But, unfortunately, so far from being an exception, there are too many who suffer the same harrassments with me, Nor are women alone subject to this nervousness. I knew a school superintendent and canal contractor, a man over fifty, with a large family, who would hide in a closet in a storm, and had been known to rush from his bed with fright at lightning. Many will remember the professor of Bowdoin college, who always retreated to the cellar in a thunder storm, although his house was bristling with lightning-rods. The strongest man I ever knew, who could throw another man across the street, and work a hand-press in a printing office as if he were part of the machine, was discharged as a reporter because his desk was vacant every time there was a thunder-storm. The mother of Washington was afraid of lightning, and never failed to retreat to her room at the first flash of a storm where she stayed till the last flash died away. The physical effects of this fear was most depressing. One woman knows when a sterm is coming hours before by a prostration of strength and spirits, accompanied with symptoms like cholera. One of the most dauntless young women I know was sick in bed for hours after the storm at Springfield, Mass., last year. She had received a shock of lightning years before and never fails to be ill in a thunder-storm ever since

Reason and study of the laws of lightning have done much to lessen the fears. of it. It is true we live between two magazines of electricity-one in the earth and the other in the air-and a coud charged with electricity passing over a point or body in the negative condition will discharge its surplus by the very quickest and most congenial medium, which it finds in the human body a tree or house indifferently. But it is also true that, provide the lightning with a convenient and easy conductor in the shape of a stout iron rod higher than any point of a house and reaching well into the ground, where electricity may scatter harmlessly into the damp earth, it will prefer that conducting roo to anything in its vicinity, and people who stay indoors in a well-protected house are safer from lightning than any bomb-proof from bursting shells. Every accident from this cause I ever knew of came from careless exposure in situations known to be unsafe. The first 1 noticed after my own accident was that of a missionary's daughter, who was killed while passing an open window, just as a woman was on Long Island last summer while sitting at her sewing machine. A young man in Malden, I think, was killed while sitting on a porch against the knob of a door-bell, making an excellent connection with the bell wire: Many men have been struck while riding into a barn on a load of hay. Many will remember the frightful calamity at Scranton, Penn., where a party of women, out picking berries on one of the high hills, crowded into a deserted log but in a sudden storm, and seven were killed by one bolt. Steep kills with mineral veins cropping out are not places for persons to live on who wish to escape lightning, and unprotected houses there are doubly dangerous.

It is never too soon to go in the house when a storm is rising. When the clouds are fully charged with electricity they are most dangerons, and the fluid obeys a subtile attraction which acts at great distances and in all directions. A woman told me of a bolt which came down her mother's chimney from a rising cloud when the sun was shining overhead. N. P. Willis writes of a young girl who was killed while passing under a telegraph wire on the brow of a hill, while she was hurrying home before a storm. The sad accident at Mor risanja, when two children were killed, should warn every mother that it is no safe to let children stay out of door till the last minute before the storm falls, People should not be footbardy about sitting on porches or by open window whether the sterm is mild or not. Mild showers often carry a single charg which fulls with deadly effect. It may or may not be fatal to stay out; it is safe to be in the bouse with the windows and doors closed. The dry air in the house is a readier conductor than the damp air outside, and any draught of air invites it. A bot fire in a chimney attracts it, so to speak, and it is prodent for those who would be sure of safety to use kerosene or gas stoves in summer, and avoid bening the chimney of the houses. People are very ignorant or reckless about lightning. I have seen a girl of eighteen crying with fear of lightning, and running every other moment to the window to see if the storm was not abating, unconscious that she was putting herself in danger. If every one would hurry to shelter as soon as a storm cloud was coming, and if they would shut the doors and windows, and keep away from them afterward, and from wices, stovepipes, mantels, chimneys henters and mirrors, with their silvered backs, which carry electricity, and keep away from lightning rods and their vicinity, and from metal waterspouts, with good rods on their houses, they might dismiss the fear of lightning from their minds, so far as it is a thing of reason and not impression,-Hartford

CURIOUS, .- The conduct of people in great crises is a wonderful puzzle. Take the Seawanhaka disaster, and we read of a man who stood on the deck and burned to death in spite of all urging to impoints the water. He was so perplexed that he utterly forgot self. On ple in the small boats were clamorous to get ashore, and did all they could to prevent rescues until they themselves were on land. Such utter selfis si is hard to believe. Among the rescued one old woman, whose hand-bag containing \$372. had been sayed for her, was so indignant at the loss of six pairs of window fasteners that she compelled the people of the hospital who had taken care of her to send for six new fasteners. She also wanted a diver who was going down to sie be ordered to look for her spectacles. A very indignant man called at Randall's hand for his carpet bag, and learning that is was lost, threatened a law suit at once. This led to a new search and it was finally found. It contained a pair of stockings, chemise, and a comb and brush. A singular fact connected with steambent disasters is that the dead always have their pockets turned arly found wa so. The truth seems to be that some utterly less their heads, and on the other truth to trying hour develops a comming deviley in others that is something to my person pertaining to my person great and at the layert p. ning devittry in others that is something for human nature to blush at. Robbery is a rare element of every great accident DR. M. J. BUCK, that renders it possible,—Hereford Cours

PROPLE WHO FEAR THE ELECTRIC CUR- THE LE FEVRE LUNG PAD

A Positive Remedy and Cure FOR CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA, COUCHS, COLDS, CATARRH in all its forms, and all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORCANS.

THE MOST HEALING REMEDIAL AGENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE. Cures by Amorption. Ten Minutes wear will demonstrate its healing qualities.

THROW AWAY YOUR COD LIVER OIL and COUGH SYRUPS. The LE FEVRE LUNG PAD acts directly upon the part affected and cures by a natural process of Why dose the Stamach with nauscons drugs when the seat of disease is the Lungof.

The Pad is compared of Balsams and Cardials of the most soothing and healing character. Many of its ingredients are exceedingly rare, and found only in France, where every Pad sold by us is manu-

THIS GREAT REMEDY AND CURE

Has attracted the widest attention on the Continent, and has effected thousands of cases, many of which have essented missions rather than cases of natural healing.

We have the most ensemble destinancy to their curative powers, from persons of high character and intelligence. We guarantee that the

LE FEVRE LUNG PAD

With heal and strengthen and prolong life in the WORST CASES of TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION, and will effect a cure in every case if the disease has only recently been contracted. Persons suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Weak Lungs or Blood Spitting, Equador; and has been found even at per cent. will find the Pad an inestimable boon!

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Beware of Imitations! PRICE:-1 Pad, \$2.00; 3 Pads, \$5.00.

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PITTSBURGH, PA. June 4, 1880 .- ont.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints. This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Com-

pound will be recognized, acrelled is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety nine cases in a fundred, a remanent cure is effected as the causes a will toiffy. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day re-commended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

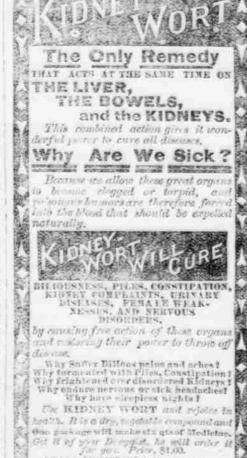
It will cure entirely the worst form of follows

of the uterus, I Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinol weakness, and is especially adapted to from the uterus is an early stage of developing tendency to exhibitous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

est and best remedy that has ever been discover ed. It permentes every portion of the system, and gives new lifeand vigor. It removes faintness flatulency, destroys afteraving for stimulants, and relieves weakness

It cures Bloating, Hendaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sheplessness, Depression and Indi-gestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstan ces, act in harmony with the law that governs the For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is prepared at 221 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00. Six bottles for \$5.00. Sent by mail in the form of puls, also in the form of Lorenges, on receipt of prior, \$1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pampilet. Address as above. Mention this paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM LIVER PHAS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. In centager box.



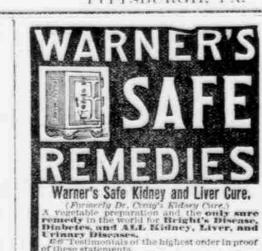
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. the other hand, some of the resemed peo- TRADS MARK The Great Eng. TRADE MARK 學習

Winds, Electricity & Co., Proprietors, Va.

The Gray Redicine Co.. AS SOLD BY BRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.

DENTAL NOTICE. -DR. M. R. B.

PHYSICIAN AND SUBGEON.



Dinbetes, call for War-En For the cure of Diabetes, call for War-ner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

En For the cure of Bright's and the other liseness, call for Warner's Safe Ridney and Liver Cure. WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

s and other Shin Frup-including Cancers, Ulions and Diseases, including Caneers, Ui-cers, and other Sores. Dyspepsia, Wenkness of the Stomach, Jonatipation, Dizziness, General Debil-ty, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is ucqualed as an appetizer and regular tonic. WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE ARNER of Memory to the supering 50e, and \$1.00. WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

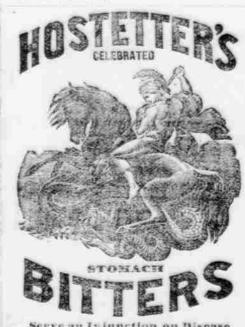


COUGH

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

any and represents ready sow in use ening the system when debilitated by for the CURE OF COURS, COLDS, CHOUP, climate. As soon as the seven years whooping cough, etc. Over varia row nor- ceases to flow, and the river bed, becom-It gives relief wherever used, and has the fermittent periods have been as follows power to impart benefit that conver be had. From 1806 to 1873 the waters flowed from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold from 1873 to 1880 the spring ceased

y recommended for caring liver complaint explained it, but there do not perhans and all discusses of the stomach and liver. as that of the one at Nejapa. R. E. Sellers & Co., Tillsburg, Pa.



For sale by all Ornegists and Dealers generally,

lop Bitters Mtg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. Sole Agents Hep Cough Cure destroys all pain, loosens the he Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidne apperfor to all others. Cures by absorption. perfect—ask druggists, The Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., of Rechester, N. Y. on V. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRINTERN AND SORGEON,
ALTONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourtecatin street, near
Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made,
exalted by hope, but if he fears many
things he is
exalted by hope, but if he fears many
things he is exalted by hope, but if he fears many
things he becames a slave.

JOHN MICHPRY M. D.

PRYSICIAN AND SORGEON,
P

PANAMA HATS.

t may not be uninteresting to the rea- grape, and during fermentation of the

der to learn something about the origin | tart wines in France, it is deposited on

and manufacture of Panama hats. This the sides and bottoms of the casks. In

is given by Dr. Seeman, in an interest- its unrefined state, it is called crude tar-

eask after the wine has been drawn off.

Each farmer has his crop of it accord-

ing to the amount of wine he has pro-

known as the Royal Baking Powder,

duced. The manufacturers of the brand

It is imported into this country as ar-

gols, and does not appear upon the Cus-

country are superior to that of the old

countries, hence, it is brought here in

This dispels the impression many have

that this article cannot be produced in

what cream tartar is largely adulterated,

and that as ordinarily found in the shops

is cheapened by either burnt bones, terra

York Board of Health, as well as Dr.

Mott, the Government Chemist, Dr.

many adventurous compounds put upon

the market by ignorant or irresponsible

parties, as a baking powder preperly pre-

pared is not only wholesome, but more

economical and convenient than yeast.

or the cream of tartar and soda found in

THE CUT WORM.—There is scarcely

any land land free from the wire worm,

or any crop that is not subject to their

voracity. They occur wherever grass

will grow, being particularly harbored

among clover roots, and are always pre-

valent in meadow and pasture lands

seeming to thrive best in the vicinity of

swamps and woods. Young oats, wheat

rye and barley suffer much from being

partially or entirely cut off below the

surface: cabbages and many root crops

are also injured; turnips, perhaps, more

than any other, as they are cut off when

young, and have the roots badly eaten

into when larger. In gardens they are

very destructive. It appears that In-

dian corn is the greatest sufferer, es-

pecially when it is the first crop planted

in the new land, or when the season is

cold, wet and late. Upward of thirty

have been planted in a single hill, and

nearly the whole of the seed planted is

on a large scale is a mixture consisting

of two part of quick lime, three parts of

salt. This is used as a top dressing be-

ing applied immediattly after com-

pounding, and should be well rolled in.

as well as a destrover of all kinds of in-

and the sowing of soda ash or guano

broadcast when planting. A previous

crop of white mustard is claimed to

clear the land of them, presumably by

starving out, for the roots of the mus-

tard are extremely acrid and occupy the

soil to the exclusion of any more nutri-

tions ones. A close grazing with sheep

seems beneficial when pastures are bad-

ty infested. The same result is also ob-

tained by compacting the surface with

FARM NOTES .- Vermont is the great-

est maple producing State in the Union,

Its annual yield is about 9,000,000

pounds, worth \$700,000, or about an av-

erage allowance of thirty pounds for

Fresh cow manure diluted with water

until of a paste-like consistency, and

poured on young melon vines, is an ef-

fectual remedy for beetles and other in-

sects that are frequently very destruc-

tive. A second application will seldom

Feed horses according to their age

and work required of them. Full feed-

ing and little work disorder the diges-

Live organs. Select only such hay as is

the best quality, as that of inferior qual-

proper nourishment in it.

ity is dear at any price, as there is no

use for empty fruit cans. It recom-

mends placing one or more pin holes in

the bottom and sinking them in the

earth near the roots of strawberry or

such size that when the can is filled

with water the fluid can only escape into

to January. It is not necessary to have

each of the best sorts, and properly

way places where a vine may be set,

sell it use it in the house. Some house-

many articles of furniture. For in

per is a much nicer way of keeping

and clean than the old way of washing

them in suds. Rubbing with paper is

also the best way of polishing knives,

tinware and spoons, they shine like new

silver. For polishing mirrors, windows,

lamp chimeys, etc., paper is better than

HOUSE-BUILDING ARE.-In the mid-

dle of Africa is found an ape which

builds a shelter for himself in a tree.

such as along a fence, or it may be by the

a large vineyard for this; a few vines,

tomato plants, the holes to be made of

keep the ground well irrigated.

may be expected,

The Scientific American has found a

heavy rollers. - Exchange.

each inhabitant.

One of the most successful remedies

sometimes destroyed.

the market.

the process of refining.

Now that the summer season is on us,

ing article on the vegetation of the Isth- tar, or argois, and is taken from the mus of Panama, in the Journal of Botany. An indigenous production, he says, deserving of especial notice, is the "Jipijapa" (Carludovica palmata, R. and P.), a palm-like plant, of whose unexpanded known as the Royal Baking Powder, leaves the far-famed "Panama hats" are perhaps the larges users of cream of plaited. This species of Carludocica is tartar in the world, and who have agents distinguished from all others by being in various parts of Europe collecting terrestrial, never climbing, and bearing and forwarding the crude material. fan-shaped leaves. The leaves are from six to fourteen feet high, and their lamina about four feet across. The spathe tom House entries except as argolsappears toward the end of the dry sea- never as cream of tartar, for the reason m. in February and March. In the that the facilities for refining in this Isthmus the plant is called "Portorico," and also "Jipijapa." but the latter appellation is the more common, and is the crude form, and then subjected to tiffused all along the coast as far as Peru and Chili; while in Ecuador a whole district derives its name from it. The plant is common in Panama and its native purity. There is no doubt but Darien, especially in half shady places, but its geographical range is by no means confined to them. It is found all along the western shores of New Granada and alba, or the hurtful alum, from 10 to 90 Salango, where, however, it seems to reach its most southern limit, thus extending over twelve degrees of latitude from north to south. The Jipijapa, or Panama hats, are principally manufactured in Veraquas and Western Panama of this most wholesome and useful arti-Not all, however, known in commerce cle by that name are plaited in the Isthmus: by far a greater proportion being made in Manta, Monte Christi, and other parts of Ecnador. The hats are worn most in the whole American continent and the West Indies, and would probably be equally used in Europe did not their high price (varying from \$2 to \$150) prevent their importation, They are distinguished from all others by consisting only of a single piece, and by their htness and flexibility. They may be led up and put into the pocket without injury. In the rainy season they are apt to get black, but by washing with soap and water, besmearing then; with lime juice, or any other acid, and exposing them to the sun, their whiteness is easily restored. So little is known about these hats, that it may not be out of place to give an account of their manufacture. The "straw" (paja), previous to plaiting, has to undergo several processes. The leaves are gathered before they unfold, all their ribs and coarser veins removed, and the rest, without being separated from the base of the leaf, is reduced to shreds. After having been exposed to the sun for a day, and tied into a knot, the straw is immersed in boiling water until it becomes white. It is then hung up in a shady place, and subsequently bleached for two or three days. The straw is now ready for use, and in this state sent to different places, especially to Peru, where the Ladians manufacture from it those beautiful cigar cases, which sometimes bring as high as \$30 each. The plaiting of the hats is very troublesome. It commences at the crown and finishes at the brim. -The hats are made on a block, which is placed upon the knee, and requires to soot and one part of coarse or refuse be constantly pressed with the breast,— According to their quality, more or less time is occupied in their completionthe coarser ones may be finished in two It has the advantage of being perfectly or three days, while the finest may take harmless to the crops; indeed, it is a THE PROPRIETORS OF WHICH MAKE IT THEIR CONplaiting are the morning bours and the rainy season, when the air is moist. In | sects and many weeds. Refuse from the middle of the day and in dry clear | gas works, nitrate of soda, rape cake weather, the straw is apt to break, and and chloride of lime, mixed and spread this, when the hat is finished, is betray- with manure, are highly recommended, ed by knots, and much diminishes the value, - Scientific American,

CURIOUS INTERMITTENT SPRING IN GUATEMALA, -- M. De Thiersant, Charge d'Affaires of 1 rance in Gmatemala, gives, in La Nature, the following account of a phenomenon witnessed by him in the last named country. At about ten miles from the capital, near a town called Mejapa, on the lowest declivities of the volcano of San Salvador there is a spring known in the country under the name of Rio Huido (liceting river), which, for a period of seven concentive years, furnishes enough water to form a true river. The waters of this spring are crystalline and wholesome, and, it is said, are excellent for certain diseases like leprosy, and for strengthare completed, these same waters disappear at a certain definite hour, the spring ing completely dried, exhibits thereafter nothing but sand and dust. The inand in the month of January of the present year, the spring began to flow This phenomenon is doubtless SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also high not a new one, and science has long ago exist many springs the intermittent pe-

TABBING FENCE POSTS, -A correspondent of the Royal World gives the

"Over twenty years ago I nit upon a plan of preparing fence posts that insures their durability better than any way that I ever heard of. I don't admire the plan of 'hiding a light under a half bushel, so I will give you my experience. My attention was called to it by seeing fishermen putting nets and lines in hot coal tar as they told me to keep them from rotting. I was then fencing a lot, using cedar posts, and as I was short two or three, I got some common white cak pieces from a sawmill, four by six, and out them in boiling coal-tar to the depth of two and a half feet, keeping them there for twenty or thirty minutes. There was a shallow drain across the lot in which there was water in wet weather in winter and spring. I set these posts in that low place, leaving six or eight inches, that had been in tar. above the ground. I made no further experiments then. Sixteen years after I moved the fence, and found the cedar posts more or less decayed; some had taken a dry rot, and would break off at the top of the ground, many were half decayed, and few, if any, entirely sound To my surprise I found the tarred oak posts as good as when but in. I used them in making a shed."

CANNED FRUITS.-There are in dry cioth. Preserves and pickles keep fruits and cereals three kinds of sugar; much better if brown paper instead of cane sugar, glucose, and frucose, all cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit three nearly allied, but still each one is not half so apt to mold if a piece of has peculiarities of its own, and yet one writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid is easily changed to another. In the directly upon the fruits. Paper is much growth and maturity of plants these are | better to put under a carpet than straw. continually changing. Cane sugar is It is a warmer, thinner and makes less easily converted into glucese. When it | noise when one walks over it. is used for preserving truits, if the sugar is boiled with the fruit, a large portion of the sugar is converted into glucose, which is not so sweet as the cane sugar. and the more acid there is in the fruit. He selects a tall tree growing nearly the more sugar it requires, because the straight out, and about twenty feet acid aids in converting the cane sugar from the ground. This branch is for into glucose. Cane sugar will not pro- his floor, and over it he makes a roof, duce alcohol, but glucose will, and alco-exactly in the shape of a large umbrella, in pre- with the trunk of the tree for the handle. serves, in which case the idea is preva- It is made of leaf branches, tied on to lent that there was not sugar enough the tree with vines, of which African applied, when the fact is it was not pro- woods are full, and is so well shaped perly used. If the fruit is first boiled, and neatly made that it would do credit then; the sugar brought to a boiling to a human builder. When the ape is heat, and the fruit put into the sugar, at home, he sits in the branch with his head under the green roof, and an arm head under the green roof, and an arm ALTONNA, PA. required and the fruit will be better around the trunk to hold on. One ani-

THE darkest hour is generally after tood be cares for near, and then he builds be got company sends in its bill.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and historial Books and Bildes. Prices reduced it per cent. National Books and Bildes. Prices reduced it per cent. National Books and Bildes. Prices reduced it per cent. National Books and Bildes. (See See) The Sas company sends in its bill.

