THE HEAD OF THE NATION.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Forty-five millions of people, more or less, are now talking about Presidents and the Presidency; and it is not out of place to give some interesting facts, historical and constitutional, in connection therewith.

To begin, then, the word President, derived from the Latin, means to "sit before"—*i. e.*, an audience. The free translation of the term would be "chairman." And the office of a chairman is to act as presiding officer or moderator of an assemblage.

The President of the United States holds his office for four years. He must be a native of the United States, and at least thirty-five years of age.

He is not elected by the popular vote, but by a College of Electors chosen by the people. Buchanan's popular vote was about 200,000 less than half the total cast; Lincoln's about 800,000 less than half; and Hayes was 156,000 votes behind the number cast for Tilden.

From 1789 to 1824 the President was, in most cases, chosen by the legislature of the States.

The title at first conferred upon the President was "His Highness the President of the United States and Protector of our Liberties." After a while it was discontinued.

The President receives a salary of $50,000 a year, with the White House as a residence free of charge, and light, fuel and attendants thrown in.

Under the original provisions of the Constitution the person having the second highest number of votes for President became Vice-President.

By arrangement two men of directly opposite political views might, and, in fact, did, become elected to the offices of President and Vice-President in the same administration.

The Presidents of the United States, from the adoption of the Constitution to the present, have been as follows:

George Washington, 1789 to 1798.
John Adams, 1797 to 1801.
Thomas Jefferson, 1801 to 1809.
James Madison, 1809 to 1817.
James Monroe, 1817 to 1825.
John Quincy Adams, 1825 to 1829.
Andrew Jackson, 1829 to 1837.
Martin Van Buren, 1837 to 1841.
William Henry Harrison, 1841, when he died, and was succeeded by John Tyler, the Vice-President, who held office till 1845.
James Knox Polk, 1845 to 1849.
Zachary Taylor, 1849 to July 5, 1850, when he died, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the Vice-President, who held office till 1853.
Franklin Pierce, 1853 to 1857.
James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861.
Abraham Lincoln, 1861 to April 15, 1865, when he died, and was succeeded by Andrew Johnston, the Vice-President, who held office till 1869.
Ulysses S. Grant, 1869 to 1877.
Rutherford B. Hayes, from 1877 to 1881.

Nineteen Presidents in all, from the close of the provisional government till the present.

According to the Constitution, the President and Vice-President cannot be chosen from the same State.

Of the nineteen Presidents, seven came from Virginia—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor; two from Massachusetts—John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams; one from New York—Van Buren; one from New Hampshire—Pierce; one from Maryland—Fillmore; three from Tennessee—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson; two from Illinois—Lincoln and Grant; one from Pennsylvania—Buchanan, and one from Ohio—Hayes.

On his renomination for a second term the total electoral vote was increased by the accession of new States to 135, of which number Washington received 132.

John Adams, who was the next President in succession to Washington, received seventy-one votes out of a total of 138.

In the fourth Presidential contest Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received seventy-three votes each. The result being a tie, there was, of course, no election, and the choice of President devolved upon the House of Representatives, which elected Jefferson by a vote of ten to four—Delaware and North Carolina not voting.

The electoral college also failed to elect in the tenth Presidential contest. The total number of votes was 261. Of these Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine, John Q. Adams eighty-four, William H. Crawford forty-one and Henry Clay thirty-seven. The House elected Jackson.

In 1856 the Democrats elected their last President, James Buchanan, and the Republicans put in the field its first candidate, John C. Fremont.

That same year—1856—what was known as the Know-Nothing movement had acquired considerable strength, and the American party put in the field Millard Fillmore. He received only the eight electoral votes of his own State—Maryland.

During the Presidential election of 1864, eleven States—all Southern—did not vote.

Of the nineteen Presidents, ten have been soldiers and nine lawyers.

Of the six candidates now running for the office of President and Vice President five are Generals and one is a banker.

