Modern Samaritans.

It was a sort of impromptu indignation meeting held just after breakfast. The landlady said that the way the child next door was abused was a shame, and the contractor's wife said it was nothing less than a crime.

The shipping clerk said that he believed that the baby had been crying steady for six hours, and the landlady said that it had cried more or less the day before, too.

The contractor's wife said that she was sure its mother whipped it, and that if she were only a man she would have it stopped, even if she had to go to the police.

The big, gruff contractor straightened himself up, and said he would go in next door and see what he could do.

The shipping clerk volunteered to accompany him, and the little dry goods salesman said he was in for any movement that would stop that crying. The cashier said that cruelty to children was the one thing that actually made him want to strike a woman. He had noticed the way that baby had been treated for some time.

The four men sallied forth, and the landlady, the contractors wife and the cashier's wife watched them from the bay window. They climbed the steps, rang the bell, and a moment later entered the house. Three minutes afterward the cashier came out and hurried off down the street, and the women exclaimed, simultaneously:

"He's going for a policeman."

Then the shipping clerk appeared, and hurried after the cashier.

It was fully fifteen minutes before the contractor appeared, followed by the dry goods salesman. The former was wiping his forehead with his handkerchief as he climbed the steps of the boarding house again. He was met at the door by the three women.

"What did she say?" asked his wife.

"She said she was glad to see us," he said, in his gruff way.

"The brazen thing!" exclaimed the three women.

"Stop that!" he said, sharply. "We told her we were neighbors, and she said it was kind of us to come in."

"Oh! Oh!" chorused the women.

"Stop it, I tell you, he exclaimed. "She had the baby in her arms, and there were dark rings under her eyes. She said the baby was sick, and she didn't dare leave it to go down cellar to the ice chest, because there was no one else in the house."

"And what did you do?" the landlady asked.

"I went down cellar and got some cold meat. She hadn't had any breakfast."

"And I brought up the milk," put in the salesman, "and George ran for the dactor and Harry went to the drug store."

"Oh, dear!" said the landlady. "The poor thing! Where's her husband?"

"He didn't come home last night," said the contractor, scowling. "Some times he forgets, it seems."

"And what are you going to do?" asked the cashier's wife.

"I know what one woman is going to do," he said," looking in the direction of his wife.

"Yes, John;" she said, "I'm going right over."

"And I know what another woman is going to do," added the landlady, picking up a shawl. "She's going to offer to get up something hot for mother and baby. Their kitchen fire must be out."

"And another's going over just to see what she can do," put in the cashier's wife.

Then, as they started, one of them called out: "How about the husband? Hadn't some one better——"

"I can lick him," interrupted the little dry goods salesman, "and if I ever meet him, I will!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a man." J. W. Gardner hardware merchant, same town, says; Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life.

Trial bottles free at J. N. Snyder's, Drug Store.

A Grip Germ.

New York *Herald:* The Health Department yesterday registered thirteen victims of the grip, six of them being men and seven women.

Dr. Robert L. Watkins asserts that he has, by the aid of a micro-flashlight, obtained negatives of the grip germ after it has been assimilated with the blood through the mucous membrane of the nasal organs. He attaches great importance to this discovery.

According to Dr. Watkins, the "grip" germ was photographed under the power of magnifying glasses of 1,000 magnitude, the flashlight having the brilliancy of the ordinary incandescent light. The germ as seen through the lens is white. The sides and fibrous surface were covered with fine hairs—so fine they could hardly be observed in the original microphotograph.

The germ body seemed to be undergoing constant changes, and in the meantime to rotate rapidly among the adjacent healthy blood corpuscles. The successful examination of the germ, under the microscope, aided by the flashlight, proved conclusively, it is said, that the germ attacks rather the mucous membrane, as in influenz, and that the pain experienced in the various stages of the disease is caused by the wonderful activity of its minute body.

A Hard Fight.

