# KING WINTER'S FREAKS.

### EXTRAORDINARY WARMTH IN MANY PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Authorities Maintain That the Change Is Permanent and Due to the Redemption of the Arid West by Irrigation-Many and Curious Theories

"What is the matter with the weather?" Such in effect is the question that has been coming to all the signal offices east of the Rocky mountains, and to hydro-graphic bureau and local scientists in many sections of the United States. And with the question have come statements that would be simply incredible if not at-tested by clouds of witnesses—statements gathered from the garden on New Year's day, cotton blooming on "St. Jackson's day," green pastures and sultry nights as far north as latitude 38 deg., and no ice fit to cut within 500 miles of New Verster York!

New Orleans and Charleston, perhaps, present the most extraordinary figures —official, too, being those taken at the signal stations. On the 11th of January the official thermometer at New Orleans registered 82 deg, in the shade, and for thirty-four days it has only once or twice been below 70 deg, at noon. In November there were a few pleasantly cool days, but since the 1st of December The every day has been hot and dry. bottest winter previously known aver-aged seven degrees cooler, and the aver-age is much cooler than that. At Ham-mond, La., a ripe watermelon was pulled and eaten on Christmas, and on the first



### THE GULF STREAM.

three days of January cotton blooms ap peared in Plaquemine parish. For three and a quarter months the total rainfall has been but a fraction over three inches or a foot less than common; the city cis-terns are generally dry, and the people are using river water. By way of con-solation, it is added that the ice factories of the city are producing ice at the rate of 5,000 tons a month, and can, if needed, produce 800 tons a day, at a cost of \$6 a

In Charleston the mean temperature for December was 60 deg, and the rain-fall less than a third of an inch. If the people were not afraid of late frosts, people were not afraid of late frosts, they would agree to supply northern markets will early vegetables ten weeks ahead of the usual time; and if the pres-ent weather continues cotton could be picked in May instead of October. At Syracuse, N. Y., garden roses have devel-oped and several sorts of shrubs have formed leaf, while the air has been Formed real, while the air has been warmer generally than in any winter since 1829. In all New England, save a "thin skin" on a few of the most north-ern lakes, there is no ice, while on the eastern end of Long Island, which gets the warm wave at its strongest, dande-lions are in full bloom where the earth is ordinarily hidden by snow. Explanations abound. But they do

Explanations abound. But they do not explain. It is, of course, known that the winter storms from west to east, or east-northeast, are moving across the continent in a track from 300 to 500 miles north of the usual line, and that, as the storm center creates a suction drawing side winds .owards it, this operates to bring up warm winds from the south: but why do the storms go so much further north?

The first explanation offered was the now familiar one, the maximum (or min-imum) of sun spots. But that is com-pletely demolished by the tecords for many years showing no connection be-tween sun spots and warm or cold cold winters. An explanation just fanthat of the Gulf Stream; many cap-tains contend that it is gradually drawing nearer the Atlantic coast, and there-fore giving us warm and foggy weather, "quite English, you knaw." There are "quite English, you knaw." There are three conclusive answers to that. First, the matter is not so; the Gulf Stream ways as moved upon by winds and other currents, but its central line is just where it was when first lo-cated in the charts. Second, England,

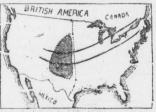
that a new storm center fiss been a "ab-lished by the settlement, infigation arx redemption of a once arid segion in the far west. From the Black Hills to the mouth of the Rio Grande and from longi-tude 98 deg., or thereabouts, to an un-known western line, was once the "Great American Desert." Settlement and irri-gation have wonderfully changed its character. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that millions of acres have been covered with timber since 1860. Within the memory of men still living the buf-falo grass clothed the western bluffs of the Missouri. Then the dry winds swept over the plains without hindrance. Now artificial groves, ponds, fountains, plowed