An Intelligent Donkey.—It has often been remarked by experienced naturalists that human being have little conception of the marvellous sagacity existing in dumb animals when they are encouraged by consistent kindness on the part of the masters to display it. For instance, the *Little Folks' Magazine* relates that a Spanish peasant living in the suburbs of Madridibas had long been in the habit of repairing daily to the city, accompanied by a donkey laden with milk for distribution among certain customers. One day, however, the master was taken ill, whereupon his wife suggested that the ass should be sent on his customary journey alone. The panniers were accordingly filled with cans of milk as usual, and a bit of paper was attached to the donkey's headstall, requesting the customers to help themselves to their ordinary allowance of milk, and to put back the cans into the pannier. Off started the donkey, and returned in due course with the cans empty and with everything in order. The master found upon inquiry that the trusty messenger had called at the right doors without missing one, and also that in some instances he had pulled the bell with his teeth when kept waiting. From that day forward the donkey has gone his rounds alone, and it may be presumed that his arrival at a certain definite hour is counted on by each customer, just as in England, forty or fifty years ago, the inhabitants of country villages regulated their clocks and watches by the mail coaches which ran past their doors with unfailing punctuality. The story speaks well for the sagacity of the donkey, and also for the proverbial honesty of the lower orders in Spain, among whom acts of petty larceny are as much unknown as in the Scottish Highlands, or in the west of Ireland.

The Germantown *Telegraph* suggests that our agricultural societies, which give so many and high premiums for fast trotting horses, might at least spare a little for the encouragement of the food which the noble animal is to eat. Premiums for well grown hay, clean hay, hay from improved grasses and well-managed hay-fields, it thinks, would surely be objects worthy of the attention of even a "State Agricultural Society."

1880. FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND 1880.

EXPOSITION AND FAIR

OF THE

PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION SOCIETY

Will open Thursday, Sept. 2nd, and remain open Day and Evening, Sundays excepted, until October 9th.

A new Machinery Hall has been erected, taking the place of Old Power Hall, which has been removed, and the space converted into a beautiful Lawn, with Flower Beds and Fountains.

An Annex has been added to Floral Hall, which will be decorated with growing plants of every variety, among which will be fine displays of cut flowers, $1,000 in premiums being offered for that purpose.

The Old Buildings, having been repainted and repaired, present a striking appearance. Fifteen acres have been added to the grounds, thus increasing the area to twenty-five acres.

A perfect half-mile trotting course has been constructed, on which trials of speed will be had by some of the finest stock in the country, $4,400 in premiums being offered in this department.

BUILDINGS and GROUNDS will be thoroughly illuminated with the **Brush Electric Light.**

Through the co-operation of our Manufacturers a thorough representation of the Products of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City will be on exhibition.

Floral Hall and Annex, in charge of our prominent Florists, will surpass all previous efforts in this line.

NEW FEATURE.

In order to interest the surrounding Counties, an Agricultural Fair has been added to the Exposition, and our Farmers, Producers and Breeders of Fine Stock, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Swine, &c., and all descriptions of Farm Products, will be awarded Premiums amounting to $10,000.

CONCERTS every afternoon and evening by the Great Western Eleventh Regiment Band. Music on the Grand Organ daily. Excursion Tickets on all Railroads at greatly reduced rates.

PREMIUMS: *$10,000 - - - IN FAIR DEPARTMENT.* *4,400 - - - IN SPEED do.* *1,000 - - - IN CUT FLOWER do.*

The Dining Department will be under the supervision of a competent Hotel Keeper. Refreshments furnished at moderate prices.

ADMISSION, ... 25 CENTS.
CHILDREN, under 12 Years of Age, ... 15 "

Send for Prospectus containing Premium List and General Rules and Regulations.

E. P. YOUNG, General Manager. J. C. PATTERSON, Secretary.
[8-2.] JOHN D. BAILEY, Ass't Manager and Cashier. [9t.]

STILL LATER AND BETTER!

NEW SUMMER GOODS

IN GREAT PROFUSION AT

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, anned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

DON'T, GENTLEMEN, DON'T

BUY A STITCH OF

WEARING APPAREL!

