The Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

Scarlet fever is reported as being epidemic at present over a large portion of the country, especially in the Western States. In Chicago, the prevalence of the disease has excited considerable alarm, and several meetings of the medical faculty of the city have been held for the discussion of the best modes for its prevention and cure. In Boston, also, the disease is being closely watched by the health authorities of the city, and they have issued very admirable instructions for its avoidance and treatment, which will be found quoted below.

Scarlet fever is highly contagious, and at the same time exceedingly fatal; so that there should be no half way measures taken to prevent its spread. Wherever the disease has manifested itself, the utmost vigilance is imperative to prevent clothing or other infected articles communicating the malady to other persons. There is even danger of disseminating the poison by funerals, the *Medical Record* tells us; and the same authority counsels the greatest care on the part of physicians lest they themselves, coming from the bedsides of patients, carry the disease to non infected houses. The protection of school children will also require great care; and our contemporary strongly recommended that a thorough system of medical inspection be organized in our now crowded public schools.

At a recent meeting in Chicago, the physicians discussed at considerable length the value of belladonna as a specific for the malady. The daily use of this drug as a prophylactic against scarlatina is "emphatically recommended;" "but," continues the resolution passed, "only in doses so attenuated as not to produce visible effects upon the organism, and always under the advice of the family physician." The other resolutions agreed upon are "that isolation is the next only means that we know of to prevent the spread of the disease, but we deprecate arbitrary interference with the rights of families;" and "that we have every reason to believe that such a course would reduce the frequency, the severity, and the mortality of this disease, but will not wholly eradicate it, nor do we know of any means that will."

The following is the Boston Board of Health's circular: "Scarlet fever is like smallpox in its power to spread readily from person to person. It is highly contagious. The disease shows its first signs in about one week after exposure, as a general rule, and persons who escape the illness during a fortnight after exposure may feel themselves safe from attack. Scarlet fever, scarlatina, canker, rash, and rash fever are names of one and the same dangerous disease. When a case of scarlet fever occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed, exposed to sunlight, and well aired. Its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window drapery and woolen carpets, should be removed from the room during the sickness. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors to an infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children, especially, should not be admitted. On recovery, the sick person should not mingle with the well until the roughness of the skin, due to the disease, shall have disappeared. A month is considered an average period during which isolation is needed. The clothing, before being worn or used by the patient or the nurse, should be cleansed by boiling for at least one hour, or, if that cannot be done, by free and prolonged exposure to outdoor air and sunlight. The walls of the room should be dry rubbed, and the cloths used for the purpose should be burned without previous shaking. The ceiling should be scraped and whitened; the floor should be washed with soap and water, and carbolic acid may be added to the water—one pint to three or four gallons. The infected clothing should be cleansed by itself, and not sent to the laundry. In case of death from scarlet fever, the funeral services should be strictly private, and the corpse should not be exposed to view. Because children are especially liable to take and spread scarlet fever, and because schools afford a free opportunity for this, the Board of Health has excluded from school every child from any family in which a case of the disease has occurred, and has decreed that the absence shall continue four weeks from the beginning of the attack, except in cases subject to the discretion of the Board, and that the scholar, to be re-admitted to his schoolroom, must have the certificate of a physician that the required time has passed."

As regards this last provsion, in localities where authorities do not promulgate similar instructions, parents will do well to take the precautions noted; and after the disease has shown itself in the family, the attendance of any of the household at school until the period stated has elapsed should be prevented.—*Scientific American.*

If an ounce of alum be added to the last rinsing water in which clothes are put after washing, they cannot burn even if they take fire. If childrens dresses were so treated many fatal accidents would be averted.

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January 19, 1877.-4m.

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CARPETS,		OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Why visit Al-	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	toona and buy	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	your Carpets	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Oil Cloths, Dry	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Goods, Dress	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Goods, Notions,	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Carpet Chain,	OIL CLOTHS,
DRY GOODS,	Cotton Yarn,	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	&c., from WM.	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	MURRAY,	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	who keeps the	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	largest assort-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ment in the city	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	and sells at pri-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ces which other	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	dealers cannot	AND NOTIONS,
Great Variety,	match. Wake	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	up when you go	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	there, and find	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	the place where	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	no advantage is	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	taken and no	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	tricks of trade	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	practiced—at	Great Variety,

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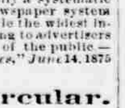

