

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

J. T. HUTCHINSON, } EDITORS.
ED. JAMES.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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VOLUME 9.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

NUMBER 50.

W. M. JONES, Notary Public,
Ebensburg, Pa. [Apr. 29.]

WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at
Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
August 13, 1868.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law,
Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 13.]
Office on High street.

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at
Law, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 13.]
Office in Colonnade Row.

WILLIAM H. SECHLER, Attorney
at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 26.]
Office in Colonnade Row.

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, Attor-
neys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Particular attention paid to collections.
Office on High street, west of the Di-
vision. [Apr. 29.]

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys
at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
E. I. JOHNSTON. [Aug. 13.] J. E. SCANLAN.

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law,
Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa.
Architectural Drawings and Specifi-
cations made. [Aug. 13.]

E. J. WATERS, Justice of the Peace
and Scrivener.
Office adjoining dwelling, on High st.,
Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 13-6m.]

A. KOPELIX, T. W. DICK,
Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row, with Wm.
Kittell, Esq. [Oct. 22.]

JOSEPH S. STRAYER, Justice of
the Peace, Johnstown, Pa.
Office on Market street, corner of Locust
street extended, and one door south of
the late office of Wm. M. Kee. [Aug. 13.]

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon, Summit, Pa.
Office east of Mansion House, on Rail-
road street. Night calls promptly attended
to, at his office. [Aug. 13.]

DR. DE WITT ZEIGLER—
Offers his professional services to the
citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. He will
visit Ebensburg the second Tuesday of each
month, to remain one week.
Teeth extracted, without pain, with Nitrous
Oxide, or Laughing Gas.
Office in the "Mountain House,"
High street. [Aug. 13.]

DENTISTRY—
The undersigned, Graduate of the Bal-
more College of Dental Surgery, respectfully
offers his professional services to the citizens
of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to
thoroughly acquaint himself with every im-
provement in his art. To many years of per-
sonal experience, he has sought to add the
superior experience of the highest authorities
in Dental Science. He simply asks that an
opportunity may be given for his work to
speak its own praise.
SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.
Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth
Monday of each month, to stay one week.
August 13, 1868.

LOYD & CO., Bankers—
Ebensburg, Pa.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans and
other Securities bought and sold. Interest
allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made
on all accessible points in the United States,
and a General Banking Business transacted.
August 13, 1868.

W. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers—
ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver
and Gold for sale. Collections made. Mon-
ies received on deposit, payable on demand,
without interest, or upon time, with interest
at fair rates. [Aug. 13.]

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—
OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Paid up Capital, \$500,000 00
Reserve Fund, 100,000 00
We buy and sell Inland and Foreign Drafts,
Gold and Silver, and all classes of Govern-
ment Securities; make collections at home
and abroad; receive deposits; loan money,
and do a general Banking business. All
business entrusted to us will receive prompt
attention and care, at moderate prices. Give
us a trial.
Directors:
J. MORRELL, JOHN DIBERT,
JACOB RAUFMAN, JACOB LEVERGOOD,
GEORGE M. CAMPBELL, JAMES McMILLEN,
GEORGE FRITZ,
DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
H. J. ROBERTS, Cashier. [Sep. 31.]

W. M. LLOYD, Pres't. JOHN LLOYD, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North
ward, Altoona, Pa.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$300,000 00
PAID CAPITAL, 150,000 00
All business pertaining to Banking done on
favorable terms.
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denomina-
tions always on hand.
To purchasers of stamps, percentage, in
stamps, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to
\$100, 2 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent.;
\$200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [Aug. 13.]

ABRAHAM BLAINE, Barber—
EBENSBURG, PA.
Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-dressing
done in the most artistic style.
Saloon directly opposite the "Moun-
tain House." [Aug. 13.]

NATIONAL SOAP AND CANDLE
MANUFACTORY,
HENRY SCUNABLE,
Wholesale dealer in Soap, Candles, Groce-
ries, Liquors and Fish, at city prices.
Main st., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S PATENT
MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

Pronounced the best ever yet introduced
in this county or State. Any person buying
a family right can have their Bees trans-
ferred from an old box to a new one. In every
instance in which this has been done the re-
sult has been entirely satisfactory, and the
first take of honey has invariably paid all ex-
penses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof
of the superior merits of this invention will
be found in the testimony of every man who
has given it a trial, and among the number
are the gentlemen named below, and their
experience should induce every one interest-
ed in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!
Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township,
took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two
hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.
Adam Delrich, of Carroll township, took
from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.
James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took
60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.
Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, ob-
tained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one
hive, worth not less than \$21, and the right
cost him only \$5.
Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36
pounds of surplus honey at one time.

