The Johnstown Damocrat.

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L.D. WOODRUFF.

Editor and Publisher,

FRIDAY MARCH 21, 1890.

THE Senate committee on public buildings has authorized a favorable report o Senator Vest's bili, providing for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the receipts for three years preceding have exceeded \$3,000 annually. This bill provides for securing a site and the erection thereon at a cost not exceeding \$25,000 each of buildings for postoffices in all cities and towns not having government buildings, and where the gross receipts exeeed annually the above amount. This bill or one very similar to it, has been before the last two Congressess, however, and nothing ever came of it. As a surplus reducer it will probably receive more consideration this time.

Manual training, seems to be forging ahead and not so very slowly, either. In Palladelphia the Public Education Association has made an offer to turn fully equipped, to be used as a girls' manual training school. There is already such a school for the benefit of the boys and this one is to offer similar advantages to guls. All this may seem a little pre mature, but it is undentable that the trend of circums acces is strongly in that The value of these schools ought not to be gauged by the work at once accomplished by them. Even our notable free secool system did not accounplish its grand work in a single year o even a decade, but has been built up gradually through the slow but sure process of years. When manual training shall have been on trial half a century,

ADVANTAGES OF THE BALLOT.

Why should not woman have the ballot? Think of the inestimable advantages that would come from extending this right to them. In the first place it is one of the great processes of education By just so much as you can give every individual an opportunity to express his or her mind, and by casting a ballot make himself a part of this great community and government, by just so much you educate that individual and educate the whole community. More than that, any extension of the suffrage makes the commonwealth stronger, and is an addi tional security and safeguard. I know the dangers that attend universal suffrage. It is a great experiment, but I believe universal suffrage is infinitely safer for sometimes attend it, than any system of restricted suffrage. How much stronger and safer will it be if you extend it still further and embrace women also!—Hon, John D. Long.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Several measures have been introduced in the present Congress for the improvement of the condition of the workingmen. The most notable of these bills is presented by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, and is designed to create a United State commission of arbitration of strikes or lockouts. This body is to consist of nine members to be appointed by the President, and no commissioner may be interested in a common carrier, or shall be permitted accept of passes from one. Each man is to serve three years, and is to be paid a salary of \$5,000. They will earn their salaries by investigating any disputes arising between railway, steamboat or telegraph companies and their employes, and recommend an amicable, equitable settlement of the differences. If the terms of arbitration are refused, findings of facts are to be submitted by the com missioners to the United States courts, and if approved by the Judge, the decis ion must be accepted as final, and the contending parties must do as advised, or

Prizes for Boys and Girls

The Pittsburgh Weekly Post is offering \$76, in six cash prizes, to boys and girls Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, who may prepare the best essays on subjects to be assigned to them. All boy competitors will be given the same topic. Essays of any number of words under 500 will be accepted, but no essays shall exceed 500 words. prizes, three for boys and three for girls. will be divided as follows: Twenty do to the boy writing the best essay; \$10 for the second best essay; \$8 for the the third best essay; \$20 to the girl writing the best essay: \$10 for the second best essay. \$8 for the third best essay. The period of competition is limited to June 1. A copy of the Weekly Post containing rules for the contest, topics for essays, etc., etc., will be sent by the Post on

A fifteen-inch sewer is being put down on Feeder street by John H. Waters & of the settlers' books.—Ottawa Telegram.

The Tribe? Plat Blot Berkshire's Beautiful Hills—Mission Work Needed.
Hidden away among the blue hills of Berkshire, or appearing like scars upon her sunny valleys, one occasionally sees weather beaten, ramshackle houses, surrounde, by neglected gardens, fields and valued. rounder by neglected gardens, fields and orchards. Yards encumbered with old wagons, a bony, superannuated horse, grazing at will, and the presence of uncouth individuals show, what we would otherwise scarcely suspect, that these are the dwelling places of human beings. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the dwellers in these isolated rookeries and mountain cabins belong to a class whose standards are far below those of the ordinary illiterate laborer—a class that is considered hardly within the pale of our civilization. The children of this class are dull often to idiocy. This and their irregular attendance at school accounts

for the fact that they are furnished with the barest rudiments of knowledge. Catherine Sedgwick speaks of these as "people who hang on the outskirts of civilization," and comments on their dialect and peculiar manners.

A gentleman of unquestioned veracity says that in one of the families there were not as many articles of clothing as there were children, and on the rare approach of a team the unclad ones scut-tled like so many rabbits into the bushes. The mother made "bread" by stirring water into flour and throwing this paste on the stove. In summer the children fed, like the babes in the wood, mostly on berries. There was but one chair, which was occupied by the father. The mother, after throwing the potatoes out of the pot, made it do duty as a chair.

one, had but one bed.
The picagesqueness of the street gamin the lycage queness of the street gamin is backing among the children of this class. They are positively repulsive. One of them, I remember, was distinguished from all the rest by a certain tinguished from all the rest by a certain fawn like grace and shyness, and an ex-pression of great sadness in her dark eyes. One cold day I walked with her toward her cheerles home. Bitter winds blew her straight, dark hair about her pale, thin face; no shoes protected her feet from the ground, and only a threadbare waterproof cape was thrown over her calico gown. At first she was very reticent, but by and by growing com-municative among other things she told me that one of her brothers had died the winter before. "He set his clothes on fire an' got burnt awful. Bimeby m' gran'father and m' Uncle Ding came in, an' m' father he took the quilt offen Si to show um. They want no fire, an' Si got awful bad an' hollared an' hollared. Then gran'father an' Ding an' pa they started to get the doctor, but they forgot to, an' Si he died, an' the hide cum all offen him." The lack of feeling in the cuen him. The lack of feeling in the child's tone and face as she related this story told but too plainly of her blunted moral sense and of the distortion of natural affection. That her brother's death should be due to carelessness was to her as much a matter of course as that frost should blight flowers.

Last winter a babe belonging to on tribe was left alone in a cold house. I crept out into the deep snow, where it was found by a passer by, crying bitterly. Its mother, when informed of the fact, not only made no excuse, but showed no pain at the thought of her infant's saffering. One family in Great Barrington was discovered living on the flesh of an old dead horse. The women flesh of an old dead horse. The wonld, have none of that faculty known in Yankeedom as "gumption." They waste, Yankeedom as "gumption." They waste, or do not adapt to their wants, what is given to them. On Beartown mountain I have seen a 6-year-old boy tripping down the hill in a 15-year-old girl's

Missionaries are needed among these tribes—not the sort that degrade sacred things by issuing such invitations as "come and grab Jesus," but intelligent, earnest and sympathetic men. Let us mourn less over the fate of the Pacific heathen and the dense ignorance of the Tennessee mountaineer while such a beam remains in our eyes as the godless and illiterate condition of these tribes.-Lee (Mass.) Cor. Doston Herald.

Leorosy Here and Elsewhere.

Dr. Hansen, the Norwegian discovered of the bacillus of leprosy, came over to this country a while ago to trace the history of leper inmigrants who had settled in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. Of 160 original leper inmigrants he was able to find only 13; a few more may be living, but nearly 147 are dead. Of all their descendants, so far as great-grandtheir descendants, so far as great-grand-children, not one has become a leper. In this country the disease does not increase nor does it appear to be hereditary. The failure to spread here is thought to be due to the improved conditions of living which the immigrants are able to secure on this gide of the occup. on this side of the ocean.

on this side of the ocean.

The Sanitary Inspector, in speaking of a leper lately found at Brentwood, England, says that many persons believe that leprosy has entirely disappeared from England, yet there has probably never been a year in which a score of lepers could not be produced, and that, though the produced in the produced produced with the produced produced with the produced produced by the produced produced produced by the produced by t could not be produced, and that, though England used to have lepers enough,

Scotia in the early part of the century.

As long ago as 1699 the undue prevalence of mice in Prince Edward Island, or the Island of St. John as it was then called, was noted by the French settlers; and in 1774, both on that island and on the adjacent main land, a complaint arose that these animals were again too numerous and too familiar. In the lat-ter year the mice visited the fields and ate up everything, including the pota-toes, and having finished this disastrous work they turned their attention to literature, and consumed the leather binding

HIS ROYAL NIBS IN PRISON

HOW A BOY'S FREAK AGITATED ALL EUROPE.