The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and Colds attack us, which, if neglected, result in Pneumonia and Consumption; these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina, the great Cough and Consumption Cure, and save doctor bills.

Pan-Tina costs 25 cents at. G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

All Happened on Friday.

Declaration of Independence was signed on Friday.

Washington was born on Friday.

Queen Victoria was married on Friday.

America was discovered on Friday.

Mayflower landed on Friday.

Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.

Battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday.

Bastile was burned on Friday.

Battle of Marengo was fought on Friday.

Julius Cesar was assassinated on Friday.

Moscow was burned on Friday,

Shakespeare was born on Friday.

King Charles I. was beheaded on Friday.

Battle of New Orleans was fought on Friday.

The Great Canon of the Colrado.

I have spoke of the Grand Canon of the Colorodo as a gorge in which all other famous gorges could be lost. Some of you have ridden through the "Grand Canon of the Arkansas." on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway in Colorado, and many more have seen the White Mountain Notch and the Fanconia Notch in New Hampshire. All three are very beautiful and noble; but if any one of them were duplicated in the wall of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and you were looking from the opposite brink of that stupendous chasm you would have to have your attention called to "those scrtches" on the other side before you would notice them at all. If you were to take the tallest mountain east of the Rockies, dig down around its base two or three thousand feet, so as to get to the sea-level (from which its height is measured), uproot the whole giant mass, and pitch it into the deepest part of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, its granite top would not reach up to the dizzy crests of the cliffs which hem the awful bed of that great river. If you were on the stream, and New York's noble statue of Liberty Enlightening the World were upon the cliff, it would look to you like the tiniest of dolls; and if it were across the canon off from you, you would need a strong glass to see it at all!

The Grand Canon lies mainly in Arizona, though it touches also Utah, Nevada and California. With its windings it is nearly seven hundred miles long; and in many places it is over a mile and a quarter deep. The width of this unparalleled chasm at the top is from eight to twenty miles; and looked down upon from above, a river larger than the Hudson, and five times as long, looks like a silver thread. The Yosemite and the Yellowstone, wonderful as they are in their precipices,—and the world outside os America cannot match those wonderful valleys,—are babies beside this peerless gorge. As Charles Dudley Warner has said: "There is nothing else on earth to approach it."—*St. Nicholas,*

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that no medicine has had greater success in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Consumption than Pan-Tina. This celebrated remedy stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces a good night's rest. Hundreds can testify to the remarkable and life-saving virtues of this great remedy. It costs only 25c.

Trial bottles free at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

The Leather of the Egyptians.

The ancient Egyptians were skilled in the art of tanning leather, and manufactured it in various ways and for various purposes, besides that of furnishing covering for the feet. Indeed, it is to these builders of the pyramids that we are indebted for the first artistic forms of footwear, and so far as can be ascertained from history and the researches of archæologists, the Egyptians were the first shoemakers who were worthy of the name.

It is a fact, too, that tanners of to-day employ very much the same methods as did the ancients. About the same materials are used, and the same processes are almost precisely similar to those in use hundreds of years ago. It is true that tanners of the present day have found means of greatly shortening the time required to convert a hide into leather, and that steam power and modern machinery have done much to expedite and to improve the processes of finishing the leather; but, after all, the principles of tanning remain the same as they have been from the first.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

Confidence!

Yes, public confidence, that's the keynote of our successful advertising. The day for fooling the public is past, and we wouldn't do it if we could. Consumers are never "fooled" when they buy Klein's celebrated "Silver Age" or Duquesne Eyes." These famous brands of absolutely pure whisky are now known and sold everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope. Every day swells the long list of customers. Why? Because the whiskies named stand solely on their merits. Leading physicians all over the land indorse and prescribe them—pretty conclusive evidence that the goods are just as represented—the purest and best obtainable. A poor whisky is never cheap, but always injurious. You take no chances in ordering "Silver Age" or "Duquesne," which sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart. Packages expressed anywhere. MAX KLEIN, No. 82 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Bob Ingersoll's Christmas.