Quite a number of similar statements,
authenticated by some of the best citizens of
Cambria county, could be obtained in proof
of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent
Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights
should call on or address

PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 26, 1868-1f
Carrolltown, Pa.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?
The subscriber offers at private sale the
following described valuable property, situate
in Strongstown, Indiana county:

ONE LARGE HOUSE.
Two stories high, L-shape, one L being 50
feet long, and the other 40 feet. It contains
some 20 rooms, and is well suited for, and
has heretofore been used as a Hotel. Situated
in the business portion of town.

ONE SMALLER HOUSE.
Two stories high, 40x22 feet, capable of ac-
commodating two families.

THREE ACRES OF GROUND.
Upon which the foregoing described houses
are situate.

The property was formerly owned and oc-
cupied by Barker & Litzinger, who have dis-
solved partnership.

TERMS.
\$1,200 for the entire property. \$300 to
\$500 in hand; the balance in payments. Posses-
sion given the 1st of April, if desired.

For particulars, apply to or address
A. A. BARKER,
Ebensburg, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC—
Not every one that wants Pictures,
Come yet to Ebensburg and get them!

Having located in Ebensburg, I would very
respectfully inform the people that I am now
fully prepared to take

PHOTOGRAPHS
in every style of the art, from the smallest
Card Picture up to Life Size.

Every attention given to the taking of
CHILDREN'S PICTURES.
Photographs painted in Oil, India Ink, or
Water Colors.

Your attention is called to my
FRAMES FOR LARGE PICTURES,
and
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
also, Copying and enlarging done in the very
best style of the art.

I ask comparison, and defy competition.
Thank you for past favors, I solicit a con-
tinuance of the same.

Gallery on Julian street, three doors
north of the Town Hall.
T. T. SPENCE, Photographer.
aug. 13]

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!!—
The subscriber would inform the citizens
of Ebensburg and vicinity that he keeps con-
stantly on hand everything in the

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY
line, such as Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, all
kinds of Crackers, Cheese, Smoking and
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES;
Also, Buckskin and Woolen Gloves, Woolen
Socks, Neck ties, &c., all of which will be
sold as cheap if not cheaper than elsewhere.
A full assortment of Candies!
Ice Cream every evening.
R. R. THOMAS
aug. 13]

REES J. LLOYD, Successor of R. S. Bunn,
Dealer in
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, AND DYE-STUFFS, PERFUME-
RY AND FANCY ARTICLES, PURE
WINE AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICAL
PURPOSES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
Also:
Letter, Cap, and Note Papers,
Pens, Pencils, Superior Ink,
And other articles kept
by Druggists generally.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
Office on Main Street, opposite the Moun-
tain House, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 13.]

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell
at private sale, a lot of ground situated in the
west ward of Ebensburg borough, having
thereon erected a two-story frame house,
with a plank kitchen attached, and a one-
story frame house, fronting 66 feet on High
street, and extending 132 feet back to lot of
Wm. S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robt. Evans
on the east, and an alley on the west, form-
erly owned by E. Stiles. The property will
be sold cheap for cash, or on good terms. For
full particulars apply to V. S. BARKER.
June 3-f.
Ebensburg, Pa.

THOS. J. LLOYD, Dealer in
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
The highest market price will be
paid, in cash, for all kinds of good Lumber.
Particular attention paid to filling all
orders. [Aug. 13.]

NOTICE.—All persons wanting to get one of the
celebrated Actua Mowing and Reaping Ma-
chines, must leave their orders with me be-
tween this and the 20th of June, in order
that I may have time to order them before
they are wanted to use. GEO. HUNTLEY

How to Get Rich.
BEAVER VALLEY, July 9, 1869.
To the Editors of The Alleghanian:

We do not pretend to be able to lay
down any particular method by which one
may become rich, the highest ambition of
almost every one of us; but there are a
few fundamental principles which must be
followed by any one who strives to ac-
quire wealth by honest means, and which,
if strictly adhered to, will, in the majority
of cases, enable him to realize, if not abso-
lute wealth, what is, perhaps, in the long
run, productive of more general happiness
and ample competence. Before we pro-
ceed to notice these principles, we will say
that there is no more generally mistake-
n theory, in our opinion, than to sup-
pose that in riches lies happiness, and
being poor that one must necessarily be
miserable. The moderately poor have at
their command, and are able to enjoy
fully as well as the rich, all the blessings
of youth while it lasts, health, appetite,
good looks, cheerfulness, and wisdom.

With the growth of riches, a man's heart
too often contracts and becomes selfish,
and his tastes and abilities narrowed. To
pass through life contented with a mod-
erate competence, sufficient for our wants
and comfort, to be rich in health, in
cheerfulness, in disposition, in family and
friends, and to do all the good that we
can in the sphere of life in which our lot
has been cast, is indeed to be truly rich,
and not to be despised.

We are often told that fortune is a
fickle dame; that she distributes her fa-
vors without any discrimination, and that
wealth is the result of mere accident, or
of favorable circumstances, without the
exercise of any skill or foresight. But
still there are some principles without
which she can never be wooed and won,
and by the help of which there are but few
instances in which we cannot be success-
ful in at least attaining a moderate degree
of wealth. First and foremost among
these are pre-eminently honesty and the
strictest integrity in all our dealings and
transactions with our fellow men. With-
out these, every other qualification which
we may possess, all our activity, industry,
talent, must and will most assuredly prove
unavailing. Under no plea whatever
should we permit ourselves to deviate,
even in the most indirect manner, from
the rigid path of honor and upright
dealing, for when once the faintest suspi-
cion has fallen on our character in this
respect, all confidence in us is lost, and
is hardly ever to be regained. Punctu-
ality and method are two other most
essential elements of success in life—
punctuality in the exact and faithful ful-
fillment of engagements and promises, and
method and dispatch in the management
and transaction of our business. We
have already mentioned industry, and it is
hardly necessary to dilate upon the im-
portance of this principle, as upon it
hinges all the others. If we are indus-
trious, persevering, constant, regular, and
systematic, applying ourselves daily to
our business, allowing nothing to distract
our attention from our duties, we cannot
but attain success in our undertakings,
provided, of course, that we are not defici-
ent in the other principles which we
have mentioned. It must lead us to
wealth, as idleness and inattention to
business always lead to poverty.

The foregoing are essentially the main
principles which afford the true secret of
success in attaining wealth. But there
are still others, which, although perhaps
not so absolutely necessary towards the
mere art of money-making, still in the
mind of every one who follows the pur-
suits of wealth, not for the sake of the
money itself but for what it brings with
it, should ever be acted up to. Frugality
in our departments, temperate and mod-
erate habits, and a generous and self-
denying disposition, are all equally to be
desired. Unless we are frugal and prac-
tice economy, we can never hope to be-
come rich, and most of the poverty which
we see all around us may be traced back
to the want of this very virtue.

We need hardly say anything as to the
importance of agreeable and gentlemanly
manners, for we all know how much they
alone contribute to a man's success in
life, and how much the want of them de-
tracts from all other qualifications which
he may possess.

We hope the few remarks we have made
will at least show the leading principles
by which a man must be guided, and up
to which he must act, when once begun
and persevered in, and success will as
assuredly attend his efforts to grow rich,
by honest means, and not alone to grow rich,
but to retain the possession of his wealth.
Yours, &c.,
J. A. G.

"Tommy, my son, fetch in a stick of
wood." "Ah! my dear mother," respond-
ed the youth, "the grammatical propo-
sition of your education has been sadly
neglected. You should have said—"Thom-
as, my son, transport from that recumbent
collection of combustible material upon
the threshold of this edifice one of the
curtailed exorcisements of a defunct log."

"—A romance of the middle ages—an
old maid's love letter.

"—Hoops have been compared to obsti-
nate persons, because they stand out about
trifles.

