PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. No. 138 FRANKLIN STREET, JOHISOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

TERMS—\$1.50 per year, payable in advance outside the county, lifteen cents additional for postage. If not paid within three months see will be charged. A paper can be discontinued at any time by paying arrearages, and not otherwise.

Otherwise.
The fallure to direct a discontinuance at the expiration of the period subscribed for will be considered a new engagement. Now Subscriptions must be accompanied by the CASH.

L. J. WOODRUFF.

Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY MARCH 7, 1890.

MR. RICHARDSON, of the Maryland Lower House, says he can get 20,000 signatures in Baltimore to have any member of the Maryland Legislature hanged.

MISS CLARA MCKNIGHT, daughter of Capt. H. D. McKnight, of Ironton, O. has passed a satisfactory examination and been admitted as a pension attorney She is only eighteen years of age

SENATOR CHANDLER speaks of the Senator from Fiorida as a "loud Call," while Call retaliates by referring to "that unreceipted Bill from New Hampshire."

Eight hundred thousand gallons of

whisky were shipped to Africa from the United States last year. And thus do the accessories of civilization get in their work on the benighted natives.

ANTI-PENSION advocates in Congress are considerably alarmed over the "enormity" of the pension appropriation bill just reported to the House. It shows an increase of nearly \$17,000,000 over the last appropriation, made under the recent D. mocratic administration.

ALUS WELL THAT ENDS WELL. An Embarcassing Situation Improved by an Understanding

Teledo Blade.

A young man who travels for a New York Bible concern was at the Boody House yesterday, and along in the afternoon, following the promptings or rather the wooings of the spirit, started back to the bar for a drink. He had just reached the door when he was startled by an apparation in the sombre clothed person of his employer, who had stopped over a day on a flying trip to Chicago, where Bible houses find a large and attractive field.

Secing the employer, the young man unconcernedly walked on into the wash room and began to lave his hands. The employer carelessly sauntered down the long corridor, round through the billiard hall, and just as he entered the bar again encounted his traveling employe, who, bowing politely, walked on into the bil liard hall and became absorbed in watch ing a game of billiards. But he kept an eye on his employer, and when he disappeared, returned to the bar after the cov eted drink.

Again be ran into the old man and pro ceeded on into the wash room, where he again bathed his hands. The employer then took a turn watching the spinning ivory globes. Anon, the young man made another effort. The employer was again encountered. Then they changed places once more, the young man watching the billiards and the old man watching his

The drummer then conceived and exe cuted a coup d'etat, or something of that sort. He called for his coat at the coat room, and told the old man, as they again passed in the bar, that he guessed he'd go out and call on a minister whom he was working up into a Bible-buying

Then he walked around, came through the billiard hall, and once more went into the bar.

"Well," he said, smiling pleasantly as he encountered his employer again, "for got to wash my hands." Then he stole into the wash room, peered around the corner of the wall until he saw the old man disappear, then he hastened back to The same inspiration 1 ad fired the old man, and they collided once more.

Then they had to wash again.

By this time their hands were white and soft, and their fingers beginning to shrivel up like a Canton avenue washerwoman, Both were growing desperate; and the old man said, in a careless, off-hand man

ner:
"Oh, by the way, Phillup, do you ever drink a glass of beer ?"
Paillup said: "Well, once in a great

Then a great feeling of relief filled them. Distrust was metamorphosed into perfect trust and sweet confidence, and the dark despair of the hope that was dying in each longing breast suddenly brightened into the glad joyous sparkling sunshine of expectations all fulfilled, and hopes fully realized.

General Alger's Opinion.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, passed through Columbus, Ohio, on Sat urday, and in response to inquiries by delegation of Grand Army men who met him at the Union station, said: "I have made careful inquiries while in Washington in regard to the passage of a service pension bill, and, beyond all question, such a bill cannot pass. I am satisfied however, that a dependent pension bill will pass within the next two weeks. is better that those who are sick and helpless shall receive help than that all should fail, and that will be the result if only a service pension is pushed."

TELL THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

Some Bints to Advertisers That May Be Worth Heeding.