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The Jain Temples of Girnar are very elaborate and beautiful. The older one, and older portions of others, are of granite; but all the modern work has been composed out of a soft oolitic stone which is to be found on the base of Girnar and abounds over Kathiawar. The principal temples, seven in number, are on the ledge that runs above the great precipice of Girnar, but there are others gathered about on the peak rising immediately above, and some of these latter are in course of repair, and also of erection, the funds being supplied not only by Jains, but by wealthy, pious Hindus. In outward appearance the temples are much in the usual style of Hindu architecture. The most striking characteristics of their interiors are their fine tesselated marble pavements; their painted domes; their exquisitely shaped and carved pillars, sometimes of granite and green syeniti; their antique porticoes, and beautiful small sculptures, and colossal statues. The central dome of the first temple, that to Neminath, is curiously painted and surrounded by female figures. It has beautiful marble pillars. The pavement is composed of alternate slabs of brown and white marble, and it contains a large statue of Neminath, in black marble with ornamented gold and jewels, and with a symbol of Vishnu inlaid in the marble floor before it. There are two or three apartments off the central dome; the doors are of carved stone, and there are blocks of stone on marble stands, with nearly a thousand small footprints of disciples of the Tirthankara. Another temple has a colossal statue covered with marble like *chunam*, of Rishaba, the first Tirthankara, who is also called Adinatha, and Adi Budhanatha. The temples are sacred in Parishnath, one of them containing a very large white marble statue of that saint, though his proper color is blue, so dark that he is sometimes mistaken for Neminath. In another, the chief statue is Abhinandanatha, with Adinatha on one hand and Shambhavanatha on the other. Great bells are hung in some of the temples. The temples are all beautifully clean; in themselves fitting receptacles for the grand solemn statues they contain, they are rendered all the more striking by their position on the edge of a great precipice.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Camphor Wood.—The camphor wood boxes brought from China and the East are well known for their strong preservative odor, and found useful in keeping away moths from woolens and furs. The China and Japan tree belongs to the Laurel family, and that of Sumatra and Borneo is the Cryobalanops Camphora. Even the leaves and fruit smell of camphor. In Sumatra this tree is abundantly met with on the west coast, chiefly in the extensive bush, but seldom in places more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea. The tree is straight, extraordinarily tall, and has a gigantic crown, which often evertops the other woody giants by one hundred feet or so. The stem is sometimes twenty feet thick. The Barus camphor of this island is the most esteemed of any, and it is for this drug, obtained in but small quantities—seldom more than half a pound to a tree—that it is ruthlessly destroyed. The tree, when felled, is divided into small pieces, and these are afterwards split; upon which the camphor, which is found in hollow crevices in the body of the tree, and above all, in knots of swellings of branches from the trunks, becomes visible in the form of granules or grains. An essential oil also exudes from the tree in cutting, which is sometimes collected, but is scarcely remunerative. On the west coast of Formosa there are forests of camphor wood, and a great deal of crude camphor is shipped thence to Amoy and other Chinese ports. Large quantities of wood are sawn into planks. Tables and cabinets are then made of it, and it is also turned into platters and washing basins. Only a small portion of the vast camphor forest of Formosa has been reclaimed from its wild inhabitants, and this consists of fine, tall trees, the growth of ages. When a tree is felled, the finest part of the wood is sawn into planks, the rest chopped small and boiled down for the camphor.—*The Garden.*

The Invention of Punctuation.—The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to the Alexandrian grammarian, Aristophanes, after whom it was improved by succeeding grammarians; but it was so entirely lost in the time of Charlemagne that he found it necessary to have it restored by Warnerfried and Alcuin. It consisted at first of only one point, used in three ways, and sometimes of a stroke formed in several ways. But as no particular rules were followed in the use of these signs punctuation was exceedingly uncertain until the end of the fifteenth century, when the learned Venetian printers, the Manutii, increased the number of the signs, and established some fixed rules for their application. These were so generally adopted that we may consider the Manutii as the inventors of the present method of punctuation; and although modern grammarians have introduced some improvements, nothing but a few particular rules have been added since their time.—*Cassell's Popular Educator.*

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than the credit system will afford.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

and invite comparison as to the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them.

We Receive New Goods Every Day

and give our customers the benefit of any decline in price as soon as it occurs.

WE MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED LUMBERMEN'S FLANNEL

WE WANT AND WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

500 DOZEN EGGS,
500 KEGS OF BUTTER,
2,000 Lbs. Fresh Roll Butter.

NOTE.—Having recently enlarged our Store Room to double their former capacity, we are better prepared than ever to accommodate and wait upon the crowds who daily throng our establishment in quest of good goods at bottom prices, cash or exchange for country produce, which all who have not yet paid us a visit to do so at once, and be convinced, as we are sure they will be, that we mean exactly what we say when we assure all the world and the rest of mankind that we are on the warpath against high prices and intend to fight it out to the bitter end. So bring along your country produce and we will show you what you will see in the way of big bargains.

Respectfully yours,

Pryce, Baxter, Jones & Co.

Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1876.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE

such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

M. A. WESNER, M. D., **Physician and Surgeon.** CARROLLTOWN, PA. Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12, 76.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-11-tf.]

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, (late of Carrolltown,) now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. July 14, 1875.-tf

THE WISE PEACOCK.

This being a long-lived bird, and therefore dowered with a richer experience than other domestic fowls, ought to be wiser in proportion; yet I have never heard of the peacock being cited as an example of either intelligence or moral sense. The bird is vain it is true; but if vanity indicates lack of intelligence, what will become of some men and women? I have often watched "John" (the name we gave him on which he always recognized) spreading his tale before a few guineas fowls who were so provokingly indifferent to the displayed splendor that he invariably ended by driving them angrily away. On the other hand, can I ever forget the simple, untiring attachment of the ungainly creature? The table at which I wrote stood near a bay window, and I had the true left-hand of the light from a window at my back. As soon as I took my place there, after breakfast, the peacock flew upon the window sill, and whenever I failed to notice it the sharp taps of his bill upon the glass reminded me of his presence. Then I turned and, as in duty bound, said "Good morning, John!" after which he continued to sit there, silent and content, for two or three hours together. The peacock is ordinarily a shy bird, but John was bold enough to eat out of our hands. As often as spring came, however, it was impossible to control his depredations in the garden. He had a morbid taste for young cabbages and lettuce plants, especially when they were just rooted after being set out, and he would sometimes pull a whole bed to pieces while the gardener's back was turned. For a while I amused myself by tossing in pretended dissimulation. I waited behind a clump of bushes until he was busily engaged in his way to the garden, and then, making a swift strides, while the bird stood with tail, and then I suddenly appeared. In the twinkling of an eye I saw him upright, walking leisurely in the opposite direction, and I seemed absorbed in the examination of something object. His eye, however, and the tips of his feathers exposed a complete ignorance of my movements. I would spread my tail and strut about among the fowls, peer under the hedges and assume similar ways designed to throw him off his guard, but the moment I caught sight of his head turned in my direction it always found me in the garden. I have never seen a more complete assumption of innocence and indifference in any human being. For a season which was to me a period of friendship was to John a time of treachery. The peacock was persuaded to a final, and received two or three miles away, and I became the possessor of a couple of hens. I never missed the morning or at my table, nor the evening perch on the window sill, but the unearthly cries which used to startle guests from the city, had ceased. I consoled myself with thinking that my loss was his gain, for we had never regretted his lost spouse. He had been gone about a week, when one strong familiar cry was heard from the farm, nearly half a mile from the house. Next day John was seen in a weedy field, but slipped out of sight on finding he was detected. Week after week alone, and in the course of a fortnight he had advanced as near to the nut tree which I proudly exhibited to strangers as one of the antiquities of America, for it was growing when Charlemagne reigned in Arabia, and Haroun-al-Rashid in Bagdad. He now allowed himself to be seen, but utterly refused to recognize any member of the family. When we called him by name he instantly walked away, when we threw him food he refused to touch it. Little by little, however, I forgave us the offenses in connection with the fortnight he roosted on the nut tree, and at the end of the second month I heard his tuneful cry in reconciliation on the wheat field. My exile and mortification had not changed his nature. To my joy I found that my plants were safe from assault, and that I was with us three or four months and was never once guilty of the slightest fault. No one now can tell me that instinct is easily made to supersede reason, that certain things are forbidden to the brute alone, may accomplish this and that. But when two creatures are associated as a horse and a peacock, the knowledge to such an extent that one gives up a habit and the other resists a tempting taste, we must ascribe either the germ of a moral sense or intellect capable of positive deduction.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Diphtheria and its Cure.—Chenery, of Boston, announces that hyposulphite of soda furnishes a positive specific remedy against diphtheria. He uses it in his own practice and has found in more than one hundred and fifty cases of successful treatment. A dose of the hyposulphite is from five to ten grains or more in syrup or water every three hours, according to the age and circumstances of the patient. Fortunately is the only evil which an overdose of the drug produces, hence as much as the patient can bear without producing that result is a good rule in the severer cases. The solution or mixture can be made in doses of five drops to half a drachm of milk. For thorough absorption the amount is greater than can be taken in water. Dr. Chenery usually gives the specific in such doses as can be mixed with taken in milk, using milk boiled and cooled food for children. It is said however, that hyposulphite prevents the digestion of milk, and therefore the dose of milk should not be given in less than half an hour after administering the medicine.

The following is said to be a remedy for cure, and if so, is within the reach of all: Take ordinary garden sage and make a strong tea, put it in an ordinary tea pot and let the patient inhale the steam through the spout. By this process relief is soon obtained, and in a short time the patient is restored to health. So say those who have given it a fair