The good part of Christmas is not always Christian—it is generally pagan; that is to say, human, natural. Christianity did not come with the tidings of great joy, but with a message of eternal grief. It came with the threat of everlasting torment on its lips. It meant war on earth and perdition hereafter.

It taught some good things—the beauty of love, and kindness to man. But as a torchbearer as a bringer of joy, it has been a failure. It has given infinite consequences to finite beings, crushing the soul with a responsibility too great for mortals to bear. It has filled the future with fear and flame and made God the keeper of an eternal penitentiary, destined to be the home of nearly all the sons of men. Not satisfied with that, it has deprived God of the pardoning power. And yet it may have done some good by borrowing from the pagan world the old festival called Christmas.

Long before Christ was born the sun-god triumphed over the powers of darkness. About the time that we call Christmas the days begin perceptibly to lengthen. Our barbarian ancestors were worshippers of the sun, and they celebrated his victory over the hosts of night. Such a festival was natural and beautiful. The most natural of all religions is the worship of the sun. Christianity adopted this festival. It borrowed from the pagans the best it has.

I believe in Christmas and in every day that has been set apart for joy. We, in America, have too much work and not enough play. We are too much like the English.

I think it was Heinrich Heine who said he thought a blaspheming Frenchman was a more pleasing sight to God than a praying Englishman. We take our joys too sadly. I am in favor of all the good free days—the more the better.

Christmas is a good day to forgive and forget, a good day to throw away prejudices and hatreds, a good day to fill your heart and your house and the hearts and houses of others with sunshine.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Better Plan.

Rasper—"This talk about Dryenforth and his rain-making machine makes me tired. I have a scheme that knocks it all hollow."

Sawyer—"What is it?"

Rasper—"I just leave my umbrella at home."

The Whistling Girl.

Charles Dudley Warner in *Harper's:* The whistling girl does not commonly come to a bad end. Quite as often as any other girl she learns to whistle a cradle song, low and sweet and charming, to the young voter in the cradle. She is a girl of spirit, of independence of character, of dash and flavor; and as to lips, why, you must have some sort of presentable lips to whistle; thin ones will not. The whistling girl does not come to a bad end at all (if marriage is still considered a good occupation), except a cloud may be thrown upon her exuberant young life by this rascally proverb. Even if she walks the lone road of life, she has this advantage, that she can whistle to keep her courage up. But in a larger sense, one that this practical age can understand, it is not true that the whistling girl comes to a bad end. Whistling pays. It has brought her money; it has blown her name about the listening world. Scarcely has a non-whistling woman been more famous. She has set aside the adage. She has done so much toward the emancipation of her sex from the prejudice created by an ill-natured proverb which never had root in fact.

But has the whistling woman come to stay? Is it well for women to whistle? Are the majority of women likely to be whistlers? These are serious questions, not to be taken up in a light manner at the end of a grave paper. Will woman ever learn to throw a stone? There it is. The future is inscrutable. We only know that whereas they did not whistle with approval, now they do; the prejudice of generations gradually melts away. And woman's destiny is not linked with that of the hen, nor to be controlled by a proverb—perhaps not by anything.

Merit Wins.

we desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and never had remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. N. Snyder's Druggists

Federal Naturalization Laws.

We clip the following summary of the Federal Naturalization laws from the New York *Press:*

First—The application for citizenship must appear before a court of record two years at least before his admission and swear that it is his intention to become an American citizen, at the same time abjuring all allegiance to any foreign State.

Second.—After residence of five years in the country and one year in the State and proof of good moral character, he may be admitted to citizenship.

Third.—One who has lived here for three years preceding the attainment of his majority may, by making subsequent declaration of citizenship, be admitted to full citizenship, two years after such declaration.

