FRUIT AS A MEDICINE.

The irregular eating of unripe fruit s well-known to be unwholesome. The regular and moderate use of well ripened fruit is not so widely appreciated as contributing to health. Residents in regions where more or less malaria prevails, have discovered that nothing is a more sure preventive of its deleterious effects than a regular snpply of fruit. A case is well known tous, where a man with a family removed to the West. He had provided large quantities of well-dried fruit, and this was used regularly during the first The SCIENCE of LIFE: summer. Although suffering many privations and exposures to hardships, this family escaped the prevailing epidemies. The second year the supply of fruit being exhausted, the added comforts which they had secured did not protect them from disease. Many other similar eases have occurred. It should therefore be made a special object with all about to remove to newly settled regions, and in fact to any other localities, to take with them or make provisions for the immediate planting of an ample supply of early bearing fruit plants and trees, such as strawberries, currants, grapes, raspberries, dwarf apples and pears, and the well-known early bearers among larger sorts, such as Bartlett pear. Early strawberry, Baldwin and Porter apples, and many other sorts which will give crops while yet small.

But the fruit will not only prevent disease, but in some instances it has proved one of the best medicines to cough which had excited a good deal of uneasiness, was cured by daily eating ripe raspberries, recommended by a medical writer of high authority as an excellent expectorant, Severe

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octave pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Frice only \$2.00. Barely enough to pay for an excellent expectorant, Severe colds are more apt to occur on the first cool and damp days of autumn, than at other seasons. We have often cured these diseases on their first attack, by eating copiously of ripe watermelons. The beneficial effects of drinking freely of cold water on such occasions, are well-known. Watermelons supply a larger quantity than one could easily swallow in any other way. We have not found these or the raspberry expectorant an unpleasant medicine to take. When visiting recently the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, we had taken "a bad cold." Knowing that many had been made sick by drinking the bad water at that place, we resolved to secure both a benefit and a pleasure by using ripe watermelons instead, which happened to be abundant at that time. Their copious use performed a surprisingly rapid cure, with an escape Their copious use performed a surprisingly rapid cure, with an escape from all the bad effects of the water. But it must be remembered that the common moderate eating will not answer the desired purpose; nothing but "heroic" consumption of this fruit will "fruit will" for the surprise of the surprise effect a prompt cure.

We mention these various facts as an additional inducement for the planting of fruit trees and plants, in addition to the claim of comfort and the luxury of a constant succession of fruit through the year, as well as its important contribution to economy by reducing the expenses of the table.-Country Gentleman.

FARMERS should be on their guard. A new dodge of swindling has been put in operation. Several strange men drive through an agricultural district. They stop at all the farm houses and make a contract to take all the butter the farm can furnish at fifty cents a pound. Further it will be gathered up by fast, special teams, and the cash paid for it at the door. The pretense is that during the fall and winter, the large cities will be overcrowded, and that butter will be scaree. In this way all the farmers in a district are contracted with, and arrangements are made to come for their butter on certain days and at certain points, the contract to go into effect in two weeks. A few days after the departure of the men a drove of cows come along. They are fine looking milch cows. The farmers having a good thing in view, think they might use a few more cows. They try to buy them, and the drover doesn't seem to be anxious to sell. Finally, however, he is induced to sell two or three to each farmer at prices considerably higher than the real market value He then departs, meets his partners who put up the butter job, and they divide the profit. That is the last the farmer hears of it

MEASURING CORN IN BULK .-- Multiply the length, width, and height together by inches, and divide the product by 3,888. This will give the number of bushels in the crib or wagon box. For example, the crib that is twenty feet long, four feet wide, and eight feet high, holds 584 4-9 bushels. And such a crib is 240

FACIAL NEURALGIA.-Procure a half-ounce of the oil of peppermint.

and, with a camal's-hair brush, paint the parts of the face where the pain is felt. We have found it an excellent application in all forms of pain in the face. A drop applied to the cavity of an aching tooth, and confined there an aching tooth, and confined there an aching tooth, and confined there are the paint in the face. A drop applied to the cavity of an aching tooth, and confined there are the paint is possible and a specific properties and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty cline earn do this.

Discontinuous membrane of the urethra the produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty cline earn do this.

Discontinuous membrane of the urethra the urethra than either cubebs or copaiba. It never produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty cline earn do this.

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h "is raising old Harry," to re-mark that he "is elevating ancient J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Recorder, in Court House.



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JUST published by the PEABODY MEDIC L INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon Manhoon, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Promature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Losses (noctarnal and diurnal). Nervous and Physical Debilty, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS of YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of ma-OF Youth or the indiscretions or excesses of ma-

re years. It tells you all about the Morale of Generative It fells you all about the Morale of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miscries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, Means of Cure, Cure of Body and Mind, Thue Principles of Treatment, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only \$1.00, This Book also contains MORE than

cure it. Many years ago a chronic FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

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JOHN D. THOMAS. inches long, 48 inches wide and 96 inches high, containing 1,105,920 inches. Divide that by 3,888, and it will give 284 4-9 bushels.

Again, if your wagon bed is 11 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 17 inches deep, multiply 132 inches long, 36 inches wide, 36 inches deep together; and it will give 284 inches. Divide by a long of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced. Boot and Shoe Maker multiply 132 inches long, 36 inches wide, 36 inches deep together; and it will make 80,784 inches. Divide by 3,888, and the bed will hold 2079 bushels.

the superior quantities can be convinced of the fact if they will omly give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

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n day trains.
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PACKING APPLES FOR WINTER. - Un-

ARICULTURAL.

der the term packing we include the whole operation of storing and keeping after picking, until finally disposed ot. We recommend as the best article to pack in, a well made, clean, new barrel, holding two and one-half bushels, and perfectly seasoned, and dry when the fruit is put in it. Take the barrel under the tree or near it, taking out the head, fill it & little more than level full, and then cover with short boards so as to exclude sunshine and rain, and with two or three sticks of stove wood or some means of keeping the bottom of the barrel off the ground, leave it for a week or two to sweat and dry out, when the head must be pressed down to its place, and the hoops driven on tight and nailed at both ends. If the barrel is not level full when headed up, it must be made so, as this is most essential to prevent after handling of the barrel bruising the apples. Failure in this one thing of pressing the contents of the barrel, so that there shall be no loose apples, and no working in any manner of the whole or any part of them, will involve serious danger of loss of all the labor previously bestowed; and yet we find that right here is the great neglect. Right picking and right packages are all useless if afterward the fruit is bruised in consequence of loose

We greatly prefer to put the fruit immediately into the barrel in the orchard, and head up the barrel before it is moved, to the method so often recommended of packing and carrying to some outhouse or chamber to cure before packing; as it saves much labor, involves less risk of bruising, and requires less time. When the barrels are headed up they may be laid on the side, on sticks, and left in the orchard if the weather is fair, or removed to some outhouse, barn, or any place where they will be dry and cool. It is a good way to lay down some poles and rails near the cellar where they are to be kept during the winter, and lay the barrels on them, and cover them temporarily with boards. The point to be aimed at is to keep them as cool and dry as possible, and out of the cellar till winter or very freezing weather; as it is a well established fact that an apple will bear more cold and freezing without affecting its quality than any other fruit or vegetable, especially

if kept in the dark and all air excluded. Another reason for choosing tight packages is that light and air in conjunction with warmth rapidly change the structure or internal condition of the fruit and induce decay. The same agencies which operate in maturing and perfecting it will, after it is matured, ripen and afterward destroy. It is essential to success in keeping fruit in any manner or by any method to keep this fact in view and to be governed by it. The writer has known apples packed as above directed and put in a dark cellar to be frozen solid clear through, and remain so for weeks, and on being opened in May show no signs of injury in looks or

There is no question but that it will always pay to pack apples as herein directed, even if they are to be sold immediately, and there were never so many apples on the market but there would be remunerative prices paid for such by any parties knowing how they were picked and packed.

A very simple and effective implement for pressing down the head of the barrel as required in this process, can be made by taking two rods of one-fourth inch iron, a little longer than the barrel, make a hook at one end by simply bending over about one half inch, and hooking the other ends into a ring about three inches in diameter. made of three eight inch iron, and placing one end in the ring, previously hooking the other ends of the rods on the lower chimes of the barrel, and having a block about eight inches in diameter to lay on the head of the barrel, put the lever on this block and press the head to its place and hold it while the hoops are driven.

In commencing to fill the barrel with the apples, some advise placing the layer all with stem down, which gives a fine appearance when opened, and helps to sell it; of course there is no harm in doing so, provided you do not select larger and better specimens for that layer, as looks are to be regarded as desirable just as long as they do not deceive.

We advise in all cases of putting apples in a cellar to keep for spring and summer use, to have one especially devoted to that use, or to partition off a room in it which can be kept cold, even below the freezing point, and at the same time be dry. We repeat warmth than cold, from light than darkness, from handling than from lying still. Lastly, mark each barrel distinctly with the variety and grade on the end which should be opened,-E. H. Benton. Wisconsin Horticultural

A cheap fertilizer consists of sulphate of ammonia, 60 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 40 lbs.; ground bone, 250 lbs.; plaster, 250 lbs.; salt, 1-2 bushel: wood ashes, 3 bushels; stable manure, 20 bushels. Apply the above amount to six acres. Labor in preparing included, it costs about \$15. It is said to give as good results as most of the commercial fertilizers costing \$50 per

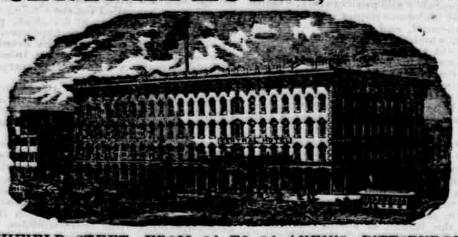
THE question whether farming pays is a question as to whether labors pay which are intrinsically healthful to the individual and useful to society, and whose sure rewards is independence and competence. To this there can be but one answer.

