

There are a great many friends of moderate protection in Pennsylvania who would rather have no protection at all than the kind which congress proposes to deal out to them. But protest is unavailing. The trusts are in control, and are making the most of their opportunity. They are not likely to ever have another.

Inconspicuous people are reminding the advocates of a "sound currency system" that they predicted last year that McKinley's election was all that was necessary to release a vast amount of capital which was tied up by reason of the timidity of its possessors. Perhaps the capitalists have not fully recovered from their fright, or the reaction may have been too much for them.

An attempt to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French Republic, was made last Sunday while he was on his way to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix. As his carriage was passing a truck a bomb was exploded, but no one was injured. A suspected man was arrested. He gave his name as Galil, but made only the briefest replies to questions asked him. He is believed to be insane.

A strike of fabulous richness has just been made in the ninth level of the Gregory Baitall mine at Central City, Colorado. The real value of the ore found cannot be learned, as the operators of the mine refuse to divulge it, and have placed an armed guard at the mine, but it is known that the vein struck is two feet in width, and is so full of wire gold as to run many thousands of dollars to the ton. The Gregory is being worked by New York men.

During the last campaign Mexico was very frequently referred to. Lately little has been heard of it, but the following clipping from a recent issue of the New York Sun shows it to be getting along very nicely under its free silver regime. "The steady influx of American money is most remarkable, and the same tendency is now seen in London, where endow companies are being formed to open up unexplored regions in Mexico." There are few gold standard countries about which such good reports can be given.

It has been the habit of Republican orators and orators to land with extravagant praise the liberal policy of their party in spending money on the public schools. But there is a string attached to their liberality. They appropriate \$5,000,000 to the public schools, and then authorize the state treasurer to pay over the money, not when the money is due, but when he finds it convenient! He doesn't always find it convenient. The truth is that the extra appropriations for schools, which were originally made because of a treasury surplus, have now become a load which the party is afraid to drop and which it finds too heavy to carry.

The fake bill to reduce the compensation of the treasurer of Cambodia county, introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. William P. Resse and in the senate by Hon. J. C. Stineman, by which the treasurer would receive two percentum in lieu of the five per centum allowed by the present law for the collection of taxes and which passed both houses on Tuesday last week, was, on Wednesday, vetoed by Governor Hastings on the grounds that the measure is unconstitutional. The treasurer's office in Cambodia county is a plum that the Republican leaders have no idea of jarring down until they have obtained considerable more sweetness from it. With a ten thousand a year treasurer, two judges holding court, three clerks in the commissioners office, and two janitors taking care of the court house there is a lot of prosperity reverberating through the court house that it is worth while listening to. Instead of a reduction in the salaries what the g. o. p. needs more offices and more salaries.

When the senate began to discuss the subject of carbon for electric lighting last week, Mr. Caffery ventured to ask why the 20 per cent rate established by the McKinley law would not be sufficient now. Mr. Aldrich thereupon explained that in 1890 we produced few manufactures of carbon, and the aim was evidently to get the article cheap, but that since that time the industry had developed rapidly in all parts of the country and now asked for fuller protection.

In other words, there were few American consumers of carbon to be taxed in 1890, and consequently it was hardly worth while to take the trouble to go through their pockets, but now the consumer has waxed numerous, and therefore promises tempting rewards for a hold-up. By Mr. Aldrich's own statement the carbon industry has flourished under a moderate duty. It had developed rapidly in all parts of the country and having grown to its present proportion without excessive protection, it asks for more protection as a simple gratuity. The tin plate industry asked McKinley to protect it because it was not in existence, and couldn't be born without help. The carbon industry asks Aldrich to protect it because it has grown so big without protection and is very well able to take care of itself. With this example of the beautiful elasticity of the protective theory it need cause no surprise that McKinley raised the tariff to cure a surplus and that Lodge and Aldrich are raising it to cure a deficit.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner is one of the best posted men in this country on sugar tariffs. When in congress, he carried the house for free sugar. In a recently published statement he estimates the net protection to the trust given by the Aldrich schedule at from 35 cents to \$1.14 on every 100 pounds of refined sugar.