The Duke of Orleans, Who Thinks He Ought to Be King of France, Gets Into a Paris Prison-He Wanted to Enlist, and They Will Punish Him for It.

The king of France, so the old ballad tells us, with 40,000 men marched up the hill and then—marched down again. And so Prince Louis Philippe Robert, due d'Orleans, who thinks he has a right to be king of France, celebrated his twenty-first birthday by marching into Paris and Ceribon. Paris and offering to serve as a private soldier as other Frenchmen of that age are required to do. But there is a law forbidding any member of any family which claims the throne to re-enter France; and so the duke soon found himself in the Conciergerie prison, and now the government gives out that he will be sentenced for a time, after which President Carnet may pardon bin if he President Carnot may pardon him if he

sees fit.

The duke is the son of that Comte de Paris, who, with his younger brother, served awhile on the staff of Gen. McClellan. In those days it was no little amusement to Americans on the staff to cheen's the attreme deference points the

amusement to Americans on the staft to observe the extreme deference paid to the count by his younger brother, who acted precisely as if his elder were the king of France. It is matter of common knowledge that "the Precede writers" edge that French princes," ed, soon got tired of so democratic a country as the United States. They were grandsons of Louis

They were grand-sons of Louis Philippe, the last acknowledged king of France, and the Comte de Paris took high rank as a

scholar and writer.

In 1867 he married his beautiful and talented cousin, Isabella, daughter of the Due de Montpensier, and this boy was born to them Feb. 6, 1869. All these are "of the younger branch," for the Comte de Chambord, as the direct descendant de Chambord, as the direct descendant of Charles X, is by strict law of descent nearer the throne. When, however, in 1832, the people overthrew Charles X, they ruled out that line as a finality and gave the crown to Louis Philippe, who was a son of Philippe Egalite, who was a descendant on his mother's side from Louis XIV, and on his father's from that king's brother, and therefore had concentrated in him a little more of the blood of the original and beloved Rourblood of the original and beloved Bour-bon, Henry IV, than any other claim-

In the early days of the republic little ctiention was paid to these kinglets—the nore claimants there were of that sort he less likelihood there was of any of he less likelinood there was or any other menacing the government—the boy the Republicans really dreaded was the prince imperial, son of Louis Napoleon. Very opportunely he went to South Africa with the British troops and got killed by the Zulus, and so his cousin, young Victor Napoleon, became his heir, and that practically ended the imperial-ists' chances. Meanwhile the kinglets had been gaining popular favor, and one of them, the Duc d'Aumale, had attained to the high office of division general in the French army. The Comte de Paris' family gradually set up a sort of court in their magnificent mansion in the Fau-bourg St. Germain, and the attempt of the so called "Henry V," or Comte de Chambord, of the older branch, to assert his claims to the throne of Spain brought

on a crisis.

The expulsion law, which was the net result of the agitation, forbade the re-turn to France of any claimant, and when, therefore, the duke presented himself at the Bureau de Recrutement early in the morning and gravely an-nounced his name, that he was a citizen of France and had come as a patriotic Frenchmen, in compliance with the law, to begin his three years' service, the offi-cials were completely shaken from their propriety. One can but regret that there wasn't a Yankee or an Irishman in there wasn't a Yankee or an Irishman in control there to have promptly ordered him into barracks with the "toughest" lot of recruits that could be selected; one night of such a practical joke would have made him hall the government arrest as a relief. The prefect of Paris police arrested him that evening, and he spent the night in the Concergerie in-stead. It appeared in the preliminary examination that he entered France b

night and in disguise.

His intimate friend, the young Duc de Luynes, had been spending some days with him at Lausanne, where he was a student in the Swiss Military academy. When he announced his intention the rors for him; France had called her able bodied young patriots to the ranks; he was one of them and must go.

The two friends proceeded to Geneva.
Philippe, who is a blonde, concealed his
hair with a brown wig and changed his hair with a brown wig and changed his since English lomes and English roads have been kept clean.—Science.

Hat Plagues.

The plague which the agriculturists of England are now suffering from the ravages of rats is not without precedent in Canada. The nearest approach to this rat plague is the plague of mice which visited Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia in the early part of the century.

