

Frost has damaged but not destroyed the Delaware peach crop.

Two culprits were successfully electrocuted at Columbus, O., last week, being the first cases under the new law in that state.

It is estimated that Greeks in America have forwarded \$5,000, to their home government to aid it in the war with Turkey.

A bill has been presented in the senate to pension Margaret B. Meade and Henrietta Meade, daughters of the late Gen. Geo. Meade, at the rate of \$100 per month each.

The Baltimore Sun calls attention to the fact that if the last Republican congress had made no larger appropriations than the preceding Democratic congress there would have been a surplus of \$2,000,000 instead of a deficit of \$25,000,000 in the last fiscal year.

Just before the presidential election, Geo. A. Crouse, of Warren, Pa., posted this notice on the doors of his establishment: "This factory will be closed if Bryan is elected." Bryan was not elected, but the factory has been closed, nevertheless. The sheriff did the business.

STATE SENATOR W. J. Deboe, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States senator at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Wednesday to succeed Blackburn for six years from March 4, 1897. The vote in the joint convention of the legislature was Deboe, Republican, 71; Blackburn, Silver Democrat, 50; Martin, Gold Democrat, 12; Stone, Democrat, 1. The contest has lasted through two legislative sessions, has cost the state \$100,000 and 112 ballots have been taken. Blackburn had in the final ballot the same number of votes that have been his all through this session, but the bolting Republicans, who refused to vote for Dr. Hunter and cast their ballots for St. John Boyle, came over to Deboe. He was also reinforced by the votes of Norman and Baird, gold Democrats, but he would have been elected without their aid, as 68 was a majority of the convention.

AFTER all, says the Philadelphia Record, it would appear that in the matter of tariff the house of representatives must accept what the senate shall agree upon and the senate will be obliged to fix the schedules to suit a few woolly minded and silver-mouthed gentlemen who speak for states in which there are more grizzlies than voters. The Democratic majority were similarly held up in 1894 by "the senators from Havemeyer." The more moderate Protectionists in the Republican party have been clinging to the hope that the Dingley bill would be toned down and humanized in its progress through the senate. Doubtless this would be the case if such senators as Aldrich and Allison could have their way. But there are votes to buy in order to secure the necessary majority, and the bill, when it shall pass, will reflect the terms of purchase. This is the disgraceful and unfortunate situation.

"Open rebellion is only kept in check by the refusal of the speaker to name the committees, as Republican members have a well-grounded apprehension that should they practically censure the speaker by demanding that the house should proceed to the transaction of business, they would be severely punished when the committee assignments are announced. This is the condition of affairs in the house of representatives as described by Major Carson, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and at one time clerk of the ways and means committee. "It is fear that holds the majority in check," he adds, and further says: "Many Republicans are thoroughly disgusted with being treated, as they term it, like schoolboys, retained in Washington away from their homes and business for no purpose whatever except to make a quorum, prevented from engaging in legislation demanded by their constituencies and of interest to the government."

The Harrisburg Patriot last Thursday says: There has been no such meeting of the State Democratic committee in recent years as that of yesterday. Scarcely a county was unrepresented, few substitutions were made and the proceedings throughout were both enthusiastic and harmonious. Many party leaders of prominence looked on the proceedings with interest and each member of the committee seemed in happy touch with his fellow member and all with the chairman.

On every side it was plain that the Democratic party in the state has resumed its old gait and its former fervor of action. It was made conspicuously plain yesterday that the bosses have gone. There were no whisperings in closets, no secret chambers used, no masks necessary. Everything was open, courageous, wholesome. There was a breezy air everywhere. The faces of the old men were kindled with hope, the countenance of the young lighted with enthusiasm and plucky purpose.

To Chairman Garman much is due for this healthy change. He has given to every one a free hand. He has sought in every instance to be fair and always to be helpful. He has helped to drive the bosses out of control and has thrown away their whips and scourges. The party is in admirable shape generally in the state, the organization is compact and earnest, there are few factional quarrels and local bickerings no longer constitute the chief occupation of party workers. The Republicans may well be alarmed.

