READ PROOF OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FREMONT, OHIO, Jan. 25, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profit which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion worth $4,000 which had a very bad spavin, and was pronounced by four eminent veterinary surgeons beyond any cure, and that the horse was done forever. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It had a magical effect—the third bottle cured it and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession. Yours, truly,

JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Engineer.

Kendall's SPAVIN Cure

WILTON, MINN., Jan. 11, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy, I got two bottles of Preston & Liddiatt, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweeneled very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book without rowelling, and I must say to your credit that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise, not only to myself, but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. Yours, truly, GEO. MATTHEWS.

From a PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTONVILLE, OHIO, June 17, 1879.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse who had been lame from spavin for eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement, and also a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars. Respectfully yours,

H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 18th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: I have a very fine mare that had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried everything man could devise to cure it, but all in vain, and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended "Kendall's Spavin Cure," which I tried with grand results, removing the bone clear and clean. I then sent 25 cents to you for one of your Illustrated Horse Books, and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it, and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors, and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others. Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure on Human Flesh.

West ESSEX CORNER, VT., Feb. 15, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: Several months ago I injured my knee joint, which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks, when I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure with the most satisfactory results. It has completely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses, but now I know it to be the best liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with.

Yours truly, T. P. LAWRENCE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects and mild in its action, as it does not blister; yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, and any lameness and all enlargements of joints or limbs, and also for rheumatism in man, or for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mildly and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for man as well as beast.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you; or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Feb. 18, 1881.-2m.

R. L. Johnston. M. J. Buck.
F. A. Shoemaker. A. W. Buck.

JOHNSTON, SHOEMAKER & BUCK, BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Deposit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DRAFTS on the PRINCIPAL CITIES
Bought and Sold, and a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.

Accounts Solicited.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg, March 19, 1880.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $136,000.

Only Six Assessments in 24 Years.

Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN

GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

Freidhoff's Block,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

THE PEOPLE'S

SHAVING and HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has opened a first-class tonsorial establishment in the building recently occupied by Judge Lloyd as a drug store, on High street, opposite the Mountain House, where he will be glad to welcome all who want to be shaved, have their hair cut, or desire any other attentions in his line. ☞ Ladies' hair and hair combings made into curls and switches when desired. ☞ Satisfaction rendered or no charge made. Please give me a call.

H. P. SCHAEFER.

Ebensburg, March 25, 1881.-1y.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, Ebensburg, Pa., respectfully informs all persons interested that he will be at Loretto on Monday and Tuesday, at Chest Springs on Wednesday and Thursday, and at Carrolltown on Friday and Saturday of the *fourth week 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.

[8-21,'80.-tf.] M. R. B. CREERY, D. D. S.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst forms of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly 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.

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 laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of 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. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 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.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

Aug. 12, 1881.-1y.

Floreston Cologne. The Most Fragrant and Lasting of all Perfumes. New, Delightful and Fashionable.
Sold by dealers in Drugs and Perfumery. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

Mothers, Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men & Women, Teachers, and all who are tired out by work or worry, don't drink intoxicating bitters, but use

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be cured by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are wasting away with Consumption, Female Weakness, Rheumatism, or any sickness: if you have a bad cough or cold, you will find sure relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are enfeebled by disease, age, or dissipation, and you system needs invigorating, or your blood needs purifying, you can always depend on

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Made from Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known; it is the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used—far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics as it never intoxicates, and Cures Drunkenness.

It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.

Buy a 50c. or $1 bottle of your druggist, and be sure your signature is on the outside wrapper. HISCOX & CO., Chemists, N. Y. Large saving in buying $1 size.

Parker's Hair Balsam. Removes Dandruff. Elegantly Perfumed. Prevents Baldness.

The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing.

Containing only ingredients that are beneficial to the hair and scalp. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair to the youthful color, and is warranted to stop falling of the hair. *Sold by druggists at 50 cts. and $1.*

Nov. 12, 1880.-1y.

PE-RU-NA

$1000

Will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help.

PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equalled by any or all other medicines combined. This is strong language, but it is true.

PERUNA is being more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozen remedies known to the profession.

PERUNA positively cures consumption and all other lung and heart diseases.

For intermittent fever, chills and fever, dumb ague, the infallible remedy is PERUNA.

No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, go at once for PERUNA.

Tell your neighbors and your friends that PERUNA is the only remedy, and will cure you and them. Send for a pamphlet.

S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.

Keep your bowels and pelvic organs regular with

MAN-A-LIN

☞ Sold at the New Drug Store, Postoffice, Ebensburg, Pa. [5-13,'81.-1y.*]

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best **Family Knitting Machine** ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and define be the **Twombly Knitting Machine Co.,** 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take a pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.

J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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.]

A QUEER PET.

THE ODD WAYS OF A TAME CROW—TRUE TO THE FAMILY WEAKNESS.

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* says: Of all our pets among the land birds, I select for special notice the hooded crow. He is not a beautiful bird certainly; but he makes up for his not handsome appearance, by his exceeding cleverness. We had one in particular for many years. We called him Crabbie because of his sidelong mode of progression when not on wing. His liberty was seldom restricted, unless he had been guilty of some prank more than usually audacious, and then his punishment would be a day or two's confinement, which he greatly hated; but he soon managed to coax us into giving him his freedom, and manifested the utmost gratitude to his liberator. His moral sense was at least as obtuse as a cat's. He delighted in stealing, simply as it seemed for its own sake, not because he could make any use of his plunder. Spoons, needles, wires, spools of thread, balls of worsted, little ones' shoes and socks, anything and everything that was portable to which he could get access, he would carry off, and carefully hide, covering them over with bits of turf; and then wiping his bill, in the most self-satisfied manner hop away as though he had performed a highly meritorious action.—Alas for the half-knitted stockings which might be left on a chair or table, if Crabbie was about! The wires would be quickly pulled out and removed and the stockings torn to tatters. I caught him one day—and an intensely droll figure he cut—hopping out of doors with a pipe in his bill. On another occasion he made off with a piece of tobacco. We never could make out whether he had any intention of himself trying the soothing effects of the weed. He had, or effected to have, a great dislike to bare feet, as the little boys who often came to the house with baskets of sillocks or with messages, had but too good reason to know. On the whole he was on terms of very good friendship with dogs and cats; but it always afforded him exquisite delight to tease them, particularly to pinch the point of an outstretched tail, if the owner thereof happened to be asleep; and a pinch of his sharp and powerful bill, whatever pleasure it might afford him to inflict, was no joke on his victim.

Once an old woman was bringing a message to the house. Just as she was crossing a stile, Crabbie's quick eye fell on the spotless cap which adorned the old body's head. It was an opportunity too tempting to resist. Down he swooped, neatly plucked off her head dress, and with a triumphant "Cra, Cra," flew away with it. Not being aware there was any such "uncanny brute" about the house, her consternation may be imagined; and when she appeared at the back door bereft of her white muslin mutch, and told, in tones of horrified agitation, how she had been despoiled of it by a "crow," she met with much sympathy from the domestics, who hated Crabbie with a most perfect hatred. And little wonder they hated him, for he teased and tormented them unmercifully, and by his never-ending tricks often imposed upon them a great amount of additional work. For instance, clothes on the bleaching green he seemed to regard as spread out for the special purpose of affording him an opportunity of showing how completely he could soil them. At any rate, what he did, whenever he got the chance, was to march and hop all over them in the most systematic manner, with the dirtiest effect.