Fourth.—All persons born citizens of the United States, at home or abroad, preserve their citizenship, provided, however, that the rights of citizenship shall not descend to person whose fathers never lived in the United States.

Fifth.—A properly discharged sailor or soldier of the United States Army or Navy on proving residence of one year within the United States and good moral character can be admitted to citizenship.

Sixth.—No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Seventh.—Persons violating the naturalization laws by perjury or false personation are liable to a maximum punishment of five years' imprisonment and $300 fine.

Eighth—Expatriation is the inherent right of all men.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who use it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe or any Throat, Chest or Lung trouble.

Trial bottles free at J. N. Snyder's Drug Store.

Carlise on Silver.

Senator Carlisle has given voice to a strong and impassioned argument against any action on the silver coinage question in Congress, although he is perfectly aware that the free silver members of his party are in absolute control of the House, have the Coinage Committee packed with free silver coinage advocates and propose to make that a party issue in 1892 of equal or paramount prominence with the tariff. The Senator is crying in the wilderness. His argument that his party is divided on the silver coinage issue is in part true, and his assertion that no States can be gained to Democracy by taking a free silver coinage position, is truer. He is also sound when he pronounces the present law as infinitely superior to free coinage of American silver, which would not enhance the price of that metal, but would take away from the government and give to the siver producers the difference between the market price of bullion and the coinage rate. But the great majority of Democrats in and out of Congress are set on trying to carry the country on the free silver coinage issue, and Senator Carlisle might as well try to talk down a cyclone as to attempt to change their purpose.—*N. Y. Press.*

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep and had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely, it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn,

Political Sense.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Politickle wimmin aint good fer mutch else.

I reckon thar would be more morre in politicks ef thar was more demand for them.

Money is a power in politicks, but thar would be politicks if thar wasent any money.

Party leaders couldn't do much if i wasen't for the wheel horses to do the puliin'.

To purify
Your blood
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The coming woman can be healthy. She will be, if she's wisely cared for. As she enters womanhood, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system and regulates and promotes the functions. It's a supporting tonic, and a quieting, strengthening nervine. It corrects and cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to the sex. In every case for which it's recommended, the "Favorite Prescription" is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction. If there's no help, there's no pay. It does all that's claimed for it, or the money is refunded. It's a risky way to sell it—but it isn't *your* risk.

YARNS ABOUT THIBET.

STORIES ABOUT LIFE IN AN ALMOST UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

A Section of Middle Asia That Has Attracted Many Able Chinese Story Tellers—Some Remarkable Accounts of Strange Doings in Chinese Writings.

A curious collection of facts respecting Thibet, as represented by various Chinese authors and travelers, has been made by Mr. Woodville Rockhill, who has himself explored that mysterious country of middle Asia.

On New Year's day at the capital city, Lh'asa, there begins a season of festivity. One of the entertainments is called the "Spectacle of the Flying Spirits." The performers stretch an enormously large rope made of hide all the way from the top to the bottom of Mount Potala; then they fasten grooved blocks of wood to their chests and sail down the line like so many swallows. On top of this same mountain dwells the pope of the Buddhist religion, who is called the tale lama. He is also the incarnation of the god which chiefly protects mankind.

On the 30th of the month there is another great sport when the king of the devils is driven away. A priest is chosen to play the part of the tale lama, and a layman, selected for his wit and activity, takes the role of the demon. The latter smears his face with black and white paint, and goes before the pretended tale lama for the purpose of mocking him. The two have an argument on religion, the issue of which is finally referred by mutual agreement to a cast of dice.

These dice are very big ones, about the size of apples, but the poor fiend has no show at all in the gamble, for his die is blank on every side, while the lama's has the highest number on each of its faces. In Thibet, as in Christian countries, it is always laudable to defraud the devil.