artificial groves, ponds, fountains, plowed fields and irrigating ditches and reser-voirs create clouds. A new storm cen-ter has been made by the hand of man. In demonstration Sergt, Dunn says that a New Yorker who, within a year or two, has invested thousands of dollars in an irrigation company in Colorado re-cently called on him to tell the story of his ill luck. After the ditches of the company had been dug at great expense and the water had been turned on, the company began to look for customers to buy their water. But the construction

buy their water. of the great irrigation system itself brought on a natural rainfall, which has continued at intervals ever since. The irrigation company has conferred a great boon upon the neighborhood, but it re-ceives only thanks for its pay. The annexed map illustrates the won-

derful change in the once "far west" and arid belt. Of course the sergeant's theory is not now capable of proof, but the fact of a very great change in the climate of the far west is notorious. When the Mormons located in Salt Lake valley it was rare for a drop of rain to fall between May and October; now there is rarely a month without rain, and in midsummer there are often heavy storms with violent electrical phenomena. The The storms produced in the new western lab-oratory, adds the sergeant, while not of great extent and duration, are, most of them, of unusual violence. They travel with marvelous rapidity, with a speed, in fact, that is almost unprecedented. Several the present season have swept across the country to the sea in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. Every one of them has passed far enough north of New York to be without local effect, except in causing brisk southeast to southwest winds. Much damage and loss of life on the great lakes would have been caused if the navigation season had not closed. The last of these, the great storm of Jan. 13, originated in the very center of the irrigated region, swept east-ward over Kansas, and then northeast and down the St. Lawrence. \*

Gen. Greely, chief of the signal serv-ice, does not believe the change is per-manent. He imperially rejects all the theories offered, and says, very truly-at any rate very safely—that scientific men any rate very safely—that scientific men-have as yet no data sufficient to explain such tremendous changes. There is in the popular mind a tendency to believe that the unisual has never happened be-fore, or that it has never been so marked, while, in fact, warm winters have co-curred at insearther intervals through all curred at irregular intervals through all recorded time. It is certain that storms are going east this winter along a line two or three hundred miles north of the usual one, and that a northward "suck" is thereby created of warm ocean winds but beyond proving the fact the chief declines to be responsible for the weather. It isn't too late yet, however. Some of the coldest "snaps" the country ever suffered have come in February; but un-fortunately they are, as a rule, very brief, and the result is only sleet and So where is our ice to come from next summer? Icemen say that the nearest present supply is 500 miles north of New York, but New Orleans humorously offers to supply the northern cities,



MAP SHOWING NEW STORM CENTER. The line running north and south shows the eastern boundary of the old "Great American des-ert," the "tint" the supposed new storm center and the lines from west to east the track of the storm of Jan. 12-13.

having a machine capacity to manufacture 320,000 tons a year, while it only uses 75,000 tons. That would just com-plete the joke and make 1890 truly a metricrable year.

## FRENCH FUN ON ICE.

# How They Make an Icy Skating Rink at a Half Hour's Notice.

"Note: " is impossible to the French "Note: " says L'Illustration in an-engineer!" " engraving, the open-nouncing, with an ing of the new skating "ink of pure and smooth ice. There are to be no more account of the



THE FRENCH SKATING RINK.

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few minutes' notice they can produce a lovely smooth and glassy ice surface and keep it frozen as long as the patron-age justifies. When use has worn it rough they will melt and freeze it again. All this they do by a system of pipes; about 18,000 yards of piping, through which amnonical gas is forced, on the same principle as that of the ice making machine.