General William L. Wilson, of the late bill now in force. His hands were tied so that he could not make the bill nearly as good as he desired to make it, and the bill as finally passed was not nearly as good as when it was first introduced. It is, however, a great improvement upon the McKinley bill and is a model as compared with the Dingley monstrosity. We quote the following from Mr. Wilson's criticism of the McKinley and Dingley bills in a recent number of the New York Herald:

"These bills are so nearly identical in general structure and particular items, excepting as to the sugar schedule, that it may be well to consider the effect of the first bill on the revenue of the country. Both bills are vast and voluminous schemes of class taxation, the production of public revenue being an incident and entirely subordinate to the purpose of taxing all the American people for the benefit of a small part of the people. The protectorist has but one remedy, which he applies whether the revenue be redundant or deficient. It times are prosperous and more money than is needed pours into the treasury, he increases taxes by a scheme that forces the larger part of their avails into private pockets, and this reduces public revenue. If times are depressed and less money than is needed pours into the treasury, he seizes the pretext of increasing public revenue by adding enormously to the amount of private exaction.

The act of 1890, whatever its other effects, did reduce revenue. From a large surplus, amounting to \$100,000,000, it reduced it to a deficit of \$100,000,000. The people with heavier taxes and although another law, passed in July, 1890, turned into the treasury as a part of the general assets to be used for paying expenditures a fund of more than \$5,000,000,000 which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes.

Even before the Harrison administration ended we should have been confronted with a large deficiency but for the use of this trust fund and the fact that Secretary Foster, by a change of bookkeeping, added to the treasury balance \$20,000,000 of token and subsidiary coin not before treated as a treasury asset. With these extraordinary additions, even, we wound up the fiscal year June 30, 1893, with a surplus of only \$2,341,674 as against a surplus for the fiscal year June 30, 1890, of over \$85,000,000 before the above trust fund and subsidiary coin were touched. And during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, through all of which the McKinley bill was in force, expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,803,260, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the government were \$15,952,674 less than in the preceding year.

This statement shows how absurd and groundless is the claim constantly made by the protectionists that recent deficits in revenue are due to the substitution of the existing tariff for the McKinley bill. Nothing is more certain than that if the bill had been in force during the last three years the annual deficit would have been immensely swollen, while the people in a season of depression and hard times would have staggered under the burden of increased taxation. Even in this disastrous period, customs duties under the existing law have increased from less than \$132,000,000 in 1894, the last year of the McKinley bill, to over \$152,000,000 in 1896 and to over \$160,000,000 in 1897.

In the sugar schedule alone the balance in favor of the existing law is about \$55,000,000. The customs revenue reached nearly \$40,000,000, scarcely any of which would have been available under the McKinley bill. That the Dingley bill, in present conditions considered, is the most ultra protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenue \$115,000,000—that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of \$775,724,264 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of \$732,000,000, or nearly \$500,000,000 more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say that its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to \$70,000,000, is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory.

American consumers are shut in the home market to be preyed upon by combinations and trusts without possibility of competition. Such combinations, by joining to lower up prices and to curtail production, wage more merciless war against the employment, the opportunities and the compensation of American labor than any possible competition from abroad could do.

The falling off of importations under the present law dispels the illusion that the American laborer is anywhere deprived of employment by the importation of foreign products. The gratifying fact is that the most brilliant part of the pending performance consists in eating the words of the same actors in the Fifty-first congress. The McKinley bill of that date was virtually entitled "a bill to reduce revenues." The Dingley bill is a special law, a device to get the McKinley bill pointed with pride to the poor man's free breakfast table. The Dingley bill puts upon sugar—a single item of the breakfast table—one-third of the total amount of the tariff tax proposed. The items which are supposed to help the farmer are good examples of so setting your trap as to "catch 'em a-cumin and a-gwine." For instance, we have reciprocity in order to give the farmer a market abroad for what it is assumed they cannot produce for home consumption unless they are highly protected, as is done by another section of the bill."

Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption. Every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and population and promotes civilization.—John Sherman in 1868.

If congress can advance the price of hides 2 cents a pound in this country, the people will pay several millions a year more than they do now for their boots and shoes, and the money will go into the pockets of the Beef trust.—Hartford Times.

In the new tariff bill spunk is on the loose list. We have our opinion of a man who is compelled to use imported "spunk."—Philadelphia Call.

Floods in Iowa.
Ottumwa, Iowa, April 26.—The Des Moines river, which last midnight was stationary at the high water mark established by the great flood of 1892, suddenly began to climb and by 8 o'clock this morning had added fifteen inches to the record. The levees broke in many places, railroad embankments were undermined and hundreds of families were compelled to move, large numbers making their escape in boats. At Eldridge, 18 miles north of this city, 150 families vacated their domicile and the principal streets are being navigated in row boats. At South Ottumwa, the river flows parallel with Main street. It broke across this street early this morning and poured down business and residence streets, causing a panic and scramble for higher ground. Five thousand people reside in this suburb. Several hundred deserted their residences and removed their goods.

An Extraordinary Run.
We are convinced that the run made over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Chicago to Denver deserves to be considered the most extraordinary run ever made, says the Locomotive Engineer. The distance from Chicago to Denver, 1025 miles, was covered in exactly 106 1/2 minutes actual running time. This is only a small fraction of less than one mile a minute for the longest continuous run ever made by any railroad company. A note-bird thing about the run was that no special preparation whatever was made for the trip. The various engines that were used were those that were most convenient, and the crews were those that were accustomed to the engines. There were no delays from hot-boxes or any other cause, and it looks as if trains could be run daily over that long distance, and make the time of that special train.

Lived With a Broken Neck.
Poenixville, Pa., April 22.—Lewis R. Jarrett, of Perkiomen junction, who had his neck broken by a fall from a ladder while picking apples, died last evening, aged 45 years. Jarrett lived seven months with a broken neck. The most eminent surgeons and physicians of Philadelphia examined the case, and it was at one time thought that his life might be saved. But about two weeks ago he began to grow worse, and death ended his sufferings. A morbid examination last night showed that the vertebrae were entirely broken. From his neck down he was completely paralyzed for seven months, although he could talk intelligently.

Burglars Used a Wagon.
Butler, Pa., April 24.—Burglars last night looted the general store of Ramsey Bros., at Pottsville, stealing about \$1,000 worth of goods. A team and wagon was taken by the robbers and used to haul the grain sacks, loaded on to the wagon and driven to the store. The wagon was so heavily loaded that articles dropped out along the road, leaving traces that were followed to Prospect, midway between Butler and Pottsville. Officers are scouring the country, and it is thought the rascals cannot escape with their loot. This likely the same gang that has been operating in Lawrence county.

Colored Citizens Evacuate.
Ardmore, I. T., April 26.—As a result of the arming given to all the negroes in the town of Davis, a mob of masked white men, not a colored man remains in the place. The federal grand jury, which was called together by Judge Kilgore to investigate the outrages, examined a small army of witnesses, but reported that it had been impossible to identify any of the raiders. When it became known that no indictment had been returned the colored people hastily quit the town. The murder of a white man by a negro was the preliminary cause of the trouble at Davis.

A Fathers Awful Crime.
New York, April 26.—Isidore Weber shot his 4-year-old daughter, Josie, today, killing her, and then killed himself with a revolver, falling dead beside his child. Weber was a hard drinker. He came from Tennessee and six years ago he married Lena Huebner in Baltimore. He used his wife and her children as a means of support. He was obliged to turn him out of doors. He was returned, and finding his wife to be a drunkard, he left her to accompany her there. Her grandmother consented. As they left the house Weber drew his pistol and committed the murder and suicide.