OR A SINGLE ARTICLE OF

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

WARM-WEATHER CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas,

Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Young America Clothing House,

Corner Eleventh Avenue and Eleventh Street,

ALTOONA, PA.,

THE PROPRIETORS OF WHICH MAKE IT THEIR CONSTANT AIM TO

KEEP A STOCK AND SELL AT PRICES

WHICH FEW CAN EQUAL AND NONE CAN EXCEL.

Therefore we repeat it: Don't invest one cent in SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., until you have seen what they can do for you at the

Young America Clothing House,

[1-23.] Cor. 11th Avenue and 11th Street, Altoona, Pa. [11-tf.]

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

—ALWAYS HAVE THE—

Largest and Cheapest Stock of

Dry and Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is bringing such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcoholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. **Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1.** (Will send post-paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

SMOKE THE

Little Builder Cigar,

One Hundred for $2.00; GATLING GUN, $2.00; HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.50; Other Brands from $2.50 up. Delivered to any address in the U. S., post-paid, on receipt of price. M. J. DOUGHERTY. 12-12 Sole Man'f'r, 424 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED $50 to $125 a Month. ENCYCLOPEDIA

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER

Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 300 in one town, another 75 in 13 days. Saves ten times its cost, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21.'78.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION.

The report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department for the year 1865 contains a table showing the number of lineal ancestors of a husband and wife, and their number of lineal descendants in twelve generations.—Starting from a single pair, there were four parents, eight grandparents, sixteen great-grandparents, and so on, until in the twelfth generation back, they had 4,096, making a total of 8,190 ancestors. This, of course, is the necessary fact; in the other direction, the table assumes that each pair have four children, so that the constant multiplier is four, and, in the twelfth generation, the number of 4,194,304 descendants is reached, or 5,592,404 total. The report somewhat rhetorically puts the result thus: If we go back only a dozen generations in the direct ancestral line, the blood of 8,190 different persons commingles with that of our own children, and in each one of these ancestors' veins flowed a scarlet current of life equally freighted with infinite ancestral tendencies; in the descending line, assuming husband and wife to have four children, and that this double or quadruple multiplication will continue for only four generations, we see that our own blood will inspire or misguise 5,592,404 human beings. This assumption of increase is clearly excessive, and calculations of population based upon it would startle even the most positive Malthusian. The table has no particular usefulness, and yet it may serve as an illustration of heredity, for it shows that we need not go back to the argument that our descent from a single pair makes us all brethren in order to prove that we are all related to one another by ties of blood. It is becoming more generally admitted that the spiritual nature, as well as the physical, is what Dr. Holmes has recently called it—"a natural endowment like a musical ear." Unquestionably, birth sets our feet in ruts already worn deep for us by some of the thousands in our line who have preceded us; and while admission of the fact does not obliterate moral accountability, realization of its import may temper harshness of judgment.—But for those who possibly distress, or, more probably, seek to excuse themselves by pleading at bar an inherited bias, there is this consideration: such bias must at least be the net result of various and contradictory natures, and the wicked ancestor in one generation is opposed in us by the saintly one in another. Moreover, as the genealogical tree widens its inflexibility decreases; if Blackbeard, the pirate, was in our line, the piracy in his blood must have been diluted out of appreciable effect before it reached ours. We need trouble ourselves, at most, only about our quite immediate ancestors—when we have to prefix "great" more than twice we can leave those old fathers and mothers of ours undisturbed, unless we are hankering for food for the pride of descent.

A NEW ERA.

The doctors must explain this Tanner matter or be marked back many centuries. The doctor has upset a hundred theories as fixed, in medical science, as the everlasting hills. He has not only lived without food for forty days, but he has gorged himself at the breaking of his fast; and he has filled up that yawning emptiness with milk and watermelon—two articles that, taken together, especially in this season of cholera morbus, ought to have consigned him to the shades as certainly and with as much rapidity as strychnine or Paris green. What have the doctors to say? How do they account for it?