The so called "Grand Plaza of the Bulls," in Pergolese street, which but a few days ago was red with the blood of bovines slaughtered by the Spanish artists, Lagartijo and Guerrita, is now the rink. In the adjoining room are three strong steam engines driving three ice machines; from these a large pipe leads under the floor to the edge of the rink, where it connects with a regular network or gridiron of small pipes covering the floor of the rink. As there is a space of but two or three inches between pipes, and the area of the circular rink is about **2,800** square yards, some 1,800 yards, as aforesaid, of piping are required. The water is turned on till it rises an inch or water is turned on thin it rises an inch or two over the pipes; then the annuoni-acal gas is let in, and in a few minutes the temperature of the pipes is 30 degs. below the freezing point! Of course there is nothing for the water to do but to freeze. The gas is retorted and re-turned to the reservoir, and there is a loss of but 5 near cost for each time it is used of but 5 per cent. for each time it is used. Paris does not average a week's ating weather to the winter, but the angement, the engineers claim, will make it

#### THE GENIUS OF LIGHT.

Thomas A. Edison's New and Beautiful

While Thomas A. Edison was abroad he saw in the Italian department of the Parts exposition a statue in which he could hardly fail to be interested. It is

called the "New Genius of Light," and was designed by A. Bordiga, of Rome. The statue is allegorical and typifies the triumph of electricity as a means of illumination. It is a life size figure of a youth in semi-recumbent position par-tially supported by half extended wings on the ruins of a broken gas lamp. The



right arm is held above the head, the hand holding aloft an incandescent lamp. the wires from which pase downward through the other hand. About the base of the statue are roughly outlined a telephone transmitter, a telegraph key and a gear wheel.

most appropriate for it.

I twist the toes of the birds a-doze, I tinkle the dew bells bright; I chuck the clin of the dimpled rose Till she laughs in the stars' dim light. The growworn's lamp I hide in the damp. I steal the wild bee's sting; j pinch the tond till his legs are a-cramp. And cip the beetle's wing O hot O hey! My pranks 1 play With newor's note of warning

ELF SONG.

I set a snare for the monobeams fair All wrought of spider web twine;
I tangle the naughty children's hair In a snard of rare design.
I filt through the house without any noise.
There's never an eif so sly;
I break the toys of had little boys And the cross little girls who cry O hey! O ho! I work them wo.
The cross the cold in the morning.
—Samuel Minturn Peck in St. Nicholas,

Took Him for a Tree.

Not very long ago the keeper of the wild cattle at Chin ingham escaped being wild eattle at Chh. "gnam escaped being injured by them in a Way which shows how much may, be accomplished by presence of mind. They were being fed, and he in some way had got between them and the hills, when, something having alarmed them, they made one of the mad rushes in which like Highof the mad rushes in which, like High land cattle, they often indulge. He gave himself up for lost, as he was in the open ground where the two contingents had to meet as they came flying round the paddock. Partly because he was a Scotsman, and resolved to die with "his face to the foe," but still more because he knew flight to be certain death, he folded his arms, drew himself up to his full height, and stood perfectly motionless. He says himself that he expected to be killed, but the cattle, perhaps mistaking him in the dusk for a tree stump or a gate post—to which his gaunt figure bears no slight resemblance-swerved as

they approached and scampered past without touching him.-Montreal Star. No Error. Young Mr. Hale is one of the people who think it must be the easiest thing in the world to write a book, or at least a

poem. "Yoù have your desk, your paper and pens," said he, hopefully, in discussing the subject of literature with a more ex-perienced friend, "and there you are!"

"Yes," said the friend, dryly, "but you've omitted one implement of the trade which ought to be in the hands of beginners—an eraser, to rub out what they have written. Now take this petithey have written. Now take this per-tion you have just drawn up for the 'Widows' Mite Society.' Look over the paper with me. You haven't explained your object with clearness, and you've repeated the word 'charity' nine times in thirteen lines."

For a moment the ambitious young man looked disturbed; then suddenly his

"Oh, well," said he, "I don't consider that repetition a mistake. You can't have too much charity!" – Youth's Companion.

## Penmanship at the Vatica

Autotype machines have just been served out for the first time to some of the copying clerks at the Vatican, but they are only to be used for the roughest they are only to be used in the longless kind of proof work which has to be done in a hurry. The pope dislikes the tuno-vation, for he is anxious—and rightly so —not to break up the admirable school of penmanship which flourishes at the Vatican. There is no such writing in the world as that which is seen on the the world as that which is seen on the documents sent out by the Curia. All the copying clerks of the first rank are priests and monks, and many of them real artists in caligraphy They are al-lowed to exercise their fancy in the tracing of illuminated capitals and ornament al rubrics or margins, but there must not be a single erasure on a page which has to be issued in the pope's name. A misplaced comma causes a whole page to be rewritten.-Letter to Glasgow Herald.

### Proving Their Sanity.

According to a somewhat dubious tra-dition, the Greek dramatist, Sophocles, dition, the Greek dramatist, Sophocles, at the age of 90, was accused of imbe-ellity by his son Jophon. He rebutted the calumny by reciting before his judges, the Phratores, the magnificent passage in his tragedy of Cédious Colo-neus, which describes the arrival of Cédipus in the sacred forest of Colonna. Having thus vindicated his genius, he retired amid applause. In the Seven-teenth century, says Lelanne, the Abbe teenth century, says Lelanne, the Abbe Cotin, having sold his property in return for a life annuity, was denounced by his relatives as out of his mind. In self de-fense the abbe invited the commissioners de lunatico inquirendo to come and hear him preach. They went, they lis-tened, and decided in his favor.—All the Year Round.

# A New Barometer.

It is nothing more or less than the figmade of

Removed to Lower Yoder Cemeter On Saturday morning the remains Patrick McNally, who, before the flood, lived on Prospect, and who lost his life in that disaster, were exhumed from the old Cathlic Cemetery, in the Tenth ward, taken to St. John's Church, where services were held, and finally buried in Lower Yoder Cemetery beside the re-mains of his mother, Mrs. Rodger Mc-Nally. It will be remembered that Mrs. McNally's funeral, after having proceeded from her late home on Prospect, to St. John's Church, on the 31st of May last was unable to get to Lower Yoder Cemeterv, owing to the rapid rise of water. The bcdy was left in the church, and was partly consumed in the conflagration that . destroyed the church. It was buried some days after in the old cemetery above mentioned, whence it was removed to Lower Yoder on last Friday afternoon. Many who had started to attend this funeral never got home again, an ong

caught while attempting to get home by way of the Woodvale bridge. This style of advertising has been running in our paper for a long time. Your eyes have wan-dered over it for years. It is simply here as a reminder to you that if you should ever be so unfortunate as to have a cold or any hung trouble Kemp's Balsain is the best cough cure. Sample bottle free at all drug stores. Large bottles for mark 43.

them being Patrick McNally, who was

# The Third Murder Trial.

The third Murder Irial. Tuesday morning Marion Crowl was placed on trial at Uniontown. Fayette county, for the murder of Joseph H. Porter, whom he shot to death at Dunbar on Monday afternoon, December 2d. This was the ninth homicide committed in Fayette county during the year 1889. Crowl's grudge at Porter grew out of jealousy. He and Porter were both paying attention to a Connellsville young lady who showed a preference for Porter. This angered Crowl and he took the train at Connellsville one afternoon and went up to Dunbar. Calling at the house of Mr. Fulke, where Porter boarded, ne asked the later to take a walk. While hey were walking along Crowl pulled

but a revolver and shot Porter. Porter artly fell, holding to the fence, when Crowl fired two more shots into his defenseless victim, who died in a few minites. Crowl was arrested in Connellsville and has since been in the Greensburg

For the cure of colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs, no other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced starges of disease, and has saved innumerable lines.

of discase, and has saved innumerable lives. Probably the largest pension ever granted to a colored man by the United States has just been awarded Alexander Oraig, of Lancaster county. Craig enlisted in the Northern Army during the rebel-lion, and a shell exploded just above his head at Morris Island, S. C., so injuring him that he was sent home in 1863. His brain became affected, and for years he was a burden on his poor wife, and finally he was sent to the asylum. A short time ago it was suggested to Mrs. Craig that a pension might be secured, and on Monday \$10,248 was received from the Pension Department, together with an allowance of \$72 per month as long as Craig lives. This will be paid over to the struggling wife and her children.

# Announcements

COUNTY TREASURER -I here-J by announce myself as a candidate for th omination of the office of County Treasure blect to the rules governing the pemberati arty, Johnstown, Fa., February 12, 1890.

COUNTY TREASURER.-I here by announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of county Treasurer subject to the rules governing the permocratic party, Johnstown, Pa., February 15, 1890.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.-Thereby announce myself as a candidate f the office of County Treasurer at the next per Thereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer at the next Dem-ocratic primary election, subject to the r less of the Democratic party. HENRY J. HOPPLE, Barr township. February 10, 1890,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER to the othe of county with a subject the rules governing the mainstoner, subject down subject the rules governing the formation of the other subject s

EGISLATURE .--- I will be a can didate for the nomination for Assembly at the Democratic Primaries on June 7th, sub-ject to the rules of the Democratic party. JOIN E. SPIRATEL. West Taylor township, February 20, 1890.

(OUNTY COMMISSIONER. 1 hereby announce myself as a candida for the nomination of the office of County Co missioner, subject to the action of the Del cratic primary gelection. JOHN KIRBY Johnstown, Pa., February 37, 1890.

A SSEMBLY .--- J hereby announce A myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of Member of the Legislature, sub-flect to the action of the Democratic primary election. Johnstown, Pa., February 37, 1890.

**Dress the Hair** 

With Ayen's Hair Vigor. Its cleanli-ness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for uni-versal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from fulling, and, <sup>16</sup> the hair has become and solve the soft of the soft of the soft of the soft of the last of the soft of t weak or thin, pror stes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had jurned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hur Vigor with en-tire success. I cherrinily testify to the

# Efficacy

of this preparation."-Mrs. P. H. David-son, Alexandria, La. of this preparation "-Mrs. P. H. David-son, Alexaetria, La. " "I was afflicted some three years with songle issues. My hair was falling out and what remained turned grav. I was undered to try Aver's Hair Vieor, and in a fast waster the disease in my seafp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color." - (Nev.) 8. S. Sins, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind. -"A few years ago I suffered the enfre loss of my hair from the effects of tetter, hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I writed in van-however, with such proof of merit as Aver's Hair Vigor, and thegins 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 granty set."-J. H. Prat, spofferd, Texas.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Loweli, Mass

# Dauchy & Co.

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CA AM BALM HAY-FEVER rule is applied into each nostril and is ble. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, red, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 76 n street, New York.

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ISS

TONT



THE NEW GENIUS OF LIGHT.

Mr. Edison purchased the work and ar, Edison purchased the work and shipped it to America. It arrived recent-ly and was set up in the library of his laboratory at Oratige, N. J., which is certainly of all places in the world the most aprecupito for it.

sun and solar system, earth, sun and solar system, in their grand sweep through space, pass through great belts of heat and cold—great zones which fill uncounted millions of miles of the interstellar void. It is now generally conceded that the illimitable space through which the stars are scattered (about as thickly in proportion, perhaps, as if a hundred pin heads were distributed over the state of Texas) is filled with some substance-extremely tenuous, of course, but still a substance, gas if you please. And it may well that it has great waves of heat through or gas it has great waves of heat through which the whirling systems plunge. Only, we cannot prove it just now.