The Nominations.
Of the nominations, the Philadelphia
North American says: General Geary is a
veteran soldier of two of the most glori-
ous wars of the Republic. In both cases
he went to seek no holiday service. He
served fully and ably, and in the last and
greatest war he only returned to the bosom
of his native Commonwealth when the
great army of Sherman was disbanded
after its ever-memorable campaign through
Georgia and the Carolinas.

Such a hero is a fit target for the sneers
of the party that went into the Presi-
dential campaign of 1864 with a platform
pronouncing the war a failure. The peo-
ple endorsed him in 1866, when he was
elected their Governor, and we cannot be-
lieve that they will now reverse that ver-
dict in 1869, after he has honorably ful-
filled the responsible duties of his high
office, but will re-elect him by a great ma-
jority.

Judge Williams is no new or untried
man. As a Judge of the court of Allegh-
any county, his record is one in the
highest degree honorable to himself. His
character stands envitably high with the
bench and bar of the State, and his thor-
oughly judicial cast of mind befits him for
the office to which he has been nominated.

It is the same he now fills by appointment
of the Governor, made upon the resigna-
tion of Judge Strong, and we have heard
no objection to his course and conduct on
that bench. As regards the importance
of the office, we need only remind our
readers that of the Judges now on the
bench of the Supreme Court, Messrs.
Sharswood and Thompson are Democrats
in a strict partisan sense, and that if an-
other Democrat be now elected to fill
Strong's vacancy, that party will again
have entire control of the highest Court
in the Commonwealth, three being a ma-
jority of that bench.

The Coming Girl.
She will vote, will be of some use in the
world, will cook her own food, will earn
her own living, and will not die an old
maid. The coming girl will not wear the
Grecian bend, dance the German, ignore
all possibilities of knowing how to work;
will not endeavor to break the hearts of
unsophisticated young men; will spell cor-
rectly, understand English before she af-
fects French; will preside with equal
grace at the piano or washboard; will spin
more yarn for the house than for the
street; will not despise her poor relations,
or the hand of an honest worker; wear a
bonnet; speak good, plain, unisping Eng-
lish; will darn her own stockings; will
know how to bake doughnuts; and will
not read the Ledger oftener than she does
her Bible.

The coming girl will walk five miles a
day, if need be, to keep her checks in a
glow; will mind her health, her physical
development, and her mother; will adopt
a costume both sensible and conducive to
comfort and health; will not confound hy-
poecry with politeness; will not place ly-
ing to please above frankness; will have
courage to eat an unwelcome acquaintance;
will not think refinement is French du-
plicity; that assumed hospitality, where
hate dwells in the heart, is better than
condemnation; will not confound grace of
movement with silly affectation; will not
regard the end of her being to have a beau.
The coming girl will not look to Paris,
but to reason, for her fashions; will not
aim to follow a foolish fashion because
milliners and dressmakers decreed it; will
not torture her body, shrivel her soul with
puerilities, or ruin it with wine or pleas-
ures. In short, the coming girl will seek
to glorify her Maker, and to enjoy mental
life in his works. Duty will be her aim, and
life a living reality.—Church Union.

—A young gentleman in a certain busi-
ness house, having tarried much longer at
his boarding-house than was thought nec-
essary for the morning meal, was asked,
on his return, in a joking way, "what he
had for breakfast?" He replied caudly,
"a cup of coffee, a mutton-chop, and
some mystery." "Mystery?" said the
employer; "what's that?" not having been
thoroughly enlightened in all the "myste-
ries" of boarding-house fare, "Why?"
answered the other, "that's hash."

—PRINTER'S TECHNICAL TERMS.—
William, put General Washing on the gal-
ley, and then finish the murder of the
young girl you commenced yesterday.—
Set up the ruins of Herculaneum, and dis-
tribute the small pox. Put a new head
of General Grant, and lock up Jeff Davis.
Slide that old dead matter in hell, and let
that pi alone until after dinner.

—The country around Pumpkin Creek,
Ga., is so notorious for chills and fever
that it is the invariable custom to pass
round quinine pills with the desert. A
guest who would refuse to partake would
be regarded as having committed an un-
pardonable breach of etiquette.

—The reason we admire pretty feet—
Because all's well that ends well.

—"Here's your money, doll, and now
tell me why your rascally master wrote
eighteen letters about that contemptible
sum?" "I'm sure I can't say, but if you'll
excuse me sir, sir, I sort o' reckon 'twas be-
cause seventeen didn't fetch it."