As long ago as 1699 the undue prevalant in the process of the continuation of the process of the continuation of the process of the continuation of the continuation of the process of the plague of mice which visited Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia in the early part of the century.

As long ago as 1699 the undue prevalation of the process patched to their journals and anxious monarchs that the government of France "does not appear seriously shaken." Peo-ple on this side of the water hardly know whether to sneer at a government which can imagine danger in a headstrong boy or laugh at one which boasts of not be ing "seriously shaken." All Europe agitated by a boy's freak is such a ludicrous comment on recent assurances of "sta bility" that the American can only fall-back on the Californian's comment:

Is their civilization a failure, And is the Caucasian played out?

Things Best Left Uncone.

Do not write on ruled paper, or on that ecorated with printed sunflower or blos-

decorated with printed sunnower or mos-soms of any kind.

Do not introduce your girl friend to the gentleman visitor. Instead say, "Miss Erown, will you allow me to pre-sent Mr. Jones?"

Do not talk especially to one person when you have three or four visitors. Instead make the conversation general.

Do not attempt to take care of a man's

overcoat—he has a vote and ought to be able to look after his own clothes. able to fook after ms own counts.

Do not ask people who they are in mourning for. If you don't know, wait until you find out, and in the meantime don't ask after the members of their

Do not giggle when a smile would answer, and don't talk in a jesting way about things that are hely to other peo-

Do not laugh at anybody's form of worship—respect a toad praying to a Do not say the rules of etiquette are

nonsense—they are made up for your comfort and mine, and arranged so that the feelings of every human being are considered.

Do not get into the habit of laughing at elderly people. It is not only unlady-like, but it is vulgar.

Do not think it clever to find out by

pumping, the private affairs of your friend. There is no reason why you should lay bare her heart for an inquisi-

tive daw to peck at.

Do not get into debt, but if you have been guilty, deny yourself everything possible that you may be free once more. Do not believe that all these don'ts are not not believe that all these don'ts are not spoken to you in the kindest manner as from girl to girl, but one has to suffer and make mistakes one's self to find out into just what pitfalls one is apt to tumble.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A certain Shakespearean club in one of the most fashionable suburbs was enter-tained successively by the various mem-bers. It finally became the duty of a popular young bachelor to assume the position of host. Wishing to make the evening a pleasant reminiscence to all present the gentleman had Rosalie Music hall, in which he proposed entertaining, decorated in a charming manner. He also had a delicious luncheon served by a proficient caterer, and the appoint ments were elegant in every particular So thoroughly enjoyable was the evening that every one felt like expressing their thanks to the young host, and in various pretty speeches did the ladies signify their appreciation of his efforts.

Surrounded by a bevy of his fair guests, the face of the young man was the picture of delight, when another young lady joined the circle and offered thanks where thanks were due. Her manner of expressing herself, however. caused the light to die out of the young caused the light to die out of the younggentleman's face, and a baby stare superseded it. It might be remarked here
that the young man had offered his hand
to a Rosalie Court belle the preceding
month and been refused. And the lady,
entirely unconscious of the affair, said:
"Oh, Mr. Blank, I really must compliment you on the charming manner in
which you have entertained us this evening. Everything has been perfectly ing. Everything has been perfectly lovely; we have noticed the absence of nothing that would have added to the evening's enjoyment, unless, perhaps, a hostess, and (in a piquant manner) we are sure that is something you really couldn't procure."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

How Waiters Grow Rieb

I am informed that Mrs. Ladenburg intends to distinguish herself by silently effecting a relief from an evil that has gradually grown into monstrous propor-tions in society.

The growing extortion of waiters at our fashionable entertainments is a mat-

our fashionable entertainments is a mat-ter that has lately assumed such a guise that if Mrs. Laderiburg has really taken up the cause of her friends against the im-position of the waiters, she will be hailed as a crusader of not less courage than Cour de Lion.

At present it is impossible to get served at a ball without paying a week's wages to the garcon. At Sherry's, as at Del-monico's, you are at the mercy of the austere yet perspiring fraternity, who only see a hungry guest through the fibered density of a greenback. Alacrity in service is graduated according to the

At the last Patriarchs' I waiter a dollar and made shift with cold victuals, while on one side of me was a guest who for a five dollar tip fared sumptuously, while on the other was a brave but mistaken gentleman, who ig nored the waiter's avaricious palm, and was ignored by that functionary in return .- New York Truth.