Being beaten, the king of the devils is frightened and runs away, with all the people after him, firing guns and cannon, so that he is obliged to hide at length in a hole in the mountain, where provisions have previously been placed to feed him for a few days while he remains in concealment. There are nearly as many demons in Thibet as there are human inhabitants, and the priests or "lamas" are kept very busy exorcising them, because otherwise they would swarm everywhere and do no end of mischief.

POWER OF THE PRIESTS.

If any one is sick or annoyed in any way the devils are responsible, and the only sensible thing is to go and hire a priest to frighten them off. For this purpose the lama reads aloud from the sacred writings, blows a horn made from a human thigh bone, beats a drum manufactured out of two human skulls, rings a bell and tells over a rosary of disk shaped beads cut out of human skulls.

The lamas also do a large business in fortune telling. Sometimes they ascertain the fates with barleycorns; at others they burn sheep bones for the same purpose or gaze into bowls of water.

According to one author there is a very astonishing curiosity in Thibet in the shape of a plant that flies. It resembles a dog in shape, is the color of a tortoise shell and is very tame. If lions or elephants see it they are frightened, "hence it is the king of beasts." There is a kind of black donkey which can cope in fight with the tiger. On the icy peaks of the Himalayas, says this imaginative writer, there is a "snow maggot," resembling the silkworm in appearance and weighing nearly a pound. It is excellent to eat, but too much of it will make one bleed at the nose.

Seventy li from Lh'asa is a convent on top of a hill, and a great hole full of white clay that is good to eat. As fast as the clay is eaten more takes its place. Behind the convent is a large lake, and evildoers who go near always tumble into it. The Thibetans used to cast Buddhas in copper, and the smaller they were the more they were worth.

POLITENESS IN THIBET.

Chinese philosophers say that manners differ every hundred li of distance, and customs are no longer the same every thousand li. Thus the ways of the Thibetans vary, but in most parts it is usual for a woman going to see a priest to smear her face with molasses. If this is not done it is said that she is trying to captivate the lama by her comeliness—an unpardonable crime. A sign of politeness on meeting a person is to hold up the clasped hands and stick out the tongue. When a man dies one-half of his property goes to charity and the other half to the lamas. His family gets nothing.

One of the writers quoted observes that in case of death the corpse is tied up with the head between the knees, and suspended in a rawhide bag from the rafters. A few days later it is taken to the corpse cutter's place, where it is tied to a post. The flesh is then cut off and given to dogs and the bones crushed in a stone mortar and made up with grain into balls, which are also thrown to dogs and vultures. Both these methods of burial are considered highly desirable.

For small misdemeanors men and women are stripped and beaten in the market place. Great criminals are bound with ropes and whipped with rawhide lashes. If this does not persuade them to avow their guilt boiling butter is poured on their chests. Supposing that they still protest their innocence, they are suffocated with water or splinters are driven under their nails.—Washington Star.

Machinery Has Affected the Shoemaker

A man called a shoemaker thirty years ago made shoes; today, except in rare cases, he makes only a part of a shoe as he labors in some factory guiding one or the other of the numerous labor saving machines, and is known as a beater, binder, eyeleter, heeler, laster, pegger, stitcher, trimmer, filler, cutter or dresser. What is true of the shoemaking trade is true of other trades.—St. Louis Republic.

THOUSANDS OF VOLTS.

STARTLING EFFECTS OF SOME HIGH TENSION CURRENTS.

Electricity at a Pressure That Is Simply Wonderful—What May Be Done with a Current of 45,000 Volts Can Hardly Be Imagined—Remarkable Sights.

Several tests have been made with alternating currents of electricity at very high pressures. As only 1,600 volts were needed to kill the condemned murderers in Sing Sing prison, the effect of 45,000 and 48,000 volts on animate and inanimate objects can hardly be imagined. The difficulty of insulating the enormous force is very serious, as an arc will flash across four or five inches of space between the electrodes, and high tension currents have not been used much. The current for the lights and power at the electro-technical exhibition at Frankfort-on-the-Main was transmitted from Lauffen, where it was generated by water power, at a pressure of 16,000 volts. After the close of the exhibition experiments were made with the wire and insulators at high pressures, and they were among the most interesting of the electrical experiments.