What I am about to relate will appear to many incredible; but having frequently witnessed it, I can vouch for its accuracy in every particular. Our old cook was an expert dresser of the fine Shetland shawls so well known and so much prized. It is quite an accomplishment to be able to dress these delicate fabrics and none but a Shetlander can do it properly. The shawl, having been washed and slightly starched, is stretched over the bleaching green, a few inches from the ground, with a multitude of wooden pegs like pencils, and allowed to dry in the sun. Crabbie would sit on some wall at a little distance, intently watching the proceedings of the old cook, who particularly detested him, and with whom he had a standing feud. Then he would fly off, and presently return with the very filthiest and wettest clod he could find, and of a set purpose drop it upon the outstretched shawl, thereby rousing the indignation of poor Meggy, who gave expression to her wrathful and outraged feelings in language much more forcible than choice; all which did not in the least effect Crabbie or disturb his equanimity. In these ways, however, he got to be such a nuisance that it became necessary on bleaching days, or when a shawl was being dressed, to make sure he was not at large, else the bleaching or dressing was certain to prove labor lost. But then he soon got so exceedingly cunning and adroit in avoiding capture that it was often impossible to secure and confine him. At last, as we could fall upon no plan of curing him of his thievish and mischievous propensities, we were obliged, most reluctantly, to part with our poor Crabbie, who was sent to a friend in the South.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—Take a cup of cream off the milk pans every morning when you make bread; it will make the bread moist, white and delicate, and you will hardly miss it from the cream.

A merino or cashmere dress may be mended neatly by wetting a piece of court plaster of exactly the same shade as the goods, and putting it on the wrong side, pressing down every frayed edge and every thread, and laying a weight on it until it is thoroughly dry.

Be sure when you boil corn in the ear to drain it well, so that no water will be soaked in to run down one's arm when eating the corn.

Cauliflower is delicious when, after boiling until it is tender, you turn off all the water, and add a little milk, butter, pepper and salt. It is nice also browned in butter, after it is boiled.

When making pies of canned pumpkin use as little milk as possible, then one egg will be enough for a pie, otherwise the custard must be thickened with several eggs.

A TRAP FOR SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* describes an ingenious trap devised by a Virginia farmer to capture sheep-killing dogs. Having suffered severely from the depredations of dogs upon his sheep-fold, he built around a number of sheep that dogs had killed an inclosure of rails twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, the sides of the trap sloping inward until an opening was left about five feet square. Any dog could climb such a sloping fence and enter the pen, but not even a greyhound could jump out of it. In three nights the farmer captured forty-six dogs, including fifteen or twenty that had never been seen before in that neighborhood. This after there had been a public slaughter of all dogs suspected of sheep-killing, save one, whose master could not be convinced of his guilt. The trap was built for his especial benefit, and it caught him the first night.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Put a handful of salt into a quart of water, add one ounce of spirits of hartshorn and half an ounce of camphorated spirits of wine. Put them quickly into a bottle, and cork tightly to prevent the escape of the spirits. Soak a piece of rag with the mixture, and apply it to the head; wet the rag afresh as soon as it gets heated.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The first European banners unfurled upon the shores of the new world, of which we have any authentic account, are those of Columbus, who landed on the small island of St. Salvador October 12, 1492. Doubtless his ideas of a new world to the westward came from Iceland, which he visited in the spring of 1477.

His son writes that Columbus, dressed in scarlet, stepped ashore and pressed the royal standard of Spain emblazoned with the arms of Castile and Leon. A white flag, with a green cross, was its companion.

In 1499 the eastern coast of South America was explored, and eight years later the great discovery was announced to the world by a Florentine, Americus Vespucius, who gave name to the western continent. About this time the Cabots planted on the shore of North America the banners of England and of St. Mark of Venice. The early voyagers found that the Indians of North America carried for a standard a pole, well covered with the wing feathers of eagles.

The red cross of St. George floated from the mast of the Mayflower, 1620, when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock. For a century and a half, during the colonial and provincial periods, the use of the English flag continued in North America, with the addition of many devices and mottoes.

Some flags were all red, white, blue or yellow. Others were red, with white horizontal stripes, or red and blue stripes. Upon these were the pine or "Liberty Tree," and the words: "An Appeal to Heaven;" also stars, the crescent, anchor, beaver and serpent. Under the latter, "Don't Tread on Me." A flag at the battle of White Plains bore the words "Liberty or Death."

On January 2, 1776, at Cambridge, Mass., was first hