

PEDESTRIAN PECULIARITIES.

No two of us walk alike. The hues of our gait turn the same, but with different results.

The baby strakes a toddle because it has strength enough to walk, but it lacks the underlying principle of a natural walk, because, it "toes in."

The hippy hoppy skip and jump is peculiarly the little girl's gait. "Uneasy and restless" is the motto of her shoe and the son of her mother out at the same time; but she is the prettiest picture of animation.

The square heel, too, is the gait affected by professional ped on the sidewalk, but it is growing obsolete, thank our lucky stars.

The bonnet hater, it gait is a rapid straight forward stride, never turning to the right or left. The man who has it knocks over market baskets, and stuts his nose against every railing on the walk.

The long lunge, thirty-four inches to the step, with a light knee joint, and a vigorous swing of the arms, is that of a young man from ruraldom.

The quick, sharp and spiteful gait with the little metallic heels ringing on the pavement is the gait of the smart young Miss with bright blue eyes and all kinds of vivacity.

The every day, broad and swinging right along with your feet, and your thoughts in the office, store, shop or wherever it is. You never know how far the walk will take you.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

The dapper gait. Before and after dinner, is mentioned as being peculiarly suitable to one pair of legs could perform an entire opposition.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

The dapper gait. Before and after dinner, is mentioned as being peculiarly suitable to one pair of legs could perform an entire opposition.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

The dapper gait. Before and after dinner, is mentioned as being peculiarly suitable to one pair of legs could perform an entire opposition.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

The dapper gait. Before and after dinner, is mentioned as being peculiarly suitable to one pair of legs could perform an entire opposition.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

The dapper gait. Before and after dinner, is mentioned as being peculiarly suitable to one pair of legs could perform an entire opposition.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

The dapper gait. Before and after dinner, is mentioned as being peculiarly suitable to one pair of legs could perform an entire opposition.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

The dapper gait. Before and after dinner, is mentioned as being peculiarly suitable to one pair of legs could perform an entire opposition.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a small card to our office.

The strolling, just at twilight, conscious that the day's work is over, and that a season of leisure is before him.

1880. FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND EXPOSITION AND FAIR OF THE PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION SOCIETY



Will open Thursday, Sept. 2nd, and remain open Day and Evening, Sundays excepted, until October 9th.

A new Machinery Hall has been erected, taking the place of the old Power Hall which has been removed, and the space converted into a beautiful lawn, with Flower Beds and Fountains.

The Old Buildings, having been repaired and repaired, present a striking appearance. Fifteen acres have been added to the grounds, thus increasing the area to twenty-five acres.

A period of half a century has been commemorated, on which trials of speed will be had by a special race of cut flowers, \$1000 in premiums being offered for this purpose.

The Dining Department will be under the supervision of a competent Hotel Keeper. Refreshments furnished at moderate prices.

ADMISSION, under the name of Young Men, 25 CENTS. CHILDREN, under the name of Young Men, 15 CENTS.

Send for Prospectus containing Premium List and General Rules and Regulations.

E. P. YOUNG, General Manager. J. C. PATTERSON, Secretary. JOHN D. BAILEY, Ass't Manager and Cashier.

DON'T, GENTLEMEN, DON'T BUY A STITCH OF WEARING APPAREL!

OR A SINGLE ARTICLE OF CENT'S FURNISHING GOODS! UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

WARM-WEATHER CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE Young America Clothing House, Corner Eleventh Avenue and Eleventh Street, ALTOONA, PA.

THE PROPRIETORS OF WHICH MAKE IT THEIR CONSTANT AIM TO KEEP A STOCK AND SELL AT PRICES WHICH FEW CAN EQUAL AND NONE CAN EXCEL.

Therefore we repeat: Don't invest one cent in SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, until you have seen what they can do for you at the

Young America Clothing House, 11th Avenue and 11th Street, Altoona, Pa. (11-11)

STILL LATER AND BETTER! NEW SUMMER GOODS IN GREAT PROFUSION AT FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

White so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky one, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give to the public generally with ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

AT PRICES SO LOW 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 store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, anned Drugs, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel. DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER, which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 50 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store room and the erection of an additional warehouse, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and many stocks after having been reduced to the lowest possible prices.

