FRIDAY MORNING, 138 FRANKLIN STREET. JOHNSOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

TERNS—\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; outside the county, fitteen cents additional for year graph of the county of the continuation of the county of the

#### FRIDAY APRIL 11, 1890.

#### A TALE OF WOE.

The successful and magnificent demonstration at the inauguration of the new city appears to have been looked upon with unfriendly feeling by the Tribune. It was, perhaps, one of the finest and largest processions ever had in this valley, as it certainly was the best conducted and most skillfully handled. There was no jar or confusion, and no friction whatever as it passed orderly over the route mapped out for it to take.

In the various committees appointed to make preparations for the mauguration, politics were not thought of, and a Republican was on every committee. All the societies of the city were invited to participate, as the large advertisement printed in the DEMOCRAT and Tribune for several days clearly shows.

The Tribune, for reasons that are gen erally understood, is in a bad way, and it begins early to whine "its tale of woe. That, however, will not prevent the new from going on, although the condition of the Tribune is very sad. The great trouble with it is that the new city is Democratic, and the indications are that it will remain that way. Our neighbor, whenever there is anything not ex actly to its liking politically, invariably tries to lug in the American Mechanics Just why the Tribune tries to use that organization, and not any other of the many beneficial organizations of this city, our readers will form their own opinious The American Mechanics, we have been assured by the committee, were asked just like the other organizations, and in addition a special messenger was sent to ask one of the leading members to have the organization participate.

But then the inauguration of the new city was such a splendid success, and that appears to cause the Tribune great tribu-

### SPARE THE BIRDS.

With the return of spring the birds re turn. They are not the least pleasing objects in the cheerful scene, and their songs add much to the joys of the season Like the flowers, the fresh leaves, and the balmy airs, they are so regular and constant in their return, that they are not always much noticed. It seems a matter of course. We have always seen them at this season, and we think little about them. If they were once to fail of their return, we should sadly miss them.

The wisdom of legislation for the pro tection of our birds is beginning to be Birds are noticeably more numerous than they were some years ago. At the rate with which they were destroyed, a few years would have witnessed the slaughter of the last of the feathered innocents, and bugs and worms of every loathsome and pestiferous kind, like the frogs of ancient Egypt, would have been in every man's house, and in his bed, and in his oven house, and in his bed, and in his oven, and in his kneading trough. And it would have been good for him, for he would have deserved it. Still there is too much killing of birds, parlly through ignorance, and partly through thought-lessness. We would hope that the laws for the preservation of our singing and insectivorous birds would be vigorously conformal.

The birds are man's best friends. No The birds are man's best friends. Not only their beauty, their riveliness, and their voices delight him, but their services to him in destroying insects and worms are of incaiculable value. "Birds," says Wilson Flagg, " are the chief and almost the only instruments employed by Nature for checking the multiplication of insects which otherwise would spread dev. ts which otherwise would spread dev astation over the whole earth. They are always busy in their great work, emigrating from place to place, as the changes of the season cut off their supplies in one country and raises them in another. Man country and raises them in another. Man destroys the forests, and exterminates the birds after depriving them of their homes. But the insects, whose extreme minuteness renders them unassailable by his weapons, he cannot destroy, and Nature allows them to multiply and become a scourge to him, as if in just retribution for his cruelty to the feathered races, who are his benefactors. If man would permit, the birds that feed upon these insects would keep pace with their increase, and prevent the damage they cause to vegetation. But, too avaricious to allow the birds to live, lest they should plunder fruit enough to pay them the wages for their useful labors, he destroys the exterminator of vermin, and thus, to save a little of his fruit from the birds to vermin, and thus, to save a little of his fruit from the birds, he sacrifices his orchards to the insects."

fruit from the birds, he sacrifices his orchards to the insects."

The number of injurious insects and worms destroyed by the birds can be understood only from actual observation. Mr. Flagg says that a pair of birds that were raising a young bird were closely watched, and it was found that they conconsumed not less than five hundred caterpillars in one day. At this rate, fifteen thousand would be destroyed in thirty days, and for every hundred such nests a million and a half of caterpillars would be destroyed in the course of one month. Where certain species of birds, such as crows, woodpeckers, etc., have been exterminated, the ravages of certain kinds of insects have been terrible. Mr. Flagg thinks that the alarming increase of grasshoppers in some parts of the west, is the consequence of the wholesale destruction of qualls, grouse, and other birds in those regions?