Of two advertisers the one who tells

the whole truth concerning an article will in time be more successful than he who tells only a portion of the truth. This does not mean that advertisers or

This does not mean that advertisers or salesmen shall talk simply for the pleasure of showing how much they know concerning the goods. Experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the slang phrase, "Talk's cheap," and it is well known that the salesman who talks incessantly is not the man who sells the largest quantity of goods, nor is the longest advertisement the one that is most frequently read. But if it becomes nec-

essary to go into detail about an article do not equivocate concerning it. Some advertisers will deliberately go out of their way to lie-a hard, but nev

solution was to the a true statement. "This cloak \$5: worth \$12." "This beautiful cashmere \$5 cents; worth \$1.50."

The man on the "inside" knows that a house would not, and indeed could not, sell staple goods all the year at a loss, and consequently there must be a lie. and consequently there must be a lie and consequently there must be a he somewhere. The public may be taken in for a time, but there will surely be a reaction. A merchant once said: "Of course, if we were doing business in a small town we could not play the public with these constant baits, but we calculate that by the time one class of reconds. late that by the time one class of people has become dissatisfied, another class of the ever shifting population will step in and take their places." This-is a bad principle upon which to do a permanent business, and judging from the change in the style of this same merchant's adver-tisements, he also has become convinced that it is bad.

that it is bad.

There is another style of advertising which is practiced in some of our best establishments. No lie is told, but the truth is expressed in a manner intended to mislead—a species of acted lie. During the past season there was a time when capes could not be delivered fast ough. Everybody wanted them, and merchant who was fortunate enough to have a stock of these goods could turn them over at a fair profit. Astrakhan was one of the popular furs. The capes brought about \$12 and the muffs about \$3.50 and \$4 at retail. No wonder, then that many ladies were ailured by a sign on a cape in an up town store which read, "Remarkably cheap, only \$3.75." The writer was in the store when a lady asked to be shown one of the \$3.75 capes. "Oh! that sign don't mean the cape,' said the clerk, "it is the muff that is

\$3.75."
"Then why," asked the lady, "do you put the sign on the cape and not on the

"I'm sure I don't know. I suppose that the firm take it for granted that no-body would expect to get a fur cape at that price, and that the \$3.75 must refer to the muff." 'That may be as you say, but it is

nevertheless an attempt to deceive."

This was the customer's verdict, and she was entirely correct. When the customer had gone inquiry was made and the fact-clicited that for some reason the trade had fallen off wonderfully for the two days that the sign had been ex-hibited. It was plain that the ladies, feeling indignant at an attempted imposition turned away from that department with out making any purchase. - Dry Goods

To Save "The Angelus.

There is a curious fact to be noted in association with the exhibition of "The Angelus" at the American Art Galleries. This is that that costly work was not in sured for a cent. The association had a fire patrol on hand night and day, and in case of fire certain pictures, the chief of them "The Angelus," would have been carried to a safe place in pretty short order. There are a great many ways out of the galleries. What with windows on three streets and blind entrances on Broadway and Twenty-second street, in addition to the main entrance and scuttles leading to roofs that extend without a break to Fourth avenue, a great deal of property might be rescued if a fire was discovered in time.

With an efficient fire patrol on guard, the association could afford to take the chance of insuring itself. Less some

chance of insuring itself. I see some western paper has printed the story of an alleged plot to steal "The Angelus."
This is pure bosh. It would not pay any one to steal a picture so well known, be-cause no dealer, collector or public museum would dere buy it, and any one to whom it was offered, knowing that it must be stolen, would be likely to put the offerer under arrest. The attempt might be made for the sake of a possible reward, but here also I imagine it would be a failure, for the ownersare persons of be a failure, for the owners are persons of the sort who would rather expend double the money to capture and convict a thief than pay a premium on his felony.— New York News.

There is a touchingly beautiful story told of Maurice de Sully, afterward Bishop of Paris, to the effect that shortly after he had been appointed canon and archdeacon an old woman, clothed in drugget, with a white staff in her hand, entered the city and inonired of any entered the city and inquired of any whom she met where she might find her son, Dr. Maurice. Some ladies, fearing that the new dignitary might feel humili-ated if he fell in with his mother so shabbily dressed, attired her in rich habila-ments, threw a costly mantle over her and then conducted her to his residence.