The benefits to come from Tanner's experiment cannot be enumerated just now—any more than the deaths arising from similar experiments by ignorant men. One man has been cured of indigestion by a starving process lasting a few days. Persons troubled with dyspepsia may find a remedy in Dr. Tanner for that most exasperating of all bodily afflictions. Possibly fevers may indefinitely be postponed, and it may even be that starvation will make whole communities innocuous to the germs of epidemics. Young men who have been jilted may become reconciled through this article of self-denial. Persons who now have an unconquerable yearning to steal may perhaps be cured of it by starving themselves. It may work the reformation of some coming republican congress—though of course that is much to expect; and perhaps if General Garfield should starve himself six months or so he would find himself purged of the disgrace arising from the DeGolyer matter, the back-pay steal, the Oakes Ames trouble, etc.

Dr. Tanner, in fact, has the medical world at his feet. He "knows what he is about," as he sternly remarked to the old-time science that refused him his mixture of milk and watermelon, and the orthodox medical world does not. He must lecture and he must write books. He must tell us how to live, and possibly how to escape dying. The nation bends its ear to him, and the publishers are anxious to serve him. The sick turn to him with confidence, and the timid and apprehensive lose half their fear because of his continued presence after the great fast. Let there be bonfires with the medical works of the past for the combustible material, and let Dr. Tanner step to the front as the apostle of a new era and one that is perhaps a vast improvement on all that have gone before.—*Elmira Free Press.*

From Black to White.—At the present time there is living in Westminster, along the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, a colored man named Abraham Ireland, whose case has excited the wonder and puzzled the minds of the medical fraternity. Ireland is 70 years old, and until four years ago was as black as the purest type of African. About that time he began to whiten. The flesh upon his chest turned gradually white, next his hands and arms changed color, and then his face and neck. The first indications of a change of color are the appearance of yellow spots upon the skin, filled with black specks. These specks disappear and the yellow spot gets white and spreads. Ireland has had several offers from showmen, but declined them, preferring to live with his wife, who is a white woman, and his son, who is almost as black as his father once was.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

Astonishing Increase.—The history of a single bean accidentally planted in a garden in Southbridge, Mass., is treated by a newspaper correspondent, who figured out its product for three years. The bean was planted in a rich, loamy soil, and when gathered in the autumn its yield, as counted, "was 1,515 perfectly developed beans from a single stalk." Now, if a single bean produces 1,515 more, the sum total of the second year's product would be 2,295,226, equal to 1,195 pounds, 597 quarts, or 1,390 army rations, equal to eighteen bushels. This would be the product of the second year. Now, if we plant this product and the yield is the same, we have a product of 5,268,-053,800,615 beans, equal to 1,371,890 tons, or 42,871,572 bushels, or 548,756,-088 soldiers' rations. This third planting would give the steamer Great Eastern ninety-two full freights.

A flower has been found in Northern Mexico that has a perfume like that of whisky, and when a lot of prospectors from California got into a field where it grew, they were just wild with excitement until they found where the odor came from.

The Largest Tree in the World.

In Nelson's "Scientific and Technical Reader" there is an account abridged from Hutching's "Scenes and Wonders in California," of a grove of trees. This grove is situated on the water-shed between the San Antonio branch of the Calaveras river and the north fork of the Stanislaus river, an elevation of 4,270 feet above the sea level, and at a distance of ninety-seven miles from Sacramento city and eighty-seven from Stockton. Within an area of fifty acres there are 102 large trees, twenty, of which exceed twenty-five feet in diameter, and are consequently over seventy-five feet in circumference. The "father of the forest," the largest of the group, lies prostrate and half buried in the soil; it measures at the root 110 feet in circumferences, is 200 feet to the first branch, and from the trees which were broken by its fall is estimated to have been 435 feet in length; 300 feet from the roots it is eighteen feet in diameter.