Only, we cannot prove it just now. Sergt. Dunn, the local weather official of New York city, propounds a most startling theory, and very plausible toy; but those who hear it for the first time will have to think a while before they can decide to be glad or sorry. His the-ory in brief is this, as outlined recently in The New York Sun: The change is permanent, the United States generally is to have milder winters, and the cause is

just where it was seen and was and western Europe generally have their usual winters. And thirdly, and most conclusive of all, the win-iter is even more abnormal west of the Alleghanics, away up in the northwest and at the west end of the Gulf of Mex-ico, than on the Atlantic coast. The Gulf Stream is a big thing, but it could not make green fields in Missouri in January. A few super-scientific people are in-See, than on the Atlantic coast. The Gulf Stream is a big thing, but it could not make green fields in Missouri in January. A few super-scientific people are in-clined to fall back on the late Professor James Watson's favorite theory: that the earth, sun and solar system, in their

#### **Bishop** Grave

Here is a portrait of Rev. A. R. Graves, who has just been consecrated Episcopal bishop of the Platte district at

Minneapolis, Minn. His resi-dence will be at Hastings or Kear-139 182 and the ney, Neb. The occasion of the hat consecration was the first time so important a cere-mony had been 3 performed in Minneapolis in the Episcopal





ALONSON W. BEARD. in Pittsfield, Vt. President Polk appointed him postmas-

grew up on a farm and was

given a common

school education.

In 1847 he began

a businesscareer.

Trestent Fork appointed nim postmat-ter in 1843, which office he held till he went to Boston in 1853. They gears later he entered the whole-sale clothing trade on his own account, and remained in that business until 1870. He was a member of the state Republi-can committee, and in 1868 was a dele-cate to the Chicago. Benchlicen convangate to the Chicago Republican conven-tion. He has been a member of the Mas-sachusetts legislature and collector of the port of Boston before. In 1885 he was elected state treasurer.

ure of a general made of ginger bread which Clavette buys every year at the Place du Trone. When he gets home he hangs his purchase on a nail. You know the effect of the atmosphere on ginger bread? The slightest moisture renders it soft: in dry weather, on the contrary, it grows hard and tough. Every morning on going out Clavette asks his servant:

"What does the general say?" The man forthwith applies his thumb

The man rotting the pipes his thind to the figure and replies: "The general feels flabby about the chest; you'd better take your unbrella." On the other hand, when the symp-toms are "hard and unyielding," our worthy colleague sallies forth in his new hat.—Almanach de l'Atelier

\* A Striking Episode.

When the fortune of the White Rose wavered on the bloody field of Towten, the Earl of Warwick, the king maker, in order to kindle the enthusiasm of his soldiers, dismounted from his favorite charger, and stabbed it in the presence of the contending armies. Then, draw-ing his sword, he kissed the cross at the handle, and said to his men: "Whoever chooses to return home may do so, for I shall live or die this day with such as may like to remain with me!" This striking like to remain with me!" This striking episode is described with great spirit by Lord Lytton in his romance of the "Last of the Barons "- All the Year Round.

TOR ASSEMBLY .--- I hereby announce myssif as a candidate for the nom-nation of the office of Assembly, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. J. MeNEELIS. Johnstown, Pa., February 27, 1880.3

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.-1 C hereby announce myself as a candidate for her nonthaliton of Courty Commissioner, sub-cet to the action of the Democratic primary lection. JOHN CAMPBELL, Johnstown, February 28,1890. If you don't want to Throw Your

A SSEMBLY.—1 hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of Mender of the Legislature, sub-lection the action of the Democratic primary dection. Gallitzin, March 1, 1890. M. FITZHARRIS.

A UDITOR.—I hereby announce of the office of county Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, Johnstown, March 3, 1890. E. J. BLOUGH.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.--I 

Typer Yoder township, March 5, 1890. Not Control of the second s

For it Surely is the place to buy CARPET, OIL CLOTH, MATTING, RUGS, MATS, WOODWARE, WILLOWWARE, TINWARE, DISHES, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, GLASSWARE, KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS, MATTING, TRUNKS. ANYTHING, EVERYTHING.

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Ashbridge's Store

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