Without attempting to give his argument as to each of the ways in which the trust would be protected we give his summary of trust profits as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Specific differential, Thirty-five per cent ad valorem, Countervailing duty, Additional by substitution of 75 per cent ad valorem for specific, Autos in low grades.

In the vast majority of cases, however, the actual result is between 50 and 60 per cent net protection to the trust, and it is impracticable to combine circumstances as being in the nature of a constant above 50 cents for any considerable amount.

As an item of tariff taxation the sugar schedule is ideal from the protectionist standpoint. Sugar is the one article used by poor and rich to an equivalent extent and a tax on which therefore falls most heavily on the poor in proportion to their ability to pay it. Its production and distribution are controlled by a concern which is at once the greatest of our mean trusts and the meanest of our great ones.

It is consistent therefore that on this one article there should be levied more than one-third of our total tariff taxation, and that our people should be taxed by a tax of more than \$90,000,000 that realizes less than \$70,000,000 for the treasury and more than \$20,000,000 for the sugar refining combine, while the same combine is enabled to pay an additional \$10,000,000 by opportunity given it to import at present duty rates raw sugars from which it can make refined to be sold by it under the enhanced price assured it by the proposed Aldrich schedule.

Next to the wage earner the farmer is dear to the protectionist heart, and he is therefore equally favored by the sugar schedule. Of late years throughout the eastern and middle and many of the central states the business of fruit raising has, in its turn, become almost profligate. And poverty is now assured to those who are dependent upon fruit culture by the proposed tax of two cents a pound on sugar. This increases from 50 to 75 per cent the article which would make up from 40 to 75 per cent of the total weight of the jams, etc., the export of which might insure living prices for the surplus fruits, but which is now practically prohibited.

And this is "the government of the people, by the people and for the people." Who are "the people?" One of the most striking indications of the growth of sentiment against high protection is the movement upon tariff matters in the movement against the pending tariff bill by the Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. A. B. Farquhar, an extensive manufacturer of agricultural machinery at York, Pa., is at the head of the movement.

It is well known that in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery Americans are far in advance of their competitors in any other land and that the products of their factories may be seen in the fields all over the civilized world. These people need no protection and are well able to take care of themselves. All they ask is to have undisturbed free trade, so that they will not be placed at a disadvantage.

A great list of other industries are practically in the same position and desire free raw material more than they desire protection. It is also significant that the manufacturers, in their petition to the senate, do not apply for protection to American labor or to produce revenues for the government. It is designed primarily to protect the trusts and to foster monopoly.—Baltimore Sun.

According to the protective theory the imposition of a tax on noncompeting articles adds to their cost to the consumer. This theory was fully exemplified in the proposed duties on hides, as the people would be compelled to pay more for their footwear. It is estimated that the increased cost of boots and shoes for one year under the proposed duty would amount to \$20,000,000. With free hides our manufacturers of leather goods have been able to build up a great export trade in footwear. As Mr. Blaine said when it was proposed to put a duty on hides in the law of 1890: "It will yield a profit to the butcher only—the last man that needs it." The interests of the tanners and shoe manufacturers are vastly more important than the interests of butchers and western ranchmen.—Chicago Times-Herald, Republican.

A reward of \$25 is offered by the New York World for any linguist who will translate the sugar schedule in the present tariff bill into English that can be understood. It is said that the linguist understand it perfectly, and if they do what business is it of others? The sugar trust is running the United States senate at present, and it is holding up all legislation until it gets what it wants. If the people of this country had a chance to vote on the election of United States senators, some of the old fossils in the senate would never be heard of again.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Washington Letter.  
Washington, June 11th 1897.—Mr. McKinley was not in the best of humors as he is reported to have been at the Nashville exposition. Several things had not gone to suit him. The news papers printed the report of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, on the Ruiz investigation, before it was received by the state department, and nobody could discover the leak. But the principal cause of Mr. McKinley's bad humor was the verbal report made by his friend and personal representative, Mr. Calhoun, who found out too much of what Mr. McKinley did not want to know, and not only told him, but thought he thought he already knew. In short, Mr. Calhoun reported things as he found them, regardless of whether they pleased or displeased anybody. Meanwhile the Cuban question is ready to boil over in the congress. Many Republicans in the house who have been keeping quiet in opposition to the wishes of their constituents, in order to give Mr. McKinley a chance to do something, are growing restive and cannot be held in much longer.