Pietures in Watch

"I want you to make as pretty a piet-ure as you can. Bring out the soft ex-pression of the eyes and be very careful about the mouth."

A young Wall street broker was giving these directions to a jeweler down town recently, and as he did so he laid his gold

The jeweler assured the young man that he would have a perfect likeness of the young lady made and laid the watch

the young may made and man the water away in a drawer.

Turning to reporter who was standing by he said: "Photographs in watches are becoming very popular. The gentleman who just left his order here wants the portrait of his intended wife placed in his timedecaper." The face of the young his timekeeper. The face of the young lady will be photographed directly on the inner case of the watch. During the past mouth we have taken more than five bundred photographs, and some very prominent persons are among

"What does it cost to put a picture in a watch?" asked the scribe. "About \$15. All the work is done by

a French photographer, who makes a specialty of the work; and once a pretty face is placed in a watch by this method it will remain as long as the watch lasts. And another thing, the chances are that no matter how hard up the owner of the watch gets, he will not part with that -New York Mail and Express.

NO FIRES THERE.

People who Shiver for Stx Months and Perspire During the Rest of the Year.
Fashion rules the world over. Every people has customs of its own, many of them strange enough to outsiders. Mr. Curtis, in his "Capitals of Spanish America," comments upon one of the curious actions prevalent in Santiago, a city which he describes as "by far the most modern and elegant fashionable resort in South America." Although the climate of Santiago is similar to that of Washington or St. Louis, the people bave an idea that fires in their houses are unhealthful, and, except in dwellings built by English or American residents, there is nothing like a grate or Perspire During the Rest of the Year. dents, there is nothing like a grate or stove to be found. Every one wears the warmest sort of underclothing and heavy wraps indoors and out. The people spend six months of the year in a perpetual shiver and the other six in a perpetual perspiration. It looks rather perpetuation perspiration. It looks rather odd to see civilized people sitting in a parlor surrounded by every possible luxury, fire alone excepted, wrapped in furs and rugs, with blue noses and chattering teeth, when coal is cheap and the mountains are covered with timber; but nothing can convince a Chillano that artificial heat is healthful and daying the tificial heat is healthful, and during the winter, which is the rainy season, he has not the wit to warm his chilled body. It is odd, too, to see in the streets men

wearing fur caps, and with their throats wrapped in heavy mufflers, while the women who walk beside them have nothmg at all on their heads. During the morning, while on their way from mass, or while shopping, the women wear the manta, as they do in Peru, but in the afternoon, on the promenade or when riding, they go bareheaded. The prevailriang, they go bareneaded. The prevaling diseases are pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles, and during the winter the mortality from these causes is immense, but the Chillano persists in believing that artificial heat poisons the atmosphere, and when he visits the home of a foreigner, and finds a fire, he will ask that the door be left ajar so that he may be as chilly as warm. may be as chilly as usual. At fashionable gatherings, dinner parties and the like, women may be seen in full evening dress, with bare arms and shoulders, while the temperature of the room is between 40 and 50 degs. Fahrenheit.

An Ancient Toy.

In the Sixteenth century Regionanta-mons made an iron fly which moved through the atmosphere, and afterward an automatic eagle which on the arrival of the Emperor Maximilian at Nurem-

of the Emperor Maximilian at Nuremburg, flew forth to meet him.

But one of the most wonderful of such inventions of which we have record was a group of automata constructed by Philip Camuz for Louis XIV. This consisted of a coach and four horsestated of a coach and four horsestated of a coach and four horsestated of a coach and four horses frameing, trotting and galloping in turn. It ran along until it got in front of the king, when it stopped. Then a toy footman descended, and, opening a toy footman descended, and, opening a toy footman descended, and, op the carriage door, handed out a with born grace, as the records tell us. The lady made a courtesy, presented a petition to the emperor, re-entered her carriage and was driven rapidly away. Such is a description of this most wonder-Such is a description of this most wonderful automaton," concluded Mr. Biare. "I never saw the toy itself, of course, out the description just given to you tallies almost word for word with an authentic record. I memorized the latter at one time, so marvelous did it seem to me."—Philadelphia Press.

