to direct upon the thought of her compatriots at a most fortunate time.—N. Y. Times.

BRITISH RECRUITING.

Secretly Carried On in This Country During the Crimean War.

In the North American continent the spirit of adventure is strong. During the Crimean war I was an attache at the Washington legation, and, as this was about 40 years ago, I do not suppose that I am disclosing any secrets in saying what then occurred. We received orders to recruit a force for the Crimea. This was a fad of Lord Panmure, who was then war minister. Sir John Crampton, our minister, vainly wrote to explain that this might get us into trouble with the United States government. The only reply was the order to obey. So we did. I was sent to New York to look after the recruiting there. We had a ship in the harbor and we found no difficulty in filling it. A recruiter got five dollars per man, and the man five dollars, accompanied with many promises of good things. When the ship was full it was sent to Nova Scotia, where we had as governor an old soldier with the reputation of being able to knock any regiment into shape. The government of the United States soon got wind of our proceedings at New York, and at Niagara, where we had a Hungarian employed to slip recruits across the frontier. The result was that the members of the legation at Washington and the consuls at New York and one or two other places received their passports. What particularly amused me was that the consul at New York had had nothing to do with the matter.

But we had elaborated a far grander scheme. We had found a sort of filibustering general, who had agreed to provide us with several thousand men, who were to be recruited in Texas and the adjoining southern states. These were to be commanded by the general. The negotiations went off, because while we were prepared to give him the local rank of general in the Crimea he insisted upon being made what he called a full general in the British army. To this we could not assent.

I could never discover what became of my New York recruits. They were landed in Nova Scotia, and shortly afterwards the governor telegraphed that they had rebelled, and that he was going to take steps to reduce them to a fitting state of discipline. This was the last heard of them.

The governor was somewhat of a dunderheaded man. We wanted (I forget why) to have a ship sent from Nova Scotia to Jamaica. We had a cipher dictionary, but I could not find the word Jamaica in it, so I telegraphed the code words for "jam" and "acre." This was too much for the governor's intelligence. Again and again he telegraphed to ask where the ship was to go; again and again I telegraphed back, referring him to the code words for "jam"—"acre." Finally we had to send a messenger with a letter.—London Truth.

Artificial Snow.

The Popular Science Monthly tells a curious instance of the formation of artificial snow. It was witnessed in the town of Agen, in France, one night last winter. A fire broke out in a sawmill when the temperature was ten degrees below the freezing point. The water thrown upon the fire was instantly vaporized, and, rising into the cold, dry air, was immediately condensed and fell as snow. What with bright starlight and a strong northwest wind blowing, the whirling snow above and the raging fire below, a brilliant spectacle was presented.

Knowledge Acquired by Ear.

"Was there any particular kind of stone you were looking for?" asked the jeweler, after exhibiting his entire stock to the caller.

"I kind o' thought I'd like to see an Adrian opal," replied the young man, drumming pensively on the showcase.—Chicago Tribune.

BANKING IN NORWAY.

It Is Conducted in a Safe and Unique Manner.

Depositors Are Charged for Leaving Their Money in the Bank—Some of the Queer Rules of the Institution.

Probably the most independent and aristocratic bank in the world is the Norges, or National bank of Norway. It seems to be wholly indifferent to doing business of any kind, and what it does do it insists upon doing in its deliberate way.

Socially, the bank is of considerable importance. The directors meet twice a week, and these friendly gatherings are said to be most enjoyable affairs. Loans and discounts form the chief subjects of conversation. No loan or discount can be made without the approval of three of the directors. Suppose the directors are to hold a meeting on Wednesday and you want to borrow 100 krone on Monday. You apply to the Norges bank, and are told that the matter will be taken under consideration at the directors' meeting on Wednesday, and you may look for an answer to your application by Thursday. It does not matter in the least that you want the 100 krone Monday, and not Thursday; you simply have to wait. After all there is not so much absurdity or inconvenience to the borrower in this arrangement as seems at first glance. He who may want a loan only anticipates his needs and prepares for it a few days in advance, instead of waiting until the hour before he wants it. And the bank is always able to make sure that its loans are safe ones.

The origin of this institution was as peculiar as its management is unusual. Soon after the nominal union of Norway and Sweden, in 1814, the latter country began to feel the need of greater money facilities to meet the demands of the rapidly-increasing commerce. The situation was not unlike that in the United States at the formation of the first United States bank.

The problem of securing the necessary capital for a great national institution was a very simple one for the Norwegian government. It raised stockholders for the bank just as it raised soldiers for its armies. Every well-to-do citizen was compelled to take so much stock. He was always at liberty to take more if he chose, but always in amounts divisible by five. Bookkeeping was made easy on a new principle, in accordance with which sums ending in other figures than five and zero were to be excluded from the books.

This national bank is also a national pawnshop. It is authorized by law to lend money on any non-perishable goods, provided they can be deposited in the bank and kept under lock and key. For this service it charges rather less than the usual pawnbroker's interest, which may, perhaps, account for the rarity of private pawnshops in Norway. In the regular loan department the curious rule is enforced that loans may not be made for less than one month nor for more than six, and only for sums of at least 400 krone ($120).