ISS Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MINDMENTS. HEAD and TOMB.

MINDMENTS. HEAD a THE question whether farming pays COAL AND LIME for sale in large

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examine the neatest little CHOPPING
MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12
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buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it. ARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and

buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg. UNTLEY will sell you WALL PA-PER as cheap, if not choaper, than

any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

OUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNT. LEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

LACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH. THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent, less than

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CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria coun y and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a New Estrablishment at No. 319 Market Street. Philadelphia, for the sale of the very best grades of Winks and Liquors, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade, All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

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Work executed promptly and satisfactorily and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12-tf) E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the oners his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drag store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn. on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

M. A. WESNER, M D.,

Physician and Surgeon. Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12,76.] JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHY-SICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa.

street, one door west of Blair House. Aug. 25, 1876, -tf.

BUY SMALL TREES.

The average American is in a particular to realize on his investment It he orders a few garden seed January he is auxious to have to sent immediately; and if he forms six cents for a copy of some in which contains a story of which has read or heard about, he does forget to request the publisher tox it "by return mail." Patience and takes the form of quiet waiting virtue of which he seems to be at ignorant. He cannot wait the gress of events, but must couste hurry and fret in order to make me move a little faster than her wo

This tendency crops out very plus when he purchases trees, ile s them described in the entalogue second-class," "medium" first the and "extra." The difference in the classes is principally, if not what in the size and height of the to The larger the trees the higher price-but the farmer "don't care thing about that." He wants "as trees or none," and gives his order those of extra size and which are or five years old. In doing this thinks he is acting wisely, but a nurseryman knows, and the far will find before long, that, with er care, the small tree will grow by and (if a fruit tree) come into lear condition sooner than the large one In half a dozen years the tree in

was small when planted will bek

nd finer than the other. Theres for this is obvious. The larger tree the larger the roots which ale and the larger the roots the less fin there will be upon them. A treet has plenty of tibrous roots will me readily if proper care is used in ter planting; but no amount of skiller coax a tree to live and flourish while is destitute of these little fibers. T roots of large trees are always no or less mutilated in the process of tr ing up, while the small trees such little injury from this source. Ther in trees assert that experiencel pr buy small, thrifty trees, while too who are just starting are surious fi the largest ones to be had. The who are to set trees the coming sass will do well to lears from the exer ence of those who, at consideral loss to themselves, have demonstrate that small trees are the ones to bur-

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE-FIRE unmon source of lurgical industry in particular, is a questionally one of the grateful quests achieved by man over many

The discovery of fire was moretta a benefit; it was in fiet a gint sid

joys of the domestic hearth, all isla

tries, all arts, together with the an

N. E. Homestend.

ders they have produced, and a produce from day to day. Heart can readily understand how it is the fire has ever been and still is, snot many nations, the object of a spell worship, (priests of Bank Glades Hindoo, Brahmans, Roman vests priestesses of the sun in Peru de and that it has often figured in the ligious or funeral rites of nations and remote from one another, bothin is and space, as the Chaldees Helms Greeks, Romans, Peruvians, Mexicas etc. But how and when was this got discovery made, in the absence which we can hardly conceive of possibility of human arts or ever human existence? Did man as # are told in the myths of luds at Greece, steal five from heaven; or !! he, as other legends affirm take it vantage of spontaneous forestill arising from the violent rubbing to gether of dry branches under the # tion of the wind; or finally, was and so ingen oue, even from the beginner The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men. as to devise one of those simple sa practical contrivances by means

which certain savage and half-live

tribes in our own time obtain the in

they need for their daily uses!- I'm

the Popular Science Monthly for M

A GOOD CLEANSER -To clean

wood-work, save the tes leaves has few days, then steep them in a lings or pan for half an hour, strain three a sieve, and use the ter to wash varnished paint. It requires very be the "elbow polish," as the teasets si trong d tergen', cleansing the Plant trom all impurities and making to varnish equal to new. It clears sin dow sashes and oil cloths; indeed st varnished surface is improved by application. It washes panes mirrors much better than water, and a excellent for cleaning black walls picture and looking glass frames will not do to wash unvarnished part with it. Whitning is unequaled if cleaning white paint. Take a small quantity on a damp flamel, rub light over the surface, and you will be set prised at its effects.

FEVER AND AGUE CURE _The cost munists of the Wall agford. Cambe community have discovered a refl simple remedy for fever and ague. For some years past this disease his been as been so preva'ent in the region the two years ago the communists series by thought of abandoring their perty and flourishing business in the place. But the idea was suggested to trying a heated stove in a small roof ce and residence in new building on High including a profuse perspect one door west of High lowed by a shampooning and thorough cleansing of the body, with both was