Some Dogs Do Know a Heap They were telling dog stories in the agricultural department, and after Wal-

ter De Wolf had narrated some of the remarkable instances of his dog's wonder ful intelligence, Mr. Will Henderson be

ful intelligence, Mr. Will Henderson began talking.

"The father of De Wolf's dog," he said, "is nearly the most intelligent animal I ever saw. Why, he can almost talk. I used to give him a quarter every morning, and he took it in his mouth way into town, and would wait at the hatcher with the regree him is near butcher's until they gave him his meat and fifteen cents change to bring back. One day the butcher thought he would play a joke, and he gave that dog back ten cents change instead of fifteen. Sadly the dog looked at the two nickels for a minute; then he went out. Five minutes later he returned leading a policeman by the end of his coat. Now that is a dog worth"—

But the room was empty .- Atlanta

An Alarm Bottle for Poison A Chicago man has invented a bottle stopper to be used exclusively for poisons.

superiority over the old fashioned article lies in the construction of the stopper. The projection which enters the neck of the bottle is ground glass. the neck of the bottle is ground glass, with a small hole in one side, through which protrudes a little rod or trigger. The top of the stopper is covered with a small bell inclosing cog wheels, which are so arranged that when the stopper is removed the bell will ring. When it is laid down it rings again, and when returned to its place in the bottle it again sounds an alarm. The mechanism is so arranged that it is absolutely impossible to remove or replace the stopper without to remove or replace the stopper without first ringing the bell, thus making it imfirst ringing the bell, thus making it impossible for a druggist, if he is careful in the filling of his bottles, to deal out poison in the place of harmless drugs without receiving a warning as to the dangerous nature of the preparation .- Chi-

It was the good fortune of Davis to win a splendid woman, and it was Miss Ag-new's good fortune to wed one who was destined to occupy a seat in the United States senate. Mrs. Davis soon became prominent in Washington as a social leader, though she is by no means ashamed of having made her living by the needle. Indeed, she makes her own clothes because she can make them bet ter than the artists in that line. She is now a very accomplished woman, paint-ing in oil and waters, speaking or reading several languages and being an excellent horsewoman. - Washington Let-

Dress the Hair

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

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had burned prematurely gray, I used A yer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy of this preparation, Mrs. P. H. David-son, Alexandric, Lab

Pastor U. B. et aurch, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few schart ago I suffered the entire
loss of my hair from the effects of tetter.
I hoped that sher a time matter would
repair the loss, but I wanted he vain.
Many remeties were suggested, none,
however, with such proof of ment as
Ayer's Hair Vigor, and t begin be useful.
The result was all I could have desired.
A growth of hair soon came out all over
my head, and grow to be as soft and
heavy as I ever hush and of a natural
color, and girady set."—J. H. Pratt,
Spofford, Texas.

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HARTERE D SEPTEMBER 12, 1870

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jointing twice a year without troubling the de-jositor to call or even to present the deposit joil.

Money baned on Real Estate. Preference with the present the state of the present of the con-tone times the amount of ton desired; also, noderate loans made on town property where angle security is offered. Good reference, per-tect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank.
No commercial deposits received, nor discount made. No loans on personal security.

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TRUSTEES—Herman Baumer, B. I. Yeagley, John Hauman, John Thomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Thomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shomas, C. B. Ellis, lear, W. B. Lowman, John Shoman, Herman Baumer, Geo, T. Swank, Vice Presidents; W. C. Lewis, Treasurer; Cyrus Elder, Solicitor marie

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN D. EDWARDS and A. ADSIR under the firm on the 26th day of February, 1800, by murned consent. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same will be discharged by John D. Edwards. Business will be continued by the said John D. Edwards, mart-tf A. ADAIR.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. -TATE OF JANE II. HESS, DECEASED— Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jane H. Hess, late of Coopersdale, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves in-debted to said estate are hereby rotified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticate for the said estate are 100 mediate payments. The said estate are 100 mediate payments are said estate are 100 mediate payments. The said estate are 100 mediate payments are said estate are 100 mediate payments. The said estate are 100 mediate payments are said estate are 100 mediate payments.