Life Lengthened.
1. Cultivate an equal temper; many a
man has fallen dead in a fit of passion.
2. Eat regular, not over thrice a day,
and nothing between meals.
3. Go to bed at regular hours. Get up
as soon as you wake of yourself, and do
not sleep in the daytime, at least not long-
er than ten minutes before noon.
4. Work always by the day, and not by
the job.
5. Stop working before you are very
much tired,—before you are "lagged
out."
6. Cultivate a generous and an accom-
modating temper.
7. Never cross a bridge before you come
to it; this will save have the troubles
of life.
8. Never eat when you are not hungry,
nor drink when you are not thirsty.
9. Let your appetite always come unin-
vited.
10. Cool off in a place greatly warmer
than the one in which you have been ex-
ercising; this rule will prevent incalcula-
ble sickness, and save millions of lives
every year.
11. Never resist a call of nature for a
single moment.
12. Never allow yourself to be chilled
"through and through;" it is this that
destroys so many every year, in a few days
sickness, from pneumonia, called, by some,
lung fever or inflammation of the lungs.
13. Whoever drinks no liquids at meals
will add years of pleasurable existence, to
his life. Of cold or warm drinks, the
former are most pernicious, drinking at
meals induces persons to eat more than
they otherwise would, as any one can ver-
ify by experiment; and it is excess in eat-
ing which devastates the land with sick-
ness, suffering, and death.

14. After fifty years of age, if not a
day laborer, and sedentary persons after
forty, should eat twice a day, in the morn-
ing and about four in the afternoon;
persons can soon accustom themselves to a
seven hour interval between eating, thus
giving the stomach rest; for every organ
without adequate rest will give out pre-
maturely.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Terrible Scene in a Menagerie.
A traveling menagerie, situated at one
end of a fair held in the neighborhood of
Orleans, France, suddenly disappeared in
the night time, leaving no trace behind.
The cause was afterwards ascertained to
be as follows:

The wife of the proprietor, who was
nursing a little girl of five months, was
summoned into the menagerie by one of
the attendants, at about four o'clock the
preceding afternoon, to give directions
about the service. In passing along out-
side the cages where the animals were
confined her dress swept the bars of one
which contained a lion, the ferocious in-
stincts of which had been excited by the
smell of raw meat, just brought in for feed-
ing time and lying at hand. The animal
caught hold of the gown with one paw,
and, as the woman turned suddenly round,
snatched with the other the child out of
her arms and dragged it within the cage.
The poor mother filled the air with her
cries, and even struggled to disengage the
infant from the jaws of the beast, but all
in vain; and when assistance arrived the
child had already been half devoured.—
The horror of the husband, who came in
soon after, was mingled with rage, and
seizing a gun he shot the lion dead on the
spot. Immediately after, orders for in-
stant departure were issued.

YANKEE INQUISITIVENESS.—Jinks
tells a good story of a man on a Missis-
sippi steamer who was questioned by a Yan-
kee. The gentleman, to humor the fellow,
replied to all the questions straightfor-
wardly until the inquisitor was fairly puz-
zled for an interrogatory. At last he in-
quired:—
"Look here, squire, where was you
born?"

"I was born," said the victim, "in Bos-
ton, Tremont street, No. 44, left hand
side, on the 1st day of August, 1824, at
five o'clock in the afternoon; physician,
Dr. Warren; nurse, Sally Benjamin."

Yankee was answered completely. For
a moment he was struck. Soon, however,
his face brightened, and he quickly said:
"Yeas; wall, I calculate you don't rec-
lect whether it was a frame or a brick
house, dew ye?"

—When it blows in Illinois it blows
hard. A man sitting in his house at
Shipman, eating a pie, heard the storm
coming and ran to the door. The gale
first blew the house down and then seized
the man, carried him through the air a
hundred yards or so, and landed him in
a peach tree. Soon after a friendly board
from his own house came floating by.—
This he seized and placed over his head
to protect himself from the raging blast.
Under this shelter he finished his pie.
The above is related as a veritable occur-
rence.

"How fast they build houses now?"
said H. "They began that building last
week, and now they are putting in the
lights."
"Yes," answered his friend, "and next
they they will put in their livers."