But the archdeacon refused to recognize her in those borrowed plumes. "My mother," said he, "is a poor woman who never wears anything better than a gown of drugget." They were obliged to take her away and restore her original clothes, after which they returned to the house after which they returned to the house of Dr. Maurice, who, at the time, was the center of a brilliant assembly. The moment he caught sight of her he adembraced with the greatest reverence, and embraced her, saying: "This is indeed my mother." But precisely the same story is told of Pope Sixtus V and his sister Camilla, whom the cardinals had caused to be decked out in magnificent array, to be presented to the new pope array, to be presented to the new pope after his exaltation. - All the Year Rou

VANDALS AT WASHINGTON

RELIC HUNTERS DESTROYING NA-TIONAL MONUMENTS.

Outrages Often Inspired by Malicious Mischief-The Penciling Fiend Gets in His Work-Damage Amounting to Over Million Dollars.

Vandalism by relic hunters and mali-ious persons who visit Washington has been carried to such a destructive point that measures of exceptional severity are to be adopted by the department of pub lic buildings and grounds to restrain the evil. The damage that has been wan-tonly done in this way within the lastten years would, if reduced to dollars and cents, mount up to a frightful aggregate. Many who are in a good position to judge say that it would cost \$1,000,000 to repair only such injuries as are act-

ually visible to the casual observer.

To begin with, as you enter the rotunda
of the Capitol from the east front, you
observe that the beautiful bronze doors, fac-similes of the Ghiberti doors at the baptistry in Florence, have been badly chewed up by iconoclastic visitors. These doors cost the United States government \$28,500. At present they would not be worth anything like that amount. The figures on the panels, representing historical scenes, stand out in high re-lief, and somebody has found no difficulty in wrenching away the sword that Henry VII of England formerly held in his hand. Columbus has lost the reins of the animal he is riding, and his brother Bartholomew has also been deprived of his sword. Balboa's sword has been all bent out of shape by some one who was, presumably, interrupted in an attempt to twist it off.

Two luckless monarchs, King John II of Portugal and King Charles VIII, have both been robbed of their scepters, of which they now retain only the stumps. Just examples these are of the mischief done to these beautiful gates of bronze. To commit them must have required exceptional nerve, situated, as the doors are, immediately outside the rounda. where there is always a man on guard It is this latter fact that is accountable for the fortunate circumstance that no damage whatever has been done within the rotunda itself.

Save for the watch kept, the great his torical pictures there would have been all cut to pieces long ago. The heads of the Father of his Country and other re-spectable characters of American an-tiquity would have been sliced out of the canvases, merely to begin with. For nothing is sacred to the relic hunter; he will not be situte to cabbage a red hot

stove, if opportunity offers.

On the right hand side of the Ghiberti doors, as you go in, is a superb colossal statue of Mars, the god of war. A van-dal visitor unknown broke the end of his martle sword off, probably by reaching over the railing and giving it a sharp bang with a heavy stick. The "busted" portion has been stuck on again with glue or something, but the effect is unsightly. On the other side of the door is a corresponding statue of Ceres, the goddess of the crops. Her left hand was smashed off a while ago, and so a bunch of marble olives has been placed in her grasp to hide the break. Outrages like these, of course, are often inspired by malicious mischief, pure and simple. But the case is rare of an individual who will destay property in celd bleed just will destroy property in cold blood, just for the sake of destroying. The bulk of the vandalism is committed by relic hunters—people without souls, savages of civilization, who will not hesitate to vipe out in five minutes as much value s the labor of their lifetime will pro luce for the sake of procuring half a

dozen worthless memorabilia.

Such are the persons doubtless, who have attacked the magnificent bronze doors of the east senate front—original cost, \$56,000—on which are depicted in relief scenes in American history. The guns of the soldiers at Yorktown have been wrenched off—those of them that were sufficiently in alto relievo to make it possible-and the reins of Washing ton's horse, on his journey through Tren-ton, have disappeared; also the gun in the hands of the woman who looks on upon the combat between the Jersey far

ner and the Hessian has lost its barrel.