#### INAUGURATION DAY.

Monday was truly a gala day in the history of Johnstown. Though the weather did its best to throw a wet blanket on the proceedings, the people were here by the hundreds and thousands. As on former occasions of big shows, Fourth of July celebrations, Decoration Days, and other festive gatherings, the surrounding began to pour in its multitudes early in the morning, until the new city was crowded with visitors. The large concourse of people, the elaborately decorated buildings, the interesting exercises in inaugurating the Mayor, the numerous bands and their soul-stirring music, the immense procession of wagons, carriages and buggies, with displays of our many industries, p ade us, for the time being, oblivious of our terrible flood disaster. No one who witnessed the evidences of Johnstown business activities could fail to be impressed with the fact, that in dropping the forms and usages of its several small boroughs, and assuming the name and prerogatives ot a large and prosperous municipality, it has a glorious future before it.

Unpropitious as the early morning opened, the clouds by 12 o'clock had a' dispersed, and the sun contributed its brightness to make the after part of the day suitable for carrying out the some what elaborate programme. It is doubt ful whether Johnstown, in its former palmiest days, ever witnessed a finer pro cession. The display in point of variety and extent, certainly was never excelled in the history of the town.

For incidents and particulars we refer to our local columns.

#### THE PARADE MONDAY.

No small degree of credit attaches to those in charge of the parade for the suc cessful manner in which it was con ducted. Every point must have been fore seen, and the whole matter was so thor oughly planned that no friction or delay resulted. Parades are usually tardy in starting, not so with the parade yesterday, however. It started on the very minute. Besides being a great credit to all those taking part, the success of the demonstration redounds particularly to the credit of the Chief Marshal and his aids, who rendered him valuable assist ance.

### MAYOR ROSE'S CASES.

Three of Them Come Before Him Las Evening.

A man by the name of James Clark en joys the honor (?) of being the first of-fender who stood before Mayor Rose to answer for an off nse against the peace of the city. Clark was arrested by Officer William Walter, of the P. R. R. Company He paid \$5 fine and forty cents costs for the use of the city of Johnstown. The other cases were John Harvey, who was also fined \$5, in default of which he was given seventy-two hours in the lock-up and John Armstrong, He paid \$1,90 fine, and costs.

### A Thrilling Experience.

Monday morning for the purpose washing his wagon, which he expected to ise in the parade, William Malin, driver or Pike & Miller, the Franklin stree anners, drove into the Stonycreek river at the old fording on the Kernville side There were in the wagon, besides the driver, Albert, son of Postmaster Baumer and a son of Chas. O. Wilson. The cur rent was swift and the whole party was carried—horse, wagon and all—against a pier of the bridge. All were dumped ut, but the driver got them in again. second upset caused them to desert the wagon, one of the boys striking for each shore. They were helped out, Wilson by a stranger named Connelly and Baume by Malin. The horse and wagon went or down stream, and the horse was drowned The larness and wagon were secured and went in the parade as was intended.

## Jas. B. Scott's Regrets

Mr. Jas. B. Scott, of Pittsburgh, having been invited by Mayor Rose to be present at the inauguration and being unable to attend, wrote as follows

unable to attend, wrote as follows:

Hon. W. Horace Rose, Mayor-Elect, Johnstonen, Pa.

Dear Sir: I regret to learn from your telegram this morning that the Inauguration ceremonies on Monday, will be at a time which will prevent my attendance as invited. I extend to you my congratulations upon taking office in your new City for which I hope greater things in the future than in the past.

Very truly

Jas. B. Scott.

### For County Treasurer

Among the visitors to the City yester-day was Mr. Philip J. Sanders, of Munster township, who announces himself as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election. Mr. Sanders has always been an active Democrat and will make an efficient and good Treasurer. If nominated he would add strength to the ticket and would be elected by a large majority.