My friends from the country, to whom the highest rates in trade will be paid for all kinds of produce, have thousands of my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones I remain as ever,

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

GEO. W. YEAGER, CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF HEATING AND COOKING STOVES AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, 1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

How Trees are Struck by Lightning. PORK MAKING IN BRIEF.

M. Colladon says: The lightning always, or most always, strikes the upper limbs, especially those that are most elevated and most exposed to the rain storm. From thence it descends thro' almost the entire mass of branches to the main trunk, and from there to the trunk, and especially the trunk being in general much poorer conductors than the young branches, the passage of the electricity produces a heat and a violent effect which beateer the sap wood or the bark, and sometimes scatter the debris to some distance (150 feet and beyond.)

This is a law that I have ascertained, after numerous observations. The tree recently struck in Rue des Glacis de Rive presents an interesting case, in that it confirms this law.

It is not a very common thing in France for a tree struck by lightning in May, when their as yet young leaves have little consistency. The tree now lying on its chief branch, the highest one by some inches, and situated on the southwest side. The young leaves of this summit and those of the branches immediately beneath, were from trees not withered, but they were gashed in part and broken into small fragments and strewn over the surrounding earth.

In fact they had suffered from the effect of the lightning, and when the wind windows which had been broken in two neighboring houses, and were reduced to fragments just as they were being exploded near them. Even before seeing the tree I had made up my mind that there must have been a well of steam of water near there in contact with the trunk, and that the steam for the vicinity of a spring or subterranean stratum of water is very often the determining cause to attract the lightning to the summit of trees.

It is rendered evident by two interesting facts. At about eighteen feet from the tree, on the north side, there is a lead conduit which carries the water to a laundry and a drain which carries the waste water off under the street.

At the base of the trunk the wounds answered toward the north, the trunk being cut by the lead conduit. The board placed with a round hole about four inches in diameter, showing that the electric fluid had been in contact with the trunk, and that the electric fluid had passed directly from the foot of the tree toward the lead conduit by the shortest route.

WHAT WE CALL "TERRA FIRMA."—The rivers of the sea, apart from the astonishment and wonder which their stupendous proportions naturally excite, present themselves to us as a subject of paramount interest, when we consider the part which they have played and are still playing in the history of the earth, in the perpetual changes of climatic conditions, in the distribution of vegetable and animal life over the surface of our planet, and in the general history of the earth.

The recent advance of ocean navigation, by which the inhabitants of the most distant lands have been brought into close contact with each other, and the concentration of currents constantly tends to alter the configuration of the coast lines, by taking away land in one place and depositing it elsewhere. Again, immense quantities of matter are carried by all the rivers of the world into the sea, and are taken up by the currents and spread over the bed of the ocean.

Geologists tell us that nearly all the dry land at present existing has at one time been at the bottom of the sea, an assertion confirmed by the fact that the strata which compose some of the highest mountains are of the same nature as those deposited in ages long past upon the floor of the ocean, and still retain the remains of the animals which disappeared with the water.

What we are still in the habit of calling "terra firma" is proved by modern observations to be in constant motion, rising and falling like the heaving ocean, and stretching far beneath the waves. By the action of the subterranean forces, as yet unexplained, vast areas of the earth's surface are constantly being lifted up above the level of the sea, and we are beginning at last to understand the truth of the maxim, that there is nothing stable in this world of ours, except the unstable.—Science for All.

DO NOT SLEEP ON THE FLOOR.—It is unnecessary to say that the late King's College explained the reason for this in a simple way which will enable plain people to understand it. It is that the floor is not a level surface, and that the breath taken in, which "is, or ought to be, pure air, composed of oxygen and nitrogen, with a minute portion of carbonic acid, and the breath given out, which "is an impure air, to which has been added, among other matters which it contains, a certain amount of carbonic acid." He then points out that this carbonic acid gas, when warm, is lighter than the air and ascends, and when the room is not well ventilated, it is heavier than the air and descends, lying along the floor, "just as it lies in the bottom of old wells or breweries, as a stratum of poison, killing the poor wretches who sleep on it."