The Latest Snake Story.
The Bloomington (Ill.) Pantograph
says: "If the following story appears a
little 'tough,' our readers must hold our
informant, and not us, responsible. It ap-
pears that a young man who was full of
"antidotal poison," had strayed away dur-
ing the cool of the day into the southern
suburbs of the city, and finally betook him-
self to the cemetery. There he found in-
viting shade and a carpet of grass, upon
which he lay down to rest. He soon fell
asleep, but was shortly after awakened by
an ugly dream. Starting up suddenly he
raised his head, and was confronted by
a hideous rattlesnake, which had coiled
itself up in his lap, and, being disturbed,
now raised its crest, brandished its tongue,
and assumed a threatening attitude. What
should be done? The least movement
might cause the monster to strike his
fangs into the young man. He remained
for a few moments terror stricken, until,
unable to endure the situation any longer,
he leaped up with a shriek, shook off the
monster and fell senseless to the earth.
But the snake was ready for his victim,
who was repeatedly struck on various
parts of his person, fortunately doing no
injury, as he was protected by thick cloth-
ing. The young man soon recovered his
senses, left his antagonist in full posses-
sion of the field, and returned to the city,
but made no mention of the frightful af-
fair until several days after, and then only
in compliance with the importunities of
his friends, who observed his dejected and
agitated state of mind, and surmised that
something strange had happened to him."

Sunstroke, like hydrophobia, is al-
ways a doubtful subject as to what it
really is, and how caused. The forms of
medical treatment in the case of sunstroke
are as varied as the theories advanced of
the character of the malady. In England
such cases are considered as arising from
direct over heating of the blood, and treat-
ed accordingly. At home some doctors
consider it a poisoning of the blood, and
follow a treatment analogous to that of
snake poisoning. Indian doctors believe
that it is occasioned by the direct action
of the sun's rays upon the hair, or perhaps
upon the medulla oblongata. But how is
this effect caused? What rays of the sun
thus affect? It cannot be the illumina-
ting rays, nor can it be the heat, for fire-
men, puddlers, glass blowers, &c., endure
much greater heat, and at still greater
disadvantage. But in the solar rays we
have the "actinic" or chemical rays, and
it is the actinic which acts most power-
fully on organic nature; and the actinic
rays are surpassingly energetic in the tropics.

YOUNG MAN, YOU'RE WANTED.—A
lady writer under this heading, hits off
the men as follows:

"A woman wants you. Don't forget
her. Don't wait to be rich; if you do,
ten to one you are not fit to be married.
Marry while you are young and struggle
together. But mark, young man, the
woman don't want you if she is to divide
her affections with a cigar, spittoon or
whisky jug. Neither does she want you
if you don't take care of her and the little
"after thoughts" which are sure to follow.
Neither does she want you simply because
you are a man, the definition which is too
apt to be an animal that wears bifurcated
garments on his lower limbs, a quarter
section stovepipe on his head, swears like
a pirate, and is given to filthy practice
generally. She wants you for a compan-
ion; in short the image of God, not in
the likeness of a beast."

THE late Captain G——, of Vermont,
was always satisfied. He was one of the
early and most successful breeders of me-
rine sheep in his part of the State. The
Captain had a large native cosset that he
valued highly.

His son came in one morning and told
him that the old cosset had twins:

"The captain said 'he was glad; she
could bring up two as well as one.'"

Soon after the son reported one of the
twins dead. He then said:

"The one left would be worth more in
the fall than both."

In the afternoon the boy told his father
that the other lamb was dead.

"I am glad," said he, "I can now fatten
the old sheep."

The next morning the son reported the
old cosset dead.

"That is just what I wanted; now I
have got rid of the breed."

—Some crusty, rusty, fusty, lusty, mus-
ty, dusty, gusty, flisty, cuffy, curmudgeon of
a man gave the following toast at a celebra-
tion: "Our fire-engines—May they be
like our old maids—ever ready, but never
wanted."

—The ladies tilt their hats forward
radically just now. If gentlemen were to
assume that angle they would be accused
of having taken something spirited.

—The poet whose soul was "wrapped
in glory" had had the wrapper taken off.
He is doing as well as can be expected.

—Why is a prudent man like a pin?
Because his head prevents him going to
far.