The distance between the cities is about 108 miles, and the wire, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, weighed 132,000 pounds. The insulators were able to preserve the intensity of the current. Each was composed of three sections. The porcelain top was flat, with a deep groove for the wire. Underneath was a saucer shaped receptacle, and beneath that were two more, one of larger breadth and depth than the other, and all were filled with oil. The binding wires ran through the oil, which is a good nonconductor. At Frankfort a commutator changed the alternating current to a continuous current for light and power. In the experiments the pressure was increased to 20,000, 40,000 and 48,000 volts.

Beyond 27,000 volts the porcelain insulators were punctured frequently. In producing an arc between two carbons at 40,000 volts a plate of glass was pierced very quickly. At 48,000 volts the intensity was so great that the light was not so brilliant as it was at 20,000 volts. It is believed that 50,000 volts can be reached with conductors protected from the effects of weather.

CURRENTS OF 40,000 VOLTS.

Almost at the same time the Siemens Bros., of London, were experimenting with high tension currents, having had at the Naval exhibition an apparatus capable of delivering a current at a pressure of 45,000 volts. This description of a private exhibition of the apparatus with 40,000 volts is from Engineering:

"On a table was an electrode some three inches in length, connected to one terminal of a transformer. Over it was mounted a large sheet of glass three millimeters thick, and above the glass was a second electrode terminating in a sharp point, the distance between the electrodes being three centimeters. When the current was turned on to the primary coil of the transformer there first appeared a purple haze at the upper electrode streaming toward the glass. As the current increased this haze grew in fullness and definition, and began to throw out feelers, which darted outward and as quickly withdrew. As the electromotive force augmented still further, these feelers gathered power until they beat themselves on the glass as if they would force themselves through it in their mad desire to reach the other electrode. The whole space below the pointed conductor became alive with them, and exhibited a mass of leaping, crackling threads of purple fire, which writhed and twisted in impotent attempts to burst through the barrier, and failing that, spread themselves along its surface, endeavoring to rush over its edges, and so reach their goal by a circuitous route.

"But this was beyond their strength until the electro-motive force approached 45,000 volts, when suddenly the entire appearance was changed. The current overleaped the edges of the plate and flowed completely around it in all directions. At that moment the intense purple color of the spark disappeared, and was replaced by white light of the greatest brilliancy, which glistened and flashed until the spectators had to turn away their bedazzled gaze.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS.

"A change in the arrangement was then made. The upper pointed electrode was replaced by a brass disk, three inches in diameter. This was laid over the surface of the glass plate with three very thin washers of vulcanite, intervening between the two. The current was then turned on in the same gradual manner as before. The space between the two disks immediately filled with purple light, which had sufficient motion in it to recall the flame of a Bunsen burner, spread out under the bottom of a beaker. Sparks then began to appear at the edges, and, as they gathered strength, to radiate a little beyond them. Gradually they became streamers, stretching out along the surface of the plate in curved, fanciful forms which twined and twisted and weaved themselves into a glistening filagree, compared by an imaginative spectator to an agonized Japanese chrysanthemum.

"This experiment had not the brilliant refulgence of the one that preceded it, but was characterized by a quivering irradiation which wreathed and tossed like a bird beating itself at the bars of its cage. In spite of its less formidable appearance, however, it proved destructive to the glass, which presently flew in pieces with a crash. Several sheets were tried in succession, but each was pierced and broken and allowed the current to attain its object of flowing directly from one electrode to the other."