The "big tree" was bored off some years since with pump augurs and then wedged down; the stump, which stands five and a-half feet above the soil, is sound to the core, and has been used as a ball-room. This tree was ninety-six feet in circumference at the ground, and 302 feet high. The "mother of the forest" was stripped of its bark in 1854, for exhibitition in New England States, and now measures, without the bark, eighty-four feet in circumference; several feet up it is thirty-nine and a half feet (also without the bark); its height is 321 feet. The "burnt tree," prostrate, is estimated to have been 330 feet high when standing, and ninety-seven feet in circumference; it measures thirty-nine feet and a-half across the roots. "Hercules" is ninety-five feet in circumference, and 320 feet high. The "pioneer's cabin," broken off 150 feet from the ground, measures thirty-nine feet in diameter, but, owing to its being hollow, and its surface uneven, its average is not quite equal to that. Fourteen other trees average 291 feet high, and seventy-eight and a half feet in circumference. It is estimated from the number of concentric layers of wood in these trees, each layer of which is supposed to be the growth of a year, that their age is almost 3,000 years, considerably younger than the one on exhibition. This grove is also described in an amusing manner by T. W. Hinchliff, in his "Over the Sea and Far Away," 1876. From his account, the trees occupy a belt 3,-200 feet long and 700 feet wide, which contains from ninety to 161 sequoias of the largest size; the highest is 325 feet and the diameter of one (which I think must be the "big tree") is twenty-seven feet. At six feet from the ground, he says, the survey party counted the rings of this section, and found the number to be 1,255; this tree, he thinks, is one of the finest in the grove.

Queer Things About the Dismal Swamp.—A Virginia paper tells some things which are not generally known about the Dismal Swamp. It is not a vast bog sunk low in the ground, into which the drainage of the surrounding country flows. On the contrary, it is above the level ground some fifteen or twenty feet, as was demonstrated by actual surveys. Instead of being a receptacle into which rivers and streams enter and flow, it is in reality an immense reservoir that, in its vast sponge-like bulk, gathers the waters that fall from the heavens and pours them into the five different rivers which flow onward to the sea. Any one would imagine that the Dismal Swamp was a veritable charnel-house that spreads its miasma throughout the country. On the contrary, it is the healthiest place on the American continent. The swamp is entirely of green timber.—There is absolutely no decomposed wood; one sees trees lying around the forests and swamps. The two principal woods that grow in the place are the juniper and the cypress, which never rot. They fall prone on the ground like other trees, but instead of the wood decomposing it turns into peat, and lies indissoluble by air or water for ages perfectly sound. There is nothing in the swamp to create miasma; no rising of the tides and decomposing or rank vegetables; no marshes exposed to the burning rays of the sun. All is fresh and sweet, and the air is laden with as sweet odors as the fragrant woods in May, when the fragrance of the flowers mingles with the pungent scent of the pine and dogwood. In the ante-bellum days all planters were anxious to hire their slaves to shingle-makers in the swamp on account of its healthfulness. Mr. Reddick, a well-known contractor, says he worked a gang of fifty hands for fifteen years in the Dismal, getting shingles, and in all that time there was not a single case of the ague and fever. I have seen numerous affidavits of overseers and agents who have lived in the swamp their whole lifetime, and they never knew a death caused by miasma or a solitary instance of ague and fever. The air is pure and sweet, and the water, tinged to a faint wine hue by the juniper, is as potent a medicinal drink as is to be found at the famous watering places of the Virginia mountain spas. It is often used by vessels going on a foreign cruise on account of its healthful properties, and also because it keeps fresh and clear for years. It is a strong and invigorating tonic, with pleasant taste.

How Hindoo Girls are Made Straight.—The Hindoo girls are very graceful and exquisitely formed. From their earliest childhood they are accustomed to carry burdens on their heads. The water for family use is always bro't by the girls in earthern jars, carefully poised in this way. The exercise is said to strengthen the muscles of the back, while the chest is thrown forward. No crooked backs are seen in Hindostan.

Dr. H. Spry says that this exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head might be advantageously introduced into boarding-schools and private families, and that it might entirely supercede the present machinery of dumb bells, back-boards, skipping ropes, etc. The young ladies ought to be taught to carry the jar as these Hindoo woman do without touching it with their hands. The same practice of carrying water leads precisely to the same result in the south of Italy as in India. A Neapolitan female peasant will carry on her head a vessel full of water to the very brim over a rough road, and not spill a drop of it; and the acquisition of this art or knack gives her the same erect and elastic gait.