American bank managers would look askance at the rule which subjects all deposits to a charge of one-tenth per cent. for taking them in. Vengeance is also taken with a liberal hand on the unlucky wight who happens to overdraw his account. He is fined one per cent. of the excess amount, which fine is immediately charged against him, and payment of the draft is totally refused. If by accident or for any reason an official honors such an overdraft, he is personally responsible. The Norges bank unquestionable does a safe business.—Detroit Free Press.

WELL-KNOWN PEN NAMES.

"Hans Breitman," whose dialect narratives are even now popular, was the name chosen by Charles G. Leland.

Thomas Wright, who wrote "Alma Mater," selected the nom de plume of "A Trinity Man" from his college.

Julian C. Verplanck, the author of "Political Tracts," chose the name of "Abimelech Coody" from its countrified sound.

"Asa Trenchard" was, it is said, chosen by Henry Watterson as his nom de plume on account of its homely, rustic sound.

Gen. Lewis Cass, whose admirable letters from France have become almost classic, wrote under the name of "An American."

"Ik Marvel," the famous humorist, is no other than Donald G. Mitchell, whose "Reveries of a Bachelor" are even now popular.

George William Curtis once used a pen-name. It was "Howadji," and was used as a signature to his travels in Egypt and the east.

MEN OF LETTERS.

Chili is said to possess more poets in proportion to her population than any other country in the world.

Albert Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, has become editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Union. He has been the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Henry Villard, who in his younger days was a journalist and a man of letters, winning in the civil war a high reputation as a correspondent in the field, is writing an autobiography for his children exclusively. It will be privately printed, it is thought, next year.

Robert Louis Stevenson was a very modest genius. In one of the last letters he penned he says: "I am a fictitious article, and have long known it. I do not think it possible to have fewer illusions than I have. I sometimes wish I had more. But I cannot take myself seriously as an artist; the limitations are too obvious." There is a sermon in this for several living authors.

Cleanly Japanese Tramps.

A traveler in Japan says that the Japanese tramp takes his hot bath daily if he has a fraction of a cent to pay for it, or his cold bath if he hasn't a cent. He carries a comb, toothpicks, a razor and a toothbrush in a little bundle. A few Japanese tramps might well be introduced as missionaries in the American brotherhood, whose members do not seem to appreciate what cleanliness is "next to."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Prof. Albert Koebele, of California, has made a three years' contract with the Hawaiian government to destroy the insect pests of the islands. His method is to get insects harmless to man to kill noxious insects.

—X rays are to be applied to practical agriculture. Dr. Graetz, of Munich, has taken a picture of a one-day old pig, showing its bony structure. By continuing to make pictures of the pig the action of food on its growth will be shown.

—New possibilities in the use of the Roentgen rays have been discovered by Dr. Frenzel, of Berlin. Twelve sheets of bromide of silver paper laid one upon the other were placed in the holder and the picture of a frog taken. The image was equally well defined on each sheet.

—In Germany last year ships of 101,402 registered tons were built, against 117,621 tons in 1894. This is a considerable advance as compared with 1892, with but 18,208 tons, and 1893 with 65,474 registered tons. The report does not include the ships built in the government yards.

—Russia is publishing the construction of the Tiflis Kars railway as fast as possible, and will probably have it completed by August next. It will enable her to carry an army from the Caucasus to the doors of Turkish Armenia. The line is 190 miles long, and is already built as far as Alexandrapol, 50 miles from Kars.

—Dr. Pize, of Montelinar, France, has discovered a new anaesthetic. He has found that by injecting guaiacol under the skin in small doses operations can be performed without pain. A committee appointed by the academy of medicine has inquired into the value of the discovery, and has congratulated Dr. Pize upon his achievement.

—Each instrument excels in some particular passage, the piano in scale passages, the harp in arpeggio, the mandolin in the rapid repetition of one note, the banjo in the rapid playing of broken chords, and so with other instruments, but the violin can beat them all on their own ground, while there is much violin music that can be played on no other instrument.

—English is the language that has altered most. Regarded merely as a Teutonic language, it is farthest removed from the parent stock. It is descended from the Saxon, which is the parent of low German and Dutch, and, as it were, the grandparent of English. But besides the Teutonic part, which is the groundwork of the language, it has suffered all the effects of a lengthy Roman occupation.

THERE ARE FEW IDEAL SPRINGS.

Practical Aspect of the Season as Compared with Poets' Fancies.

The poets are largely responsible for the popular notion that the normal spring should be all sunshine, mildness and flowers, instead of the mixture of cold and warmth and alternate storm and fairness which it usually is. Occasionally, however, a poet has "caught on" to the actual facts. It is common, especially in this latitude, to regard each particular spring as later and more disagreeable than any of its predecessors. But backward springs are not novelties, as Lowell showed when he made Hosea Bigelow say:

"I rather like our backward springs
That kind o' haggle with their greens and things."