In experimenting with an arc at 44,000 volts the arc established itself when the electrodes were five inches apart, but the flames, instead of bridging the space, spread out in two thin tongues at right angles to the electrodes and parallel to each other. When the electrodes were pushed nearer together the flames wandered back along the stems, repelling each other.—New York Times.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st., 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled cherry chairs look like newly finished mahoganies. It will do many other remarkable things which no other paint can do.

All retailers sell it.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

IN A DAY.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Aug. 9, 1888.

George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using

ST. JACOBS OIL.

He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

LIGHTNING LIVER PILLS

(PURELY VEGETABLE.)

These Pills correct all the evils arising from Indigestion, and Inactivity of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and restore the system to natural health and vigor.

They will PURIFY THE BLOOD AND CURE Rheumatism, Nervousness, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from a dormant condition of the digestive and excretory organs.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

HERB MEDICINE CO.
I take pleasure in certifying that the LIGHTNING VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS is the best remedy for Sick Headache and Biliousness that I ever tried.
T. A. HEGELE,
Topeka, Kas.

Price 25c. per box. 5 for $1.00. For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

Prepared by HERB MEDICINE CO., Weston, W. Va.

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 5:20 a. m., Somerset 5:37, Stoystown 6:21, Hooversville 6:32, Johnstown, 7:25.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 11:35 a. m., Somerset 11:58, Stoystown 12:26, Hooversville 12:37, Johnstown 1:30 p. m.

Somerset Accommodation—Rockwood 5:40 p. m., Somerset 6:03 p. m.

Sunday Accommodation—Rockwood 11:35 a. m. Somerset, 11:58.

SOUTHWARD.

Mail—Johnstown 7:45 a. m., Hooversville 8:31, Stoystown 8:45, Somerset 9:16, Rockwood 9:46.

Express—Johnstown 3:30 p. m., Hooversville 4:16 Stoystown 4:30, Somerset 5:01, Rockwood 5:27.

Rockwood Accommodation—Somerset 6:10 p. m., Rockwood 6:35.

Sunday Accommodation—Somerset 5:00 p. m., Rockwood 5:25 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DISTANCE AND FARE.

	Miles.	Fare
Johnstown to Altoona	26¼	$1 10
" " Harrisburg	110¾	5 11
" " Philadelphia	275	8 26
" " Baltimore Int.	248¼	7 28
" " Greensburg	47	1 41
" " Pittsburgh	78	2 34
" " Baltimore	353¼	7 65
" " Washington	397	7 75

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Trains arrive and depart from the station at Johnstown as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Express	3:45 a. m.
Western Express	8:29 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	7:18 a. m.
" Express	9:35 a. m.
Pacific Express	9:33 a. m.
Day Passenger	5:22 p. m.
Mail	5:16 p. m.
Johnstown Express	9:30 p. m.
Fast Line	9:32 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Atlantic Express	5:25 a. m.
Sea Shore Express	5:40 a. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation	8:24 a. m.
Day Express	10:15 a. m.
Pacific Express	12:01 p. m.
Mail Express	4:01 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	7:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	7:16 p. m.
Fast Line	10:50 p. m.

It is to Your Interest TO BUY YOUR

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

JOHN N. SNYDER, SUCCESSOR TO BIESECKER & SNYDER.

None but the purest and best kept in stock, and when Drugs become inert by standing, as certain of them do, we destroy them, rather than impose on our customers

You can depend on having your

PRESCRIPTIONS & FAMILY RECEIPTS

filled with care. Our prices are as low as any other first-class house and on many articles much lower

The people of this county seem to know this, and have given us a large share of their patronage, and we shall still continue to give them the very best goods for their money

Do not forget that we make a specialty of

FITTING TRUSSES.

We guarantee satisfaction, and, if you have had trouble in this direction, give us a call.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

in great variety; A full set of Test Lenses. Come in and have your eyes examined. No charge for examination, and we are confident we can suit you. Come and see us

Respectfully

JOHN N. SNYDER.

"TRIED and TRUE" CATARRH CURE!