An Ingenious Arrangement.—The following ingenious arrangement of a sentence may be read over two thousand ways, without altering the original words, by beginning at the letter E, which will be found in the centre of the diamond:

E
EVE
EVIVE
EVILIVE
EVIL&LIVE
EVIL&T&LIVE
EVIL&TNT&LIVE
EVIL&TNENT&LIVE
EVIL&TNEPENT&LIVE
EVIL&TNEPEPENT&LIVE
EVIL&TNEPERPEPENT&LIVE
EVIL&TNEPEPENT&LIVE
EVIL&TNEPENT&LIVE
EVIL&TNENT&LIVE
EVIL&TNT&LIVE
EVIL&T&LIVE
EVIL&LIVE
EVILIVE
EVIVE
EVE
E

Sines' Dysentery Compound has been recommended so highly for children and babies, but don't forget it, old bachelor, you had better have a bottle during the summer season for yourself.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

For sale by Geo. A. Kelly & Co., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. Wm. Lemmon, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [1-2.'80.-1y.]

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy now in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. October 24, 1879.-1y.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Defensive Medication

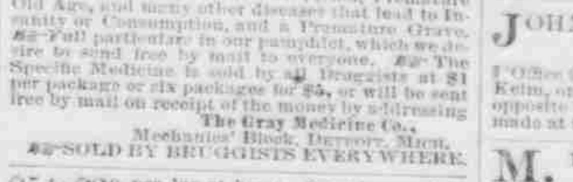
Is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK



BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing The Gray Medicine Co., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. [12-5.'79.-1y.*]

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the **only sure remedy** in the world for **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.**

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of **Diabetes,** call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

For the cure of **Bright's** and the other diseases, call for **Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best **Blood Purifier,** and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures **Scrofulous** and other **Skin Eruptions** and Diseases, including **Cancers, Ulcers,** and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the **Safe Bitters.** It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives **Rest and Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia,** prevents **Epileptic Fits,** and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a **Torpid Liver,** and cure **Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague,** and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. SAFE DIABETES CURE. SAFE BITTERS. SAFE NERVINE. SAFE PILLS. READ! SAFE TESTIMONIALS.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

BREINIG FRONEFIELD & CO'S

VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER AND CATTLE LINIMENT

Is a sure cure for all ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents CHICKEN CHOLERA. Your cow is certain to yield 25 PER CENT. MORE AND BETTER MILK AND BUTTER. STOCK FATTENS ON ONE-FOURTH LESS FEED!

Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I subjoin a few:

I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a first-class thing.—[illegible], Germantown, Pa.

I have used two packs of your Cattle Powder on my cow and chickens. The cow gave nearly [illegible] the did before. My chickens were dying, but were CURED IMMEDIATELY after I had used the powder.

Yours, truly, Jesse Parker, Dallas, N. C.

I have used your Cattle Powder and must say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Tried it on poultry for many complaints, with success in EVERY CASE.—Jos. Weaver, Bergsville, Pa.

Last summer you sent me a package of your powder which I gave to my poultry, and have not lost one droopy turkey or chicken since.—Mrs. Wm. Keller, Orange, N. Y.

Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder. The pack I got from you last winter cured the CHICKEN CHOLERA. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it cured his chickens.—John Williams, Spruce Vale, Ohio.

Address, for a pamphlet, F. A. MILLER, an Agent, PHILADELPHIA, Pa. [7-9.'80.-1y.]

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Send for circular.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR OWN BEER!

By using a **25 cent package** of Aschenbach & Miller's Preparation, which will give you *five gallons* of

AROMATIC BIRCH BEER!

Composed of roots and herbs that are specially healthful, giving tone and vigor to the system. It is nutritious, an excellent preventive of Summer Complaints, a Tonic, and a Blood Purifier. It is cooling and refreshing without being stimulating. *Endorsed by Physicians and Temperance Advocates.*

I have tried Aschenbach & Miller's Birch Beer, and consider it superior to any article of the kind I ever tried.—James Lazenwell, Ceylon Spice Mills, 141 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Having tried Aschenbach & Miller's Birch Beer, I regard it as an excellent Summer Drink. My neighbors think likewise. Success to it. G. W. Schoch, Pub. *Telegraph*, Mifflinburg, Union Co., Pa.