The truth is, spring is a very indefinite quantity and neither bird, beast nor man is its accurate prophet. Every year about March time people are seized with wonder at the backwardness of the season—wonder not unmoved with irritation. "Loud were the recent denunciations at its dilatoriness. Never was the month such a lion before! Yet if my memory serves me aright we had a flurry of snow on April 17 of last year and, in many preceding years during the first week of that month, I have tracked the footprints of the rabbit in the snow." It seems not to be a question of comparison, however. Winter, before it is through, drags on the best of us. We want the warmth, the verdure and the birds again before we have lived out the allotted term of cold and snow, and so, each year, we rebel.—Boston Transcript.

PATENT STATISTICS.

There are 1,351 patents which may be employed in the manufacture of glass.

Kitchen ware, exclusive of stoves and ranges, is protected by 1,747 patents.

There are 4,854 patents for the manufacture of furniture other than chairs.

Of mechanical motors there are 1,775 known to the officials of the patent office.

Patent needles and pins are made to the number of 175 different varieties.

The manufacture of sugar and salt is carried on by the aid of 2,401 inventions.

The necessity of preparing tobacco for the consumer has developed 2,274 patents.

There are 3,307 patents for machinery or processes employed in paper-making.

The farrier is aided in his work by the inventor to the number of 1,234 patents.

The implements and materials used in buildings are protected by 7,792 patents.

Trunks, valises and baggage contrivances generally are protected by 1,333 patents.

There are 633 patented fuels or methods of preparing wood, coal and coke for use.

Southern Educational Advancements.

According to Prof. Alexander Hogg, state manager of public schools in Texas, while the south has gained 54 per cent. in population in the last 20 years, the increase in the enrollment of school attendance has been 130 per cent. In the same period the value of the school property has increased from $16,000,000 to $51,000,000, an addition of nearly $2,000,000 per year. Of all the people in the south, white and black, one in five is in attendance at school during some part of the year. This is the proportion in Saxony, which excels all countries in Europe. It is estimated that of the $320,000,000 expended for education in the south in the last 18 years one-fourth has been for the colored race.

The Indestructible "Maywood" BICYCLE.

Most Modern, Most Reliable, Most Durable and STRONGEST Wheel on Earth.

THIS $75.00 COMPLETE BICYCLE $35 WITH COUPON.

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 May 17, 1891 } Oct. 3, 1893 Jan 1, 1895 Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry;* simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, **guaranteed for three years.** Made of ⅝-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with maximum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose, a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 28 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEAR—72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rattrap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

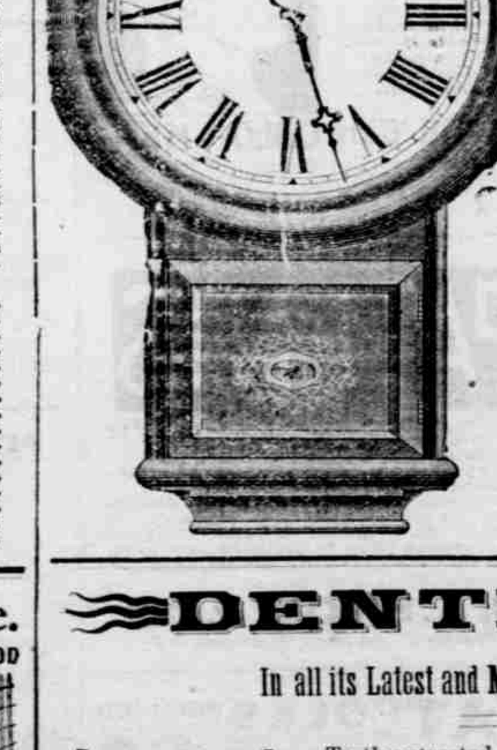
$40 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $1.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
162 West Van Buren Street, Bx 2006, CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 2006
GOOD FOR
$5.00
IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR
No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH SAPOLIO

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
—AND—
OPTICAL GOODS.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED ROCKFORD
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY ALWAYS ON HAND.
☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere
☞ All work guaranteed.
CARL RIVINIUS.

...u Can't Make Money

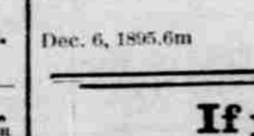
...you sell the best. We have it and ...liberal terms to salesmen, local and ...ing.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY.
...England ...rseries. Rochester, N. Y
apr 3 8t.

Steel Picket Fence.

The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is not a netting) can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
201, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
mch6 96.1y.

DENTISTRY
In all its Latest and Most Improved Methods.


BRIDGE WORK.

Teeth extracted without pain by using Prof. May's E. B. Artificial Teeth without plate just like the natural teeth. I extract teeth, repair them and replace them in their natural position. First-class work done at the most reasonable rates.

☞ All work warranted. Terms Cash. Office on Main Street two doors north of M. E. Church.

DR. A. LAINO,
GALLITZIN' PA.
Dec. 6, 1895.6m

WANTED AGENTS

...to represent the Most Complete Nurseries in America. Stock widely advertised fifty years, known and wanted by every planter. This is why beginners always succeed with and experienced Agents double their ...and income. Now is the time to start.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
...Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

CANCER and tumors CURED; no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

...NANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now ...CO. A. SCOTT, New York City

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sales, SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

If you have anything to sell,
ADVERTISE IT.