Notwithstanding the opposition of Senator Jones, of Ark., and Vest, of Mo., both of whom denounced it severely, six Democrats voted for the amendment to the tariff bill by Senator Bacon, of Ga., putting a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on raw cotton. The Republicans all voted for the amendment and it is now a part of the bill. The six Democrats who voted for the amendment were Bacon and Clay of Ga., Thomas, of Mo., McLaughlin, of S. C., McHenry, of Ia., and Rawlins, of Utah. Senator Bacon replied to Democratic objections by saying that it was recognized that the country was to have a tariff bill and that he intended to see that his state received an equal share of its benefits, as he believed in the words of the Bible, that the man who does not care for his own household is worse than an infidel. There are reasons for the belief that the Republicans are playing a bunco game on Senator Bacon and his Democratic supporters, in order to exhibit their superior protection, and that when the tariff bill goes to the president it will not contain a duty on raw cotton.

Senator Jones, of Ark., chairman of the Democratic national committee, is naturally a little skeptical about the raising of large sums of money to be used for the continued propagation of free silver ideas. Speaking of the latest story, that Colorado had raised \$100,000, Senator Jones said: "I have not received a cent from Colorado since the election, and if any sum has been or is being raised there in the interest of silver, I don't know it. I should be very glad to be assured that it is true."

Blair, June 14.—The lives of three young ladies were blotted out yesterday evening by lightning, while they were on their way home from the Methodist Episcopal church at Jacobsburg. The victims are: Minnie McGuire, daughter of Rev. J. W. McGuire, a Miss Taylor, daughter of William Taylor, and Emma White, daughter of Simon White, each aged about 19 years. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned and may die. They were all residents of Jacobsburg, a village on the Bellaire branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, some miles west of this city, and were walking together in the road about 100 yards from the church when they were struck by the lightning.

It is believed that the steel corsets worn by the three that were killed were the chief cause of their death, as Miss Bohring, who was only stunned, wore none.

Wrecked on a Reef.  
San Francisco, June 14.—Advisers from Acapulco have received here, giving the particulars of the wreck of the British ship Kinkora, on Clipperton reef. It appears that while on the voyage from Puget Sound to England with a cargo of lumber the Kinkora was struck and disabled by a squall, May 1, and driven on Clipperton reef, some 200 miles northwest of Acapulco. Another storm drove the vessel from the reef that night and the crew of 27 men landed on the reef and camped there.

After vainly hunting for a passing sail the sugar trust, after making several for some days, the firm, other, at a crew of six men volunteered to make the trip to Acapulco, which they finally reached more dead than alive, June 3. When the rescuing party left Clipperton Island there was sufficient food to last the remaining 20 men about four months.

Mr. Bryan in Virginia.  
Norfolk, Va., June 14.—Hon. William J. Bryan arrived here this morning from Washington, accompanied by Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine. He was met at the boat by two committees of citizens, and after breakfast at the city, was taken in a special car to Virginia Beach, where he spent several hours. Returning at 4:30 P. M., he and Mr. Sewall held a reception at the Atlantic hotel, after which he made a brief address to an audience gathered at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. Mr. Sewall left early in the evening for New York, and at 8 o'clock Mr. Bryan proceeded to Armory hall, where he addressed an audience of about 4,000. He left at 10:30 for Charlottesville, where he speaks at the University of Virginia to-morrow.