The president's room has suffered many times, not only from relic hunters, but also from malicious destroyers. The relic hunters have confined themselves here chiefly to cutting the silken tassels from the chairs, though now and then they have sliced a piece out of the hand-some red leather coverings of the sofas, and occasionally a strip has been cut off

for less than two minutes one day, and when he came back three tassels were gone glimmering. On an average, the equivalent of a full set of new tassels has o be put on the chairs each year to re-place those carried away. Beyond a blace those carried away. Beyond a loubt this room is the handsomest on the American continent. Curiously enough, it is occupied for only one hour enough, it is occupied for only one hour in every twelve months. The president always spends the last sixty minutes in it before Congress adjourns the session, so that he may sign bills up to the very stroke of 12 o'clock and save them from becoming void.

Nothing that money could do to make the apartment gorgeous has been left undone, and its more than palatial splen

done, and its more than palatial splendors appear to tempt the destroyers for mischief's sake. At all events the sofas have been repeatedly ripped from end to end with knives, and other such wanton acts of malice have been committed.

The chief damage done in the statuary room at the Capitol is in the shape of lead pencil writings. Potomac marble, of which the great pillars are formed, is of grayish effect, with light colored spots all over it. These spots afford tempting of grayish effect, with lightcolored spots all over it. These spots afford tempting opportunities for scribblers, who delight in writing their names on them, with various remarks on every conceivable subject. The pillars, as far up as the hand can reach, are fairly covered with these grafitti. — Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. these grafiti. — Wash Louis Globe-Democrat.

ALMANACS OF LONG AGO.

SOME OF THE MILE POST REC-ORDS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

Their Origin and Growth-Dating Back Over Three Thousand Years - Early Styles and Devices-Built to Suit the Tastes of the Day.

The invention of the almanac was the beginning of history, in the sense that history is philosophy teaching by example. Previous to that important and convenient revelation, there was practically no basis of comparison, no process of marking the course of time, no means of marking the course of time, no means of connecting the past with the present and the present with the future. The art of calculation, the whole great

The art of calculation, the whole great system of mathematics, had its origin in the pebble device, used to count sheep by dropping a pebble in a basket for each one as it passed until an entire flock got by, then enumerating another flock in the same way, and finally determining the relative numbers of the two by alternately taking a pebble from each basket until one was exhausted. Next came the chalk marks, or straight lines in blocks of five, the last being lines in blocks of five, the last being drawn across the other four at an angle, which plan is still largely employed; then the plan of two notched sticks—the first double entry idea—was evolved; then came the digit system, or counting in fives and tens with the fingers; and finally the Arabic notation, with its ten symbols or figures, superseded all other

methods. PEBBLES AND CHALK MARKS. It is easy to understand that, while the world was thus slowly learning how to count, it could have no history. There was no way to record events. There was no way to record events or to adjust and combine facts. The pebbles and chalk marks and notched sticks only answered the crude purposes of a life that took no account of yesterday or to-morrow. It was not possible for the average mind to have any conception of dates or periods, distances or localities. dates or periods, distances or localities The relation of what was to what had been and what might be did not enter into the prevailing order of thought and feeling. One day was as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. There was no intellectual growth, no

permanent escape from the right of savpermanent escape from the right of sav-agery, so long as the gift of measuring space and time was absent; men began to be men only when they acquired that advantage, and were able to connect the experiences of one generation with the necessities of the next, or, in other words, to grasp the doctrine of accumulation which is the source of all development When they came to see that the whole was greater than any part, and that a part was nothing unless rooted to the whole, they were placed in the way of harmonizing themselves with their environment and accomplishing sane and useful results. Time was invested with appreciable value, and the procession of the days took on a practical purport. Wings were provided for intelligence. The caged reason of the race secured the soaring privilege, and its horizon widened with every effort. First the pebbles were cast away, then the notched sticks, then the digital device; and thus the dawn of history slowly but surely approached.

EARLY ALMANACS.