STILL LATER AND BETTER! CREAM TARTAR-WHERE AND HOW PROCURED. - The pure cream of tartar of commerce exists naturally in the

NEW SPRING GOODS

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undireded attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

ATPRICESSOLOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM. Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,

Oneensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, anned Goods, &c., &c. Dr. Chandler, President of the New Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

Squibb and other high authorities have BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER. denounced the wholesale adulteration which will be sold at the remarkable low proce of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the

In view of the difficulties of getting BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED. pure cream of tartar, Dr. H. A. Mott, A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store room and the cree tion of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest; rices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce. I have thrown open my large and commodious was lefor the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopefu rows; futur ones I remain as ever. the Government Chemist, advises the selection of some standard Baking Powder, which has stood the test of chemical examination, like the Royal Baking Powder, rather than run the risk of the

N. J. FREIDHOFF, High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

DON'T, GENTLEMEN, DON'T BUY A STITCH OF

WEARING APPAREL! OR A SINGLE ARTICLE OF

CENT'S FURNISHING COODS!

UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

WARM-WEATHER CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS.

Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Young America Clothing House,

Corner Eleventh Avenue and Eleventh Street, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEP A STOCK AND SELL AT PRICES WHICH FEW CAN EQUAL AND NONE CAN EXCEL.

Therefore we repeat it: Don't invest one cent in SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., xc., until you have seen what they can do for you at the Young America Clothing House



BE NOT DECEIVED



NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich. GEO. W. YEAGER,

HEATING and COOKING STOVES

the ground very slowly. A very little care in filling the cans occasionally will TIN MISHEET-IRON WARE, Every farmer's family should have all the grapes they can eat from September

1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

 s_{π} -CREAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Sponting and Repairing of treated, will give a great amount or fruit. There are hundreds of out-of-the all kind promptly and satisfactority attended to. side of a shed or barn. With good soil

STILL HOLDING THE FORT! and care in pruning, satisfactory returns SAVE OLD PAPER. - Never throw old

paper away. If you have no wish to S. TEITELBAUM, Carrolltown, Pa., keepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, stance, a volume, written by a lady who prided herself on her experience and

tact, says: After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing with paand an therefore prepared to make quick sales at smaller profits than any other merchant in Cambria county. Don't take my word for this, however, but come and see for yourselves. per every morning. Rubbing with patea kettle, coffee pot and tea pot bright

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry and Dress Goods, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. If Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

KIDNEY DISEASES. are quarky and survey cared by increase of KIDNEY WORT. This new and wonderful sensely which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, workson matural principles. It resteres strength and tene to the discussed organs, and through them cleanes the system of accumulated and poisonous humans. Edincy discussed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful carntive power. No longer use Alcholic litters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use natures remedy, KIDNET-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Cet it of your Druggiet, Price, 11.

(Will send post paid.)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's, Barlington, Vi-

Se Office on 14th Street, between 10th and 15th [B-7,4K.] mal lives in each house alone, and he evennes. uses it only until he has eaten all the

GEO M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, driving when you start, will save your driving when you start, will save your driving when you start, will save your

A DUTCH VILLAGE.

Wormeldingen is a carious

Its trees and houses closely tese

big lot of Nuremburg toys just in

Imagine a double row of dwel

squat, all pretty, all spotlessly a

painted in vivid colors, all built

als, placed in two long lines.