No Passengers Were Hurt.  
Lancaster, Pa., June 15.—A mixed freight and passenger train on the Lancaster and Quarryville railroad, ran into a draft of five freight cars at Mellingers, seven miles south of this city, this afternoon, and smashed them all. The train was standing upon an inclined siding, and by some means, a loose iron ran upon the main track and were discovered until the train appeared at high speed. None of the passengers was hurt, though all received a severe shaking up, and brakeman W. C. Aument, who was on top of a box car that turned completely over, saved his life by jumping down an embankment.

Miners Cut off by Fire.  
Terre Haute, Ind., June 13.—Fire broke out in the coal mine at Clinton last night, and has been burning fiercely all day. Sixteen miners are cut off from the shaft, and there is little prospect of saving them. Every effort is being made to extinguish the flames, but the fire continues to spread. Members of the imprisoned miners' families have been gathered all day at the mouth of the shaft, and the scenes of anguish among them are pitiful.

Strikes of Miners.  
Pittsburg, June 15.—The miners employed by the Ella Coal company and the Webster, on the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Younghighway railroad, are on strike. The diggers had been receiving 60 cents a ton until two weeks ago, when the rate was cut to 51 cents. They accepted and worked at that rate until the convention of miners, when they were paid in full and discharged, but were told they could have work any time at the 51 cent rate.

Five Negroes Murdered.  
Meridian, Miss., June 13.—News reached here to-night of the murder of five negroes in the town of Meridian, a northern portion of Kemper county. A negro named Sibley, while drunk secured a gun and started out to kill every negro he met. He met five negroes, three women and two children. The fiend shot them down, and also shot at six other negroes. As soon as the bloody work of Sibley was discovered, a mob was organized. Sibley took to the woods, carrying his shot gun with him, and at last accounts the mob had surrounded him. Word comes from Meridian that the sheriff of Kemper county has gone to the scene with a large posse.

A Smuggler's Death.  
San Antonio, Tex., June 14.—A letter had been received here giving an account of the horrible death of a man named Alfredo Carrizales, a Mexican smuggler, by his enemies. The murder took place in Zavalla county, Texas. Carrizales was riding along the road near Carrizo when he was fired on from ambush. He was shot through the body, and the man who did the shooting tied the wounded man to the tail of his horse and dragged him through the cacti and prickly pear. The horse was then stopped, and the wounded Mexican was placed in a sitting posture and five more shots were fired into his body. He was left for dead, but was alive, and coyotes gnawed out what little life remained. Juan Garrea has been arrested, charged with the crime.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report  
Royal Baking Powder  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

WAR SINEWS FOR CUBA  
United States Officials Tricked by Filibusters.

New York, June 14.—What appeared to be a deliberate attempt to wreck an excursion train from Coney Island with 1,000 persons aboard, was made on the New York & Sea Beach railroad last night. A 500-pound rail was laid squarely across the track just above the tunnel leading to the station at Third avenue and Sixty-fifth street. Brooklyn, Engineer Malone had not begun to slow down for the station when the rays of the headlight shining on the track ahead revealed the rail. The engineer reversed the lever, but the locomotive struck the rail full tilt. There was a jar, a loud report, and the train jolted over the track through the tunnel and then came to a standstill. The obstruction rail was smashed in three pieces. The passengers were badly frightened, but beyond a general shaking up, no body was injured. From an examination made afterward it is believed that at least three men were concerned in the attempt. Had their plan been successful a frightful disaster would have occurred.

Alligator Runs off With a Boat.  
Palatka, Fla., June 13.—While two little daughters of Hiram Johnston, living near Georgetown, were in a boat on the Bayou washing a poodle which they had taken aboard with a rope attached, an alligator swallowed the dog and attacked the boat. Johnston, hearing the girl's screams, ran and began firing his shot gun at the beast. The rope tied to the dog was also attached to the boat, and the alligator went to go about in a circle, twisting the craft and nearly spilling the frightened children. It then started up the bayou, dragging the boat after it. It made the entire circuit of the bayou, several miles in length, before Johnston, seeing that it was hopeless, he could. He at last shot it in the eye and the alligator in his pain upset the boat. Johnston finished killing the beast, and some friends rescued the girls.