The first almanacs—that is to say the first histories-were of Arabian ori gin, and reflected the local genius of the people in a very striking way. They served as models in other countries for hundreds of years. The oldest known copy of such a work is preserved in the British Museum, and dates back to the time of Rameses the Great, of Egypt. who lived 1,200 years before the birth of Christ. It is written on papyrus, in red ink, and covers a period of six years. The entries relate to religious cere-monies, to the fates of children born on given days, and to the regulation of given days, and to the regulation of business enterprises in accordance with planetary influences. "Do nothing at all this day," is one of the warnings. "If thou seest anything at all this day it will be fortune," is another entry. "Look not at a rat this day," "Wash not with water this day," and "Go not out before daylight this day" are some of the additional cautions. This almanac was found in an old tomb, and is supposed to have been buried with its posed to have been buried with its Egyptian owner when he was converted into a mummy for future explorers to dig up and dissect in the interest of science and literature.

Next after this in point of age among Next after this in point of age among the existing specimens of ancient almanaes are some composed in the Fourth century. They are Roman church calendars, giving the names of the saints and and occasionally a strip has been each on one corner of the costly carpet, made especially to fit the room, just to remember the place by afterward. Tassels however, are the favorite spoil.

The guard ventured out of the room for less than two minutes one day, and for less than two minutes one day, and the saints' days were symbolized in various saints' days were symbolized in various devices, such as a harp for St. David's, a gridiron for St. Lawrence's, a lover's knot for St. Valentine's, and so on. The Saxon almanaes are numerous and contain historical as well as ecclesiastical entries. It is possible to trace in these curious records all the changes of popular belief and taste. They were prepared to meet the current demand and to constitute a systematic story of what took place in successive periods and how knowledge increased with the revolving years. We owe to them most that we know of the people for whom they were made and by whom they were indorsed. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Resemblances in Married Couples.

At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of Genova, Switzerland, Professor H. Fol presented a paper on resemblances in married couples. Ac cording to the British Journal of Pho tography, he stated that out of seventy eight young couples phographed for the purpose of his investigations, he found that in twenty-four cases the resemblance in the personal appearance of the husband and wife was greater than that of brother and sister, in thirty cases it was equally great, and in only twenty-four was there a total of absence of re-semblances.

A SIMPLE HYGROMETER

An Atsusing, Ingenious and Yet Very Satisfactory Toy. L'Illustration, the pictorial journal of Paris, presents an ingenious plan for



making a hygrometer, which indicates the varying moisture of the air by the expansion and contraction of an oat barb— the long "beard," so to speak, which is tough and flexible. A light paper figure, tough and nexture. A light paper ligure, shaped and colored to suit the designer's taste, is fastened to a cardboard with two pins. It is necessary to have a space between the figure and the cardboard, and to have the arm so attached to the rear part of the shoulder that it can rise and fall freely.

Now with minute pieces of wax fasten the oat "beard," one end to the arm and the other up behind the head of the igure. Breathe on it till the "beard" is surcharged with dampness; it will un-twist or relax, and the arm will sink to the lowest possible point. At the end of the finger, or of a baton in the figure's hand, mark 10, or "very humid." Then set the figure before the fire, the "beard" will dry and contract and the arm rise to the highest point, which you may mark as 0, or "very dry." Divide the range of the pointer then into as many subdivisions as you like. With the varia-tions of moisture day by day or hour by hour the "beard" will expand or con tract and the pointer indicate the condi-tion. One oat barb will last several days.

CHICAGO'S MONUMENT TO GRANT. It Will Be Unveiled Sent. 1, 1890, and Is

a Masterpiece.
On Sept. 1 of this year Chicago's monument to Gen. U. S. Grant will be unveiled. It will stand on an enormous pedestal, which is already in place, and will overlook the beautiful Lake Shore drive.



THE MONUMENT.

Rebisso is the sculptor, and when a committee recently inspected his work entire satisfaction with it was expressed. The statue represents the general sitting quietly in his saddle.

The sculptor has shown appreciation of the fact that Grant was not a soldier of romance, but a calm, stern man of practical ideas. Gen. Joseph Stockton, one of the trustees of the statue committee, says:

"I remember now that at the battle of Big Black River Grant sat on his horse beside a pool of muddy water, looking just as this statue represents him. An officer rode up and said: 'General, they have opened a battery on us over there,' 'Put a brigade in and take it,' answered Grant, without showing the least excitement.

The Kniffin Mystery.