Serious Accident at Launching.
Chicago, April 26.—An accident marred the launching of the new steel steamer Minneapolis at South Chicago Saturday. As the boat slipped into the water a large wave over the bow, where a large crowd was standing, looked at the launch. A panic ensued, the people making frantic efforts to escape a drowning. A number were badly bruised, the most seriously injured being Robert Gregory, Miss Ethel Martin and Charles Jones. Gregory's leg was broken, and he received other injuries which may result fatally.

Wasted Money in Court.
Butler, Pa., April 26.—The case of Nicholas and Francis Reott against Christian Michaelis, a dispute over a boundary line between farms in Summit township, which had been on trial since Thursday, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs this afternoon, with \$5 damages for Nicholas and \$15 for Francis Reott. The land is less than one acre and not worth \$20. The expenses to each side so far have been about \$600, and a total of \$1,500 to settle a petty case and satisfy the contentants.

Ten Years for Forty Turkeys.
Lancaster, Pa., April 26.—Harry Freyberger, a notorious Welsh mountain chief, was sentenced to ten years in the Eastern penitentiary for stealing 40 turkeys one night last summer. For several months he has been in the penitentiary, and was released on parole. Freyberger was a fugitive from justice, and was captured in Delaware. His brother, who was implicated in the same crime, was given three years, it being his first offense. Another brother, George, is to be tried later.

Hundreds of Houses Burned.
Pittsburg, April 22.—The 350 frame houses built by the Carnegie firm within the mill enclosure of the mill at Homestead are in flames. Already 200 of these houses have been burned to the ground and the other 150 cannot be saved. These houses were built during the great Homestead strike in 1892 for protection of their workmen against the strikes. The loss will be \$10,000 and about 200 people will be homeless. The cause of the fire is not known as yet.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Wheat Flour Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Washington Letter.

Washington, April 23rd, 1897.—The gentlemen engaged in attempting to regulate the money market by the use of the Federal Reserve Bank, have been very busy in fact, everything but the one thing necessary to succeed; votes enough to outvote Reed's supporters. There is lots of talk about the number of Republicans being ready to join the revolt, but if brought to an issue it will be found that the "large number" will be about a dozen or possibly as many as twenty at the outside. This being the case it strikes me that these gentlemen are, with the best intentions, wasting time that might be put to a better use than raising expectations that cannot be realized among those who are not fully acquainted with the situation in the house. That there are enough Republicans in the house who are at heart opposed to Mr. Reed's policy and methods to make a majority of the house when combined with the Democrats and populists is probably true, but they all want the best committee assignments they can get and are not going to vote against the man who makes the assignments; they also want favors from the administration, and they know that Mr. McKinley is in favor of the Reed policy. Enough Republicans to make a majority of the house will support Reed, regardless of what they think.

"Bill" Mason, of Ill., this week established his record in the senate as a "kicker," by making a speech in favor of his resolution for a cloture rule, in which he ridiculed the methods of that august body and charged its members with caring more for individual power than for the public welfare. Referring to the failure to act on the Morgan Cuban resolution he said that it was impossible to tear down the golden god of the senate rules in order to act, and closed by saying: "I would not scuttle the old ship, but I would like to put her in dry dock long enough to have her bottom scraped."

While no gold Democrat has been appointed to a prominent place by Mr. McKinley, he is indirectly showing his gratitude to the gold Democrats by allowing a number of them to remain in very desirable offices. Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New York, is a conspicuous example, although Senator Platt and the entire New York machine made a hot fight for the place for Ellis H. Roberts, a Platt Republican. Mr. Jordan was in Washington this week to renew the bond that expired at midnight on the 22nd inst. His renewal of the bond makes it certain that he has been assured of his retention in office for an indefinite period, as a reward for being a gold Democrat. The same policy of being pushed towards the U. S. Treasury, of Ky., chief of the bureau of Engraving and printing; ex-Representative Forman, of Ill., commissioner of internal revenue, and others who fill places of less importance.