### Who Their Bondsmen Are.

The bond of City Treasurer George C. Miller has on it the names of William Miller, Gustav Bostert, Louis Baumer, C. J. Mayer, John Lunwig, and Louis Wehn. The bond is in the sum of \$50,000. Controller Dowling has as his bondsmen Hugh White, and Patrick Connelly. His bond is in the sum of \$10,000.

### A Dreadful Consequence

Pittsburgh Telegraph "It looks like a complete turning around of the seasons," said Mr. Snaggs,

at the breakfast table.

" Do you think the Fourth of July will come at Christmas?" asked Johnny, anxiously.

#### Gobelin Tapestry.

Real gobelin tapestry is hard to find in the dry goods stores. Much is sold as gobelin tapestry that is not genuine. Gobelin has quite a history, and gave a new word to our vocabulary. A Flem-ish painter named Gluck found a process for dyeing a heautiful and a very reculfor dyeing a beautiful and a very peculiar scarlet, and sold it to Giles Gobelin, who built a factory in France, where he made tapestries and cloths of this peculiar color. Everybody looked on him as a crank, and his factory was always spoken of as "Gobelin's Folly;" but he made a go of it, and his success was so great that those superstitious old folks supposed he was aided by the devil. The supposed he was aided by the devn. The devil was supposed to have taught him the art of dyeing scarlet on condition that at a certain time the devil was to

have him.

When the time was up the devil came after him, and caught him going through a yard at night with a little piece of lighted candle in his hand. Gobelin begged for time, but the devil wouldn't let him have it. At last Gobelin re quested his satanic majesty to wait until the bit of candle in his hand burned out, and the devil consented. The wily old Gobelin, as soon as he got this concession, threw the candle into the well and pitched the devil in after it. The devil was very angry, but before he could get out Gobelin gathered a guard of enthu-sasts about him and secured himself from any further attacks.

Now, for the new word. From this story came the word "goblin," a ghost or specter, and it has become one of the words of the language, but it had its origin in this silly story that was told about the man who first made these tapestries.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Shell Deposits in Maine. Ever since the whites settled the coast of Maine numerous deposits of shells of both the clam and cyster have been discovered from time to time. These shells were found either on the coast itself or on the banks of rivers not far from the sea. The oyster shell heaps on the west-ern bank of the Damariscotta river early attracted the wonder of the settlers, and became, many years ago, celebrated throughout the surrounding region.

A mile above the village of Damaris cotta indications of shells appear on the river banks. From the point of their first appearance the shells are in small and straggling heaps. As one ascends the river, however, the heaps become larger and the intervals between them become shorter. Soon a continuous white mass of shells appears, extending several hundred feet along the river. The mass assumes the form of bluffs whose tops are covered with trees and shrubbery but whose precipitous faces have never been covered, but have been kept ex posed by the erosive action of the tide and by the frosts of unending years Exact dimensions of these deposits can not be given for reason that no extensive mining of the shells has ever been under taken. They occupy a peninsula of eral acres area.—Boston Globe.

## Doors That Close Themselves "That's one of those blanked hissing doors," said a staid and substantial finan cier of this city to me, as we passed out of a store which had one of these seto-matic doorclosers on the door.

Yes, but why blanked?" I asked. "Yes, but why blanked!" I asked.
"I've had a mean opinion of the hissing things since last spring," said the Fourth avenue light. "One day at that time I went into a store loaded for bear. I had been promised some furniture for my house on a certain day, and the store-keeper had not kept his word. To put it shortly, I was very mad. For some fifteen minutes I raged around, expressing my opinion of such proceedings. ing my opinion of such proceedings. When I had relieved myself I had reached the street door. I seized the handle and pulled the door wide open. Then I glared at the storckeeper by way of farewell and stepped out, drawing the door to, as expected, so as to cause a terrific slam. But the climax never came. The door slowly, softly closed with a little hiss. Since then I've harbored hard feelings toward hissing doors."—Pittsburg Dispetch.