If your druggist does not keep it, or you happen to live in the country, you can have a package forwarded to you by sending 25 cents to Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, 3d & Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 25, 1880.-1y.

DENTAL NOTICE.—Dr. M. R. B. Creery, *Surgeon Dentist,* Ebensburg, Pa., respectfully informs all persons interested that he will visit Loretto professionally on the first Monday of each month; Chest Springs on the day following—Tuesday; Carrolltown on the second Monday of each month, and Wilmore on the fourth Monday of each month.

All persons needing dental work will do well to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish full or partial sets of teeth and perform all other operations pertaining to my profession in a satisfactory manner and at the lowest possible prices.

[5-21.'80.-tf.] M. R. B. CREERY, D. D. S.

Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.

For the cure of skin diseases of all descriptions it is without a rival. Having long been in the market and thoroughly tested by the medical profession and the public, it is needless to enter into details about its virtues. Price, 25 cents a cake, or three cakes for 60 cents. For sale by druggists and country storekeepers. Aschenbach & Miller, Proprietors, Third and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. [7-9.'80.-1y.]

Persian INSECT POWDER

(Aschenbach & Miller's.)

Roaches, ants, bugs, moths, garden worms, etc., fall victims to its deadly effects immediately upon coming in contact with it. It is truly the genuine Persian, the flowers being imported direct, then ground and prepared at our laboratory under our own supervision, so that we can guarantee its absolute freedom from adulteration. Druggists and country storekeepers sell it. Wholesale Depot, N. W. Corner 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia.

July 9, 1880.-1y.

Dr. JONES' TARAXCANUM TONIC

or Dyspepsia Medicine, a vegetable compound whose virtues has stood the test of 40 years, is infallible in the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Chronic Weakness of Lungs, Spleen and Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, pains in the Stomach, Back and Chest. Particularly adapted to all Female Diseases, no matter what the age of the patient may be. Price, 75cts. Sold by Druggists. [7-9.'80.-1y.]

DR. M. J. BUCK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Keim, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-20.'80.-tf.]

M. L. BUCKLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

ALTOONA, PA.

Office on 14th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues. [6-7.-tf.]

HOW DEEP TO PLANT.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "It is held that the size of the seed controls the depth of planting, corn requiring more than the grains, the small grains more than clover, and the grasses least of all. [illegible] requires a depth of five or six times the diameters of the seed—a light covering of the smaller grasses; yet we [illegible] give them a much lighter or a [illegible] heavier burial. We leave the seed on the surface to be dusted over by [illegible] rains, or harrow it in, while a large share beyond requirement [illegible] therefore a loss. This shows [illegible] bracing the two extremes of too deep and too shallow covering, leaving a comparatively small portion that meets the successful requirements. It is [illegible] some of the rest will vegetate, but comes with less vigor, and is less enabled to withstand the [illegible]; the [illegible] covered failing in a drouth, the [illegible] buried being drowned by [illegible]. In good ground, and with a good season, there will be more or less success [illegible] these extremes; but in all cases the properly covered seed will make the bulk of the crop, and from comparatively a small proportion of the seed sown, the balance being made up by tillering. We are, therefore, annually sacrificing a large amount of seed. It would probably be safe to say that half the grain and grass seed sown is lost. Thus millions of dollars' worth of seed is thrown away, and every farmer contributes his share.