The pictures of the dead Mrs. Kniffin, her husband, Dr. Kniffin, and Miss Emma Purcell, of Trenton, N. J., that are given with this are from The Phila-delphia Times, and are undoubtedly the best that have been given. The order of events in this singular case is here given for the benefit of those who have not kept the matter clear in their minds:



MRS. KNIFFIN. MISS PURCELL.

1. Departure from his home in Trenton, N. J., of Dr. Kniffin, a dentist.
2. Arrival at Trenton of Emma Purcell, a cousin of Mrs. Kniffin (nee Murphy), who boarded with the Kniffins.
3. Discovery the next morning by Dr.

Shannon, Kniffin's partner, that Kniffin apartments were in great disor-Mrs. Kniffin found dead, appar-from chloroform, Miss Purcell ently from chloroform. Miss Purcell found lying on the floor. She told a story of burglars.

Arrival home of Dr. Kniffin 5. Suspicions of Miss Purcell and Dr. Kniffin expressed. Both placed under

surveillance. 6. Unsuccessful attempt at suicide by

7. Funeral of Mrs. Kniffin.
8. Beginning of coroner's inquest. Refusal of Miss Purcell to answer ques-

9. Arrest of Kniffin and Miss Purcell on charge of murder.

10. Release of the suspected parties

on bail.

11. Interview with Miss Purcell, in which she denied charges of murder and undue intimacy with Dr. Kniffin.

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfune commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, "the hair has become weak or thin, pror stes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had 'urned prenaturely gray, I used Aver's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the Efficacy
of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.
"I was affilied some three years with sealp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to rry Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in any scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color.—(Rev.) S. S. Sins, Pastor U. B. Charrela, St. Bernice, Ind.
"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, and firmly set."—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Loweli, Mass
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pro fessiona! Cards.

HENRY H. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office opposite First National Bank No. 195 Locust street, Johnstown, Pa. McLAUGHLIN & MARTIN.

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Johnstown, Pa.

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Office corner Market and Locust streets, Johnstown, Pa.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office on Riverstreet, near the Kernville Bridge in the Fifth ward, Johnstown, Pa. Collections and all other business promptly attended to, mar3

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FHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office No. 43 Morris street, Johnstown, Pa.

YEAGLEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND URGEON.

Office No. 2.1 Locust Johnstown, Pa.

OHN DOWNEY.

CI) IL ENGINEER. Office on Stonycreek street, Johnstown, Pa.

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Has had a professional experience of over 35 ears.

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JOHNSTOWN

SAVINGS BANK

NO. 192 MAIN STREET.



HARTERED SEPTEMBER 12, 1870

DEPOSITS received of one dollar and upward, no deposits exceeding a total of \$2.000 will be received from any one person. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the deposit of to call or even to present the deposit

positor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference with liberal rates and long time given to porrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or rore times the amount of ioan desired; also, moderate loans made on town property where ample security is offered. Good reference, perfect titles, etc., required. This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discount made. No loans on personal security. Blank applications for borrowers, copples of the rules, by-laws, and special acts of the Legislature relating to deposits of married women und minors can be obtained at the Bank.

TRUSTEES—Herman Baumer, B. L. Yeagley, John Isanan, John Thomas, C. B. Ellis; fear, John Hannan, John Thomas, C. B. Ellis; fear, W. R. Lowman, James McMilles, President; John Lowman, Herman Baumer, Geo. T. Swank, W. W. Walters, James McMillen, President; John Lowman, Herman Baumer, Geo. T. Swank, Vice Presidents; W. C. Lewis, Treasurer; Cyrus Elder, Solicitor marry

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In re estate of James Eldridge, deceased, and now January 6, 1890, the Court oppoint John 14, Brown Auditor, to ascertain who are the legal heirs of Sarah F. Eldridge, deceased, and to make a schedule of the amount to be paid to each of syld heirs

Notice is hereby given that I will sit for the Notice is hereby given that I will sit for the Court of the Court o UDITOR'S NOTICE.-In

DISEASES OF MEN ..

d Poison, Dis nav-of K. Incys, Bladderand othero, A Youknesses, Nervona Do vir v. Lost Manhood re de Conversion of the Constant of the Conversion of de Convertigation of the Conversion of the Conversion of the ress DR, GRINDLE, 171 W. 1824 St. New York