### Mustache Trainer.

We are accustomed to look for inven-tion in strange fields, but a speculator on this subject would never have guessed that a mustache trainer would come to be the subject of a patent. Such, however the case, and an apparatus for con rolling and correcting this highly prized masculine appendage has appeared. The device is constructed with an elastic curved metallic strip of thin metal, at the ends of which are secured adjustable plates faced on the inner sides with soft both for the purpose of comfortably clasping the face and retaining the hold. The device being placed in position, the mustache is adjusted in any desired form and held in position, and the wear-er may keep it on during the night. So snug is the fit that the wearer is not in the least discommoded, and the use of the contrivance for a reasonable time is said to accomplish with certainty the desired result.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Rats may readily be induced to jump Rats may readily be induced to jump or drop into any receptacle if it affords them adequate concealment, and they do this without one lingering suspicion of their inability to reach the only existing outlet when the time for retreat ap-proaches. Traps on this principle may readily be designed and are obviously preferable to our rat traps where the vermin are numerous. They are used in Burmah, where the rats are a perfect pest. A jar trap was set for three nights. On the first occasion I saw seventy-two rats turned out, on the second night only nine were caught and on the third night hot one was caught. The trap was then put away for some weeks, when it was again successfully used .- London

### One Use for Such a Ship.

"Do you believe in a press censorship?" "Firmly."

"Why?"
"Because it would be a good thing to send the press censor to sea in."—Chatter.

#### ALL THINGS NEW.

Old sorrows that sit at the heart's scaled gate, Like sentinels grim and sad, While out in the night damp, weary and late The King with a gift divinely great, Is waiting to make us glad.

Old fears that hang like a changing cloud Over a sunless day; Old burdens that keep the spirit bowed, Old wrongs that rankle and elamor loud, Shall pass like a dream away.

In the world without and the world within
He maketh the old things new.
The touch of sorrow, the stain of sin,
Shall flee from the gate when the King cor
From the chill night's damp and dew.

Anew in the heavens the sweet stars shine, On earth new blossoms spring; The old life leet in the life divine, "Thy will be mine, my will be thine," Is the song which the new hearts sing.—Washington

### The Laughing Plant.

The "laughing plant" grows in Ara-bia, and has been given its name from the effects produced by eating its seeds. The plant is of moderate size, with bright yellow flowers and soft, velvety seed pods, each of which contains two or three seeds resembling small black beans The natives of the district where the plant grows dry these seeds and reduce them to powder. A small dose of this powder has similar effects to those aris-ing from the inhalation of laughing gas. It causes the most sober person to dance, shout and laugh with the boisterous excitement of itement of a madman, and to rush bout cutting the most ridiculous capers for about an hour. At the expiration of this time exhaustion sets in and the excited person falls asleep, to wake after several hours with no recollection what ever of his antics. - New York Telegram

### Theatres in Japan.

The theatres of Japan begin in the morning and last until sundown. The audiences sit on the floor, and the people are as much affected as children by the plays. Whole families come and spend the entire day in the theatre. Some of them bring their provisions with them, and others have them served from the neighboring tea houses. In some thea tres, when a person wishes to leave the tres, when a person wishes to leave the hall and come back again, he is not given a return check as with us. There is no passing of your ticket to newsboys in Japan. The doorkeeper takes hold of the right hand of the man going out and stamps on his wrist the mark of the theatre. When the playgoer returns, he presents his wrist, the seal of the theatre is shown and he is admitted.-Boston

#### Chinese Medicine.

The San Francisco Examiner reporter says the doctor pulled out a drawer from under the counter and exhibited hun

dreds of mummy grasshoppers.
"These are good for little children," he said. "In China every spring millions of these bugs come in the fields. Pretty or these bugs come in the helds. Pretty soon the grasshopper dies and the meat turns into a fly. The hind legs and little tail drop off and the little fly goes away. Then there is nothing but the shell left. The laborers in the fields gather these and day these limits the significant of the state of the and dry them in the sun. They make

good medicine in powders.

"Chinese babies never die from convulsions when teething like white babies. This powder acts on the stomach when the stomach teeth are coming through and makes them good and strong."

### Shearing by Electricity.

Sheep are now sheared by electricity Australia, Frederick Wolseley, brother of Lord Wolseley, having wented a machine for the purpose. The method of using the shears is very simple, the operator having merely to throw a friction wheel into adjustment by means of a handle, and then push the comb into the wool, pressing it continu ously forward and keeping it as closely as possible to the body of the animal be ing operated upon. From one to one hun dred shears can be operated at one time. By this mode the shearing is done more mercifully than when done by hand shears.—Exchange.