QUICK and SURE

Peter Vogel's VEGETOR

ALSO CURES SMELL of the WELL · BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, HAY-FEVER, ASTHMA, ETC. Circulars Free By PETER VOGEL, SOMERSET, PA.

Pittsburgh Female College and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Pittsburg, Pa. 22 teachers. Unsurpassed advantages. Superior home comforts and care. 26th year begins Sept. 16. Send for catalogue to the President.
jul7-6m. A. H. NORCROSS, D. D.

IN A DAY.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Aug. 9, 1888.

George Patterson fell from a second-story window, striking a fence. I found him using

ST. JACOBS OIL.

He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw him next morning at work. All the blue spots rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain, scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M. D.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

LIGHTNING LIVER PILLS

(PURELY VEGETABLE.)

These Pills correct all the evils arising from Indigestion, and Inactivity of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and restore the system to natural health and vigor.

They will PURIFY THE BLOOD AND CURE Rheumatism, Nervousness, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from a dormant condition of the digestive and excretory organs.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

HERB MEDICINE CO.
I take pleasure in certifying that the LIGHTNING VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS is the best remedy for Sick Headache and Biliousness that I ever tried.
T. A. HEGELE,
Topeka, Kas.

Price 25c. per box. 5 for $1.00. For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

Prepared by HERB MEDICINE CO., Weston, W. Va.

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY.

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy: Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

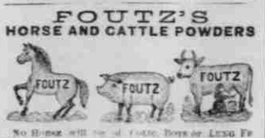
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity made tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $50; and six to prevent loss." says one customer.

If you can't get it send to us.

We mail one each for: Fifty 65 c. 1 2 1-4 lb can $1.25. Six cans, $6.00, express paid. Poultry Raising Guide, price 25 cents, free with $5.00 orders or more. Sample copy of The Poultry Farm and Fancier, free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No Horse will die of Colic, Hoos or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders cure and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Garget in Cows.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

Have you written us yet? If you haven't, wishing and intelligent capitalists engage in business you no opportunity, prompt attention. I mistake to help men work our fairly and honest people of either sex, who can read and write, and who after instruction will work industriously, how to earn three times their wages in their own localities, where they live. I will show those who are willing to work the business of a money maker, a whole year on earth that promises more than ten times ordinary wages, and profits nothing unknown or uncertain, as above. Nothing different to books, or the requires small time. I doubt be one person from each district of country. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number who are now making money fast. All is new, wide, full particulars free. After you know all, if you decide to go no further, no harm to about. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine

SPECIAL OPENING

— OF —

TRIMMED HATS!

Our Misses' and Childrens' Hats

Are pronounced by all as the HANDSOMEST and the

MOST ATTRACTIVE

we have yet shown. Come, and bring your wife and children to the store of

HORNE & WARD,

41 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sportsmen's Headquarters.

W. S. Brown, No. 522 and 522 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., has all the latest improved Fire Arms, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers. These never were cheaper, and I have the largest stock in Western Penn'a to select from. No shoddy goods and all guaranteed. To the ladies I would say that I have the largest stock of shears and scissors in the city; these I also sharpen and repair, and make all kinds of tools and light machinery. Sporting goods of all kinds, ammunition of all grades and sizes. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

LIQUORS!

FINE OLD

WHISKIES

And Imported Liquors sold in bulk and by the case. Special lines:

OLD CABINET, TOM MOORE 'POSSUM HOLLOW, GUCKENHEIMER, FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING, GIBSON'S XXXX WHISKIES,

James Hennessy, Paul DuBois Cognac, Wilbur Putnam's "Own Blackberry Cordial." Also, Bedford and Somerset Pure Rye Whiskies, with age.

FISHER & CO.,

309 Main Street, Johnstown, Pa.

THE NOTED SPECIALISTS.

Drs. McClellan and Salm.

DR. MORITZ SALM, Specialist. | DR. J. J.