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Home Comfort Range.  
Many farmers in Cambria county are using the Home Comfort Range. Here are a few of the many testimonials we have received:

"I have used a Home Comfort Range for five years and can cheerfully recommend it to any one wishing a first-class cooking range. It is an ideal range in every respect, and is cheap in the long run."  
Mrs. JOHN O'HARA, Munster, Pa.

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B. & B. You'll be Surprised when you get samples of the wash goods at 8, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20c.

and note how pretty they are in style and colorings. Look them over carefully—compare them—test them thoroughly—find out how good they are—then see if you aren't surprised at the prices—styles for shirtwaists, dresses, and for children's wear.

People want dainty things and that's the kind we're calling attention to. Embroidered Linen Baskets—20c.—linen color grounds—colored stripes and dots. Finest French Percales. 15c.—double fold—splendid styles and goods for shirtwaists. American Dimities, 6 1/2 to 12 1/2c. Zephyr Ginghams, 20c. kinds, 32 inches wide, 12 1/2c. And more other kinds nice wash goods than you'd ever expect any large store's collection to contain. Write also for samples of new choice wash silks at 25 and 35c.

BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny, Pa.

This is your opportunity. On receipt of ten cents, such or more of a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular (Latern and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) remedy to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City. Rev. John Held, Jr. of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can quote his statement: "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Wolfe, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS DEERING PONY BINDER

Light Weight and General Construction Make the Deering Pony Binder the Lightest Draft Machine on Earth. THE DEERING PONY BINDER, 5 and 6-foot Cut. Used on main wheel and main gears of the Deering Pony Binder make Roller Bearings interchangeable; replace them if they ever wear, and you have a machine. No experiment. Roller bearings used with unqualified success on all machines from a bicycle to a locomotive. DRAFT CUT IN TWO. The Deering Pony can cut hillsides with two horses where any competing binder would require four. It is the only really two-horse binder made. Drafting weight, 400 to 500 pounds, against 900 to 1000 pounds of other binders. I DEAL IN THE "DEERING IDEAL," A Mower With Bicycle Bearings. First prize at the World's Fair, the Lightest Draft Mower Made. Ball and Roller Bearings. The Deering Ideal Mower, 4 1/2, 5 and 6 foot cut. Roller Bearings, Draft, and five years to the life of the machine. Draft, 400 to 500 lbs. That of competing mowers. There are many makes of mowers, and all of more or less merit. YES: you want the best Mower for the least money call and see my Deering Mower. You will surprise you. DEERING HAY RAKES. There is a great variety of Horse Rakes, but none as late improved, cheap, and fully considered, as the Deering—all steel, all reliable, and easy to use. Wait for my traveling man to call and see you, but send your order to my place of business. I will call you. 319 1/2

N. B. SWANK, 207 COL. MAIN & BELLEVILLE STS. JOHNSTOWN, PA. 319 1/2

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is by far the most important event of your life, but it is so often and it will take something more substantial to remind you of it ever after. This is the Wedding Ring of which I have a good stock on hand to select from as a first step. After that you can cement your happiness of married life by adding from time to time a nice Ring or any other nice piece of Jewelry you may think of. A Stock is always complete in everything in that line from a Simple Thimble to a Diamond Ring. You are invited to call and examine my stock.

CARL RIVINIUS, EBENSBERG, Granite and Marble Works, J. WILKINSON & SON, Manufacturers of and Dealers in The Highest Grades of Cemetery Work

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.

When You Visit ALTOONA, CALL AT JOHN MCCONNELL'S CLOTHING STORE, 1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE, where you will find the largest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gent's Finishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

JOHN MCCONNELL, 1300 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

DAVISON'S DRUG STORE, Carriage and Wagon Shop. Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West wing of the building, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the premises and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curves, and all other work. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies. Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. BENDER, Formerly of Carrollton

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ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure, and is quickly absorbed, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.