### Forestry in Germany.

The Germans have been the pioneers in scientific forestry, as in so many other lines of progress. With a total forest area of only 34,346,000 acres, of which 11,234,000 belong to the state, the German empire has no less than nine schools of forestry, and during the three year ending with 1888 it published 177 books on the various branches of the subject There are also ten periodicals devoted to forestry, and a general association of foresters with annual meetings and ten local societies .- Montreal Star.

From the Sixteenth Centu The peculiar bands ornamented with lattice work of narrow parchment strips seen on the back of every ledger are a reminiscence of the way in which those books used to be bound as far back as the Sixteenth century. They had a broad band of leather brought round the back and stitched through and through with these narrow strips of parchment. They have survived, like the buttons on the back of a man's coat, long after all use for them has gone, -Once a Week.

### A Self Extinguishing Candle.

A candle has recently been brought out which extinguishes itself after it has burned for an hour. This it does by a tiny extinguisher of tin which is fastened in the wax by wires, and which effect ually performs its task. It is only neces-sary to remove this diminutive ex-tinguisher when its work is done, and the candle is ready to burn another hour. -New York Telegram.

### A Hypothesis.

A Hypothesis.

Stranger (in New York)—Why is it the city authorities won't permit you to play except between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the even-

Organ Grinder—I notta know. Maybe zee Cruelty to Children societa afraida we overwork munk .- New York Weekly,

It is estimated that \$62,000,000 is spent in America each year for cosmetics, of which \$25,000,000 is reinvested in advertising, and that of the remainder \$15,-000,000 is profit.

#### THE BARRON-DECATUR DUEL.

### one of the Many Meetings That Occupied

at Bladensburg, Md.

In the naval history of the United States Stephen Decatur's name ranks on the first page. On the ship Preble, before Tripoli, as a lieutenant, he won promotion, and his rise thereafter was steady and brilliant. The only tarnish in his honorable life was his death at Bladensburg. Barron like Decatur was an In his honorable life was his death at Biadensburg. Barron, like Decatur, was an officer in the United States navy. He had been suspended from service for five years before the war of 1212-14, because his ship, the Chesapeake, unprepared, was boarded by the British ship Leopard. The tinge of cowardice naturally colored his life and reflected all his acts. He went shread, a broken was not beginn in Force. abroad, a broken man, and being in Eng-land when the war broke out, was neces-sarily detained during its continuance. on his return he applied for active service and a ship. His application met with resistance; he was despised by his fellow officers, and his absence from the country during her hour of need was se verely commented upon. Gossip became busy, and it was reported to Barron that Decatur was the foremost of his persecu-tors. Then there began a long corre-spondence between the two. Mutual friends widened the breach, and at last Barron, stung to madness at the imputa tion of cowardice everywhere thrust upon him, challenged Decatur.

No man of his time was more skilled No man of his time was more skilled in the use of a weapon than Decatur; no man more of an adept in dueling. It had been to him a pastime from his school days up. He unhesitatingly accepted Barron's challenge, and with fastidious niceness prepared his worldly affairs. He wrote his will, kissed his sleeping wife good hy and rode out on sleeping wife good-by, and rode out on the raw, chilly morning of March 22, 1820, to seek his death at the accursed spot of Bladensburg. Great personages were they, who stood in that narrow gully at the meeting. The American navy was well represented. Great decorum prevailed in the choice of corners and the measure of distance. The two and the measure of distance. The two principals, haughty, dignified, self posessed ever, observed in silence the rangements made for the death of one and the question must have suggested it

self. Which? self, Which?
All being in readiness, the principals
were placed back to back; their orders
were to turn at the word "Present," and not to fire before the word "One," nor after the word "Three." Eight paces distant from each other, they swung around at the word "Present," each saw the face of the other, the rising sun and the barren landscape; one for the time, but which?