I have said that to each seed a certain depth is needed. But this depth [illegible] varies in different soils, sand requiring more, clay less; yet who ever makes the allowance? The plowing, harrowing and sowing are the same in [illegible] clay loam, rich and in good condition, will admit the least covering, probably, of all soils. It is heavy and hugs the seed closely. Timothy sown on such soil newly worked and left so, will, with favorable, moist weather, make a good catch and produce a good crop. This has been the practice in time past, and is yet to some extent. But the season cannot be foretold; the moisture may be lacking, or a drouth set in immediately after sprouting. Perfection can be obtained by sowing on an even surface—made even by harrow and roller—and covering to the requisite depth by dropping fine earth from a [illegible] machine, enlarged in its capacity to [illegible] an invention answering the purpose. The fine earth could be [illegible] and a compost added. The process probably would be too expensive and take too much time. If practicable it certainly would be an improvement on all previous modes of covering the seed, with the advantage of manuring at the same time, and the further advantage of [illegible] the covering earth suited to the [illegible]. Thus clay might be used on sand, and sand on clay. "This of course is only a hint. The practical question is [illegible] perfect covering. Advance has been made with the drill. The wheat crop has been improved by it, and can be improved still more by a better adjustment of the depth to the different kinds of soil. A mellow condition of the seed bed is indispensable; it cannot well be worked or fined too much, not only to secure the proper mechanical conditions, but the fertility is increased by the working. The roller then will make it even and fit it to receive the seed, which is best covered by a smoothing harrow, the weight of the harrow and the size of the teeth depending upon the kind of seed that is sown. For grass seed the drag must be light and the teeth fine so as to stir the soil a very little without digging it, and followed by the roller. For grain a heavier harrow with longer teeth is needed. A harrow to cover grass seed has long been wanted. The [illegible] the brush drag, the roller or the [illegible] harrow, does not give full satisfaction. The frost often is preferred only in the spring on winter grain, and it usually does the best, because covering evenly and lightly.

By treating land in this way less seed is required, and the catch more certain—never failing if put in early enough—providing always that the land is sufficiently rich to push the growth when started. Mellow and porous ground will allow of deeper covering, and will thus the better withstand drouth. Clay should be put in deeper than is the practice; so with the grains, buckwheat perhaps excepted, which will make a heavy yield with scant covering. I have known it, in moist weather, on mellow soil, on a small scale, to grow without any covering at all; except what was received from the rains.

How to Save Wheat.—In recent interviews with intelligent millers of this county we have learned that there is great danger that much of the wheat raised this season will be injured or ruined by being improperly stored.

Many farmers have put their wheat in the barn, or stacked it when it was not sufficiently dry, but not much injury is likely to come from this cause. The dampness is absorbed by the chaff and straw, and the grain does not suffer materially, especially in dry weather. Other farmers have hastened to thresh their wheat, and have stored the grain in bins and barrels, where it is almost certain to be ruined, if not frequently turned and exposed to the air. Mr. M. L. Post, the Cortland miller, has two large upper floors of his mill covered with new wheat a foot deep, and he has been shoveling it over daily for some time past to expose it to the air and allow it to dry. Such precaution is needed in every case after threshing new wheat which has not lain in the barn or stack long enough to dry before threshing.

Mr. Post states that well slacked lime sprinkled over wheat when it is stacked, is a great preventive of dampness. The lime absorbs the moisture, and protects the wheat from injury, and has no deleterious effect on the flour. Lime used in the same way on hay is much preferable to salt, especially if the hay is not thoroughly dry. Salt increases the moisture, while lime has the opposite effect. It should be thoroughly slacked, and about as much of it should be used as is generally used of salt in stacking. To our readers who have new wheat in bins or other places where it is not well aired, we say, spread it out without delay, and give it a chance to dry. Otherwise there will be much loss, and bad bread for somebody to eat.—*Warren Tribune.*

The Useful Sunflower.—Between the Baltic and the Black sea, in Southwestern Russia, the sunflower is universally cultivated in fields, gardens and borders, and every part of the plant is turned to practical account. A hundred pounds of the seeds yield forty pounds of oil, and the pressed residue forms a wholesome food for cattle, as also do the leaves and the green stalks, cut up small, all being eagerly eaten.—The fresh flowers, when a little short of full bloom, furnish a dish for the table which bears favorable comparison with the artichoke. They contain a large quantity of honey, and so prove an attraction to bees. The seeds are a valuable food for poultry; ground into flour, pastry and cakes can be made from them; and boiled in alum and water they yield a blue coloring matter. The carefully dried leaf is used as tobacco. The seed receptacles are made into blotting paper, and the inner part of the stalk into a fine writing paper, the woody portions are consumed as fuel, and from the resulting ash valuable potash is obtained. Large plantations of them in swampy places are a protection against intermittent fever.—*Harper's Young People.*

One ounce each of cream tartar and salt of sorrel will remove iron rust.