The protection office holders—those who have been in office before the McKinley bill—have been in the place of nine-tenths of the pie distributed to date by Dr. McKinley, which seems to show that experience is as necessary in office seeking as in any other business; but that doesn't lessen the disappointment of the inexperienced teachers after official pie. Senator Morgan has given notice that he would insist upon a vote next week upon his resolution for the recognition of the belligerence of the Cubans. The result of the vote will be a majority in the senate all of which will stop, unless Carr Reed sees fit to call the house to do some business at this session outside of the tariff bill and the left over appropriation bills.

The adverse decision by the U. S. Supreme court in the case of Chapman, a gold Democrat, who refused to answer questions in the senate sugar scandal investigation, leaves Chapman with only one hope of escaping the thirty-day jail sentence imposed upon him when he was found guilty of contempt in Washington court. That is, in his being pardoned by Mr. McKinley. Strong pressure is being brought upon Mr. McKinley to issue a pardon to Chapman. Democratic senators have notified that if they would not force Senator Vest's resolution, declaring the action of the secretary Gray in issuing orders for the enforcement of the retroactive clause of the tariff bill to be illegal, to a vote, that clause would be either made satisfactory or dropped entirely before the bill is reported to the senate. This concession of the clause in question was merely put in the bill to bluff importers and not to surprise them. It never had many advocates in the senate.

Expedition for Cuba.
Philadelphia, April 26.—A carefully planned expedition for Cuba last night from Sea Isle City, N. J. The supply of arms and ammunition left New York on Saturday on lighters and was placed on a tug between Barreget and Long Branch. The tug came steadily down the coast and was soon joined by another boat. The expedition, many some Cubans and Americans were picked up. Still further along a steam launch put out from Sea Isle City with another detachment, and later on got another from Avalon.

Getting out to sea all hands, with the munitions of war, were transferred to a black painted steamer that quickly started south. There was none of the recognized Cuban leaders with the expedition, because nearly all of them are already out of the country. There were, however, some militiamen from this city.

A Welcome Eater of '97.
The beginning of the new year will have a welcome user in the shape of a fresh Almagae, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic, alternative, Hestetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correct, neat, statistics, measurements, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hestetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department. Every month are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free of charge, country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Italian, Swedish and Bohemian.

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ever shown here, and we're putting such stress on choiceness of goods, of colorings, of designs for the prices as show that we're determined to merit your order—and if we do that, as we will, we'll get them.

Samples of every kind ready to send—widths and prices plainly marked thereon—and the goods when seen, will proclaim their own merits.

French Organdies here in wondrous array—fine sheer goods, 25, 30 35c.—largest lot at the 30c. price.

French Organdies—Rayes—striped Organdies—the choice fine wash fabric of the season—35c. Best American Organdies, 10, 12 1/2, 15c. Finest Imported Dimities, 15, 20, 25c. Other neat colored Dimities, 6 1/2 to 12 1/2c. They have already employed one expert and will endeavor to take up the bill in their behalf as soon as it is presented to them. They expect to be able to explain the bill sufficiently to permit it to go to the senate in about two week time after they receive it.

There has been some talk among the Democratic senators of granting hearings by the full committee, but this proposition does not appear to have met with general favor. The Democrats are in the majority, but their insistence upon this course would be construed into a determination to delay the bill for the sake of delay, which they insist, is no part of their program.

The decision of the Democratic members may have the effect of causing a delay in the passage of the bill beyond tomorrow. Some of the Republican committee men now say that they may not conclude their work before Monday morning, as they are still very much undecided and which it becomes necessary to fix absolutely before going into the full committee. They are still working with the hope of presenting the bill Thursday, but are less hopeful than formerly.

The Republicans think they discover in the present attitude of their Democratic colleagues a disposition to delay the passage of the bill, which they had not previously counted upon, and are making their preparations for a long siege in the senate, as well as in committee. Some of them express the fear that the bill will not become a law before Aug. 1.