cally intersected by straw-role

plant two rows of little old ;

work. Before these two lines ;

in the same way, with the same

thick trunks and spare follows pled, shaped and painted. same size, and forming a kind, no thicker or higher at one end the other, nor in the middle 1 two extremities. Then, in the dusted, cleaned, scraped may where the houses are washed and until you could not find a ; them, nor so much as a stran rabout, where the frees have and combed look, and not a leits place; picture a popula est folk all dressed after the ion-the son like the father father like the grandfather. girl like the grown-up girl, and na like the old grandmotherhave Wormeldingen as nearly a give you an idea of the place. ful to remember that each little taken separately, is a pretty lember and that the costumes taken acres are charming. These peasants and small, dressed entirely in vely black cloth, with their knee-bree their coarse stockings, their shoes a silver buckles, their high wair with a double row of butters in his silver, their coats cut into their wa their belts with silver classo, and gold buttons at the neck, look remably well. Complete this costume gracefully shaped felt hat, the raised behind and sloping in front that it forms a sort of visor, and will have a notion of the dress which worn in Zuid-Beveland. This eager looks pretty on children, elegant on it men and picturesque on the old posts and it is always and everywhere he original and characteristic. The inform of the women-for I really may call it so is equally curious and equal tasteful. From their most tender to to the pitiless age at which the b bent by years, bowed down toward a earth soon to be its last resting plan the form and arrangement of the ants have bare arms, the bust condov a very tight bodice, over which i in graceful folds, a handkerchief. tened by a coral brooch. The face framed in a colf with wide border which resembles a veil rather than cup. A flat piece of gold lengs a n the forehead; crekscreas of adorn the temples; on the neck coral necklace; rings and brood abound-in a word, these women were profusion of valuable ornaments. much for the upper part of the figure which is highly adorned and general slim and delicate. The slenderness the women's figures is rendered mor yards wide, which is held out by a non trous hoop resembling a belt; the hol from the waist up representing the lar die, and the two slender legs the da per. When seen from a distance the attired and standing still, the won might easily be taken for large dolls The ruined houses, the m-dilated by the midst of it all the author phergroup of pretty girls, in the wide hooped costume of the period, land behind their fans at the ladis speeches of a gallant cavaller. Perl he wants to make the trightful per that he places before our eyes seem as triking from this contrast, The interior of the vast and and wide nave terminates in a rain: it separated by a wooden partition from gigantic transept, and the latter, tra

ormed into a covered passage wh leads from one end of the quarter to other, opens upon a space once occ by the choir, which has long surappeared. Nothing can be more pressive than this great emply piece ground, covered with briers, wi there are few great trees, where grass grows hard, dry and scally though in a cemetery, and where eye seeks in vain among the malof the soil for traces of the vange choir. Those great ogival bays. masked by common masonry, and the majestic arcades, whose fine archit al curves remain unfinished, produ dreary effect. Still more melais the transept, which has been in formed into a passage, and is now a certacle for mutilated tombs, by great company of heroes have been to rest in this noble sanctuary. ancient seigneurs of Bergen had nd, after them, the governors of Morgan, who repulsed the f Parma; Louis of Kethel, who of sinosa, were interred here. The ? itude of the inhabitants had decompous inscriptions, bus reliefs coes of marble; but the cannon of disturbed their internal slumber mingled their ashes by breaking heir tombs. Of all these superb m ments there remain only a less ments, and we may think ourselve tunate to be able to make out in whence they came. - Hound's Hood

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Liter-Ocean says: "I have been night operator on railroads for over twenty years, and know how to clean lamp chimneys, and want to tell the "all min folks' how to do it. Whittle oulstick half an inch square, and, say loot long. In one end drive four et ! small nails, brads or small tacks, letting them project a quarter of an inch, the where they may become cool as pessible next take a piece of soft rag, fold twist it into a bunch, place it chimney and taking your stick place the end containing the nails on cloth and it will be seen that the slick acts as an arm and the nails as finger is to moisten the inside of the chimner with the breath and rub, repeating the breathing into the chimney as often as necessary. I can clean as well an twice as quickly this way as by water powders. Then lay your stick and no away for another time. Try this and with a little practice you will be de-lighted with the ease with which 30% can make a chimney sparkle."

GREASING WAGONS.-The plan greasing wagons by which Mr. Balanca, of the Onondaga Farmers' Club, is enabled to "make the bearing outlast four sets of tire, and even then show no jet ceptible wear," is thus stated in Land and Home: "He uses castor oil in sure mer and sperm oil in winter for time avles; in summer, when the off is word out and becomes sticky, don't put more until you haved cleaned with turpentine; that will cat the redue off the iron. Put on your turpes tine, then place your wheel on the axi and revolve it a few times; take off the wheel and carefully wipe the axle clear A stick and a rag wet with turpently M. H. SECHLER, Attorney at can be used to clean the hub. Don't let can be used to clea pressed castor oil, and that, with slow