At the cry "One!" each took deadly aim; to miss fire meant death.
"Two." Both pistols were discharged

simultaneously and both men fell. Both men were wounded in the hip; the ball hich struck Decatur glanced upward, severing the blood vessels in the abdo men. His time had come Both mer were hustled from the field; away from the city and chance prosecu tion, Decatur back to his elegant home He lingered far into the night and died in great agony. The affair created in tense excitement all over the country "A cursed shame!" said the few opposed to murder disguised under the name of the duel. "Unfortunate in its results!" the duel. exclaimed the many advocating the code. Barron suffered from his wounds for many months and finally died in 1851, having gained nothing in life that clung to his name with the tenacity of his rep-utation as the slayer of Decatur.—Gene Riley in New York Star.

### Five Puffs Was His Limit.

Two diminutive district messenger boys met on the narrowest spot in the boys met on the narrowest spot in the narrow Massau street sidewalk. They halted, and in just such a position as to stop the progress of about eighty pedestrians who were too proud to be turned out into the street by any such ignoble impediments as district messenger boys. "Hello, Jim," said the bigger of the true "thee type repression."

two, "where yer goin?"
"'Ptown," replied the smaller chap.
"How's biz?"

"Slow.

"Same'th me. Say, hole on; gimme

"Same to me. Say, note on; gimme a puff 'fore yer go."

And then the little chap held out a grimp hand, between the thumb and forefinger of which was clutched about an inch of cigarette. The other messenger steadied the first one's hand with his and took five long puffs with the greatest satisfaction. Each puff brought such a look to the face of the owner of the cigarette as is seen on the face of a child who is letting a little friend take a bite from his stick of candy. His generosity was evidently exhausted at the fifth puff, and he was just on the point of making an effective remonstrance, when a dis-gusted pedestrian swept both youths off the sidewalk into the street.

### "Do you know why P. T. Barnum is unpopular in Canada?" asked a theatrical agent, "I will tell you. There is a heavy duty on posters in Canada, and the show-man who takes a large quantity of print-

How Barnum Outwitted the Canadians.

ed matter into the Dominion is under an enormous expense. Barnum determined to avoid the exaction. He planned a Canadian tour for 1886, and two years before he sent tons of posters to Ca and neglected to pay the duty. The stuff laid in the custom house without being called for, and at last the officials decided to advertise it for sale at auction. Barnum sent an agent to the sale to buy up the show bills, and he did so at a bar gain. The secret leaked out, and that's the reason the patriotic citizens of Can-ada are down on Barnum."—Rochester

### Pat May's Slates.

Post-Express.

Little Girl—I want another slate just like my last one. It was made by Pat May. He's only 16 years old, too. He May.

made my slate last year.

Dealer—I never heard of any such manufacturer. Won't one of this sort

"Why, yes; that's the very kind. See, here's his name: 'Pat. May 16, 1889.'"— New York Weekly.

## **Common Sense**

In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery. One of Ayer's Pills, taken and misery. One of Ayer's PHIIs, taken atter dinner, will assist Digestion; taken at night, will relieve Constipation; taken at any time, will correct irregularities of the Stomach and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and cure Sick Headache. Ayer's PHIIs, as all know who use them, are a mild cathartic, pleasant to take, and always prompt and satisfactory in their results.

"I can recommend Ayer's PHIIs above all others, having long proved their value as a

#### Cathartic

Cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Heas, Leithsville, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them."—Thomas F. Adams, San Diego, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved. I find them equally beneficial in colds; and, in my family, they are used for billious complaints and other disturbances with such good effect that we rare-layer, if ever, have to call a physician."—H. Voulliemé, Hotel Voulliemé, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## Ayer's Pills,

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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### JOHNSTOWN

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NO. 192 MAIN STREET.



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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 de-

positor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference with liberal rates and long time given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or 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 Logisland and minors can be obtained at the Bank.

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### Conemaugh Lumber Co.,

### J. B. KAGY, Manager.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Shingles, Etc., Etc. Also, Lime, Sewer Pipe, Cements, Etc., in car-load lots. Slate Mantels, Grates, Hearths, Etc. Building plans of moderate, cheap, and costly buildings executed promptly and at moderate prices. Spacial attention given to superintendin the construction of buildings.

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