Blaine Opposed a Duty on Hides.
The following letter from Secretary of State James G. Blaine in 1890 is supposed to have had great weight with the ways and means committee:

DEAR MR. MCKINLEY: I have seen and take hide from the free list, which they have taken for so many years. It is a slap in the face of the tariff system with which we are trying to enlarge our trade. It will benefit the farmer by adding 5 to 6 per cent to the price of his hides. It will give a profit to the butcher only, the last man that needs it. The movement is injudicious from business and patriotic points of view. Pray stop it before it is too late. Such movements as this for protection will protect the British wool into a system of protection. Yours faithfully, JAMES G. BLAINE, Hon. William McKinley, Chairman Ways and Means.

Where is the Blaine this year who can head off the westerners who want their share of protection and foolishly imagine that they can get it by a duty on hides? It is perfectly consistent with the protection system to tax hides, especially as the bulk of the tax would probably go to a few monopoly butchers and ranchmen. But observe some of the effects upon our industries: The importations of untanned hides and skins last year were valued at \$20,216,528. The goatskins were valued at \$10,303,359. The former were mostly converted into sole leather, beltings and such like heavy material, for which our country any are not producers in the world, but we exported finished products of the value of \$20,242,766. Without free and cheap raw material this export trade would have been impossible, and our own people, as Mr. Blaine pointed out, would be compelled to pay more for their footwear. The wages paid to our workers in leather last year amounted to \$25,642,166.

Protecting the Few Woolgrowers.
Suppose the Dingley duties on wool would give the woolgrowers all the protection claimed and that the price of wool would actually go up the full amount of the duty, which, of course, is absurd. What would be the effect upon the country at large?

Mr. Edward Atkinson, statistician, estimates the annual wool product at \$55,000,000 out of a total of \$13,200,000 produced by all the workers of the country and are not so dependent on the wool industry at 300,000,000 of a total population of 73,000,000. The wool duty then means that out of every 240 persons 239 are to be "held up" to the benefit of the other one. This is a sample of what protection does. Of course more than 300,000 persons may sometimes raise a few sheep, but the interests of these others are more those of the consumer than of the sheep raiser, and they would lose more because of increased cost of woollens than they would gain by the increase in the price of wool.

The protective tariff system is a farce when considered in connection with the farmer or the workingman. Will they ever fully appreciate it?

Thurston Submits a Statement.
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Lorin A. Thurston, ex-minister from Hawaii, has submitted a special commissioner from that country, and has referred to the finance committee of the senate a statement of reasons why he thinks the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty ought not to be abrogated by the tariff bill, and why it should not, on its merits, be abrogated at all.

Weyler Back in Havana.
HAVANA, April 28.—Captain General Weyler has arrived here. The captain general's visit is for the purpose of discharging his duties and to bid farewell to his son, Ferdinand Weyler, who is going home to study for a military career.

Boston Greeks to Leave.
BOSTON, April 28.—At a meeting here 200 patriotic Hellenes declared their intention of leaving America to join the Greek army. About \$8,000 was subscribed. Nearly every one of the 1,500 Greeks in Boston expects to go to the war.

Injured by a Train.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 28.—Thomas Jones, while trying to board a moving freight train on the Big Four route, failed to catch the handle and was thrown down an embankment.

Oliver Gave to the World the Chilled Plow

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS ORIGINATED THE CHILLED PLOW INDUSTRY.

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The Harrow has been thoroughly tested on rough and rocky, and on level low land and the draft is less than one half a horse less than the barrow spring tooth harrow, and the barrow man weighing 120 pounds can throw 10 inches can be worn off the teeth by the use of the lever and the barrow can be removed in a second.

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From the Best Marble and Granite produced. We are prepared to execute any class of work including the largest and most elaborate monumental memorials and our reputation earned by years of careful consideration of our customers' wants should entitle us to your patronage. All correspondence will be answered promptly and all work guaranteed as represented. Particular attention given to the setting of work. We are also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence for Cemetery, Public and Private Buildings.

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Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Stops the Sneezing, Prevents the Membrane from Adhering to the Bones, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Seats furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

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