Hence a word of admonition is addressed to those who think nothing of sleeping on the floor; and hence, as the poor wretches who sleep on it are so often puffed to their beds and keep their beds, "the friends of the poor are entreated never to let that happen, and to apply to the friends of the poor, who may go, to save the sleeper from carbonic acid on the floor."

FALL RYE AND CANADA THISTLES.—"I look," says an Exchange (Mass.) farmer, "one of the most annoying weeds on my farm and completely over-run with the well-known pest, Canada thistle, plowed it deep in the latter part of September and sowed two bushels per acre of fall rye. In the spring I turned on all my stock about the 20th of April and kept them on till the 24th of May, when they had it cropped so close that I had no need to sow it. The rye started. The last week in June I plowed the field about nine inches deep, harrowed well and in about two weeks gathered in the crop. I put the grain about the 1st of August and sowed on then about twelve loads of well rotted manure per acre on the highest parts and ganged it down September 1. I sowed the field with a broadcast sower two bushels per acre of Clawson wheat and harvested once. This year I cut nearly forty bushels per acre wheat, weighing sixty-one pounds to the bushel, and all the thistle could have been bound into one small sack. Soil, part clay loam and part sandy loam, but a clay subsoil."

CORN-STALKS FOR SHEEP.—Sheep may be fed upon corn-stalks and a pint of clover daily as well as any other food, of course, the quality of the fodder is to be considered. There is good, indifferent, and bad corn fodder, made so by the manner of curing. If the corn is topped and the tops are well shocked and cured, these will be equal to the average prairie hay, and three or four pounds of this, with an ear of corn, will make a fair ration for a sheep that is not to be fattened. Just now, when many persons are selling sheep, is a good time to start a flock, as the sheep can be bought cheap.

FEED YOUR COWS WELL.—Cows giving milk should not be allowed to fall on in quantity from insufficient food. It is a common mistake to increase the flow of milk; a shrinkage from the lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion at a poor level. It is a common mistake to increase the flow of milk; a shrinkage from the lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion at a poor level.

THE Chinese are famous for their good vegetables. It arises from the fact that they are not afraid to manure their plants; their plants grow rapidly and are brittle or tender.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM OF LYNN, MASS.



Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Bitters, describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Bitters, describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Bitters, describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, describing its benefits for kidney and liver ailments.

FAIRM NOTES.

Remember that deep ploughing the wheat where the soil admits of it is a great protection against winter killing.

The German custom of planting fruit trees on either side of public highways is a good one. These trees are pruned and otherwise cared for by the road-wards. They furnish shade and fruit to the weary traveller, and constitute a humane provision worthy of imitation in all Christian lands.

In dry autumns August is a good month for getting ready for the coming year, or to store under cover for use in the garden and yards. The use of absorbents makes extra work in handling manure, and to lay over straw or sawdust, but it is worth the extra work.

A mixture of sulphur and fine ground limestone, two parts of the former to one of the latter, has been found an excellent preventive of the ravages of the grasshopper and other insects, as well as for keeping lice from cattle, dogs and poultry. It is also recommended for sprinkling on lawns that are infested with cater worms or curculionid worms.

Water heated to 105° is reported to be a very effective remedy for the cabbage worm. It should be applied to the plants as soon as the worms appear. The cabbage worms are hatched from eggs deposited by a medium-sized lepidoptera, which is white with a few black spots, and is very common in the summer, and should be destroyed whenever possible.

Many old farmers believe that during the old of the moon in August is the best time to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

Keep your farm clear of weeds, and destroy them as soon as they appear. A good time to attend to this work is during the month of August. A good time to attend to this work is during the month of August.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.

These are the best times to sow corn, and that it will succeed if the desire is to prevent them from sprouting again. Whether the moon has any influence on these matters or not, it is not certain, but it is a very successful dispute that has been done at this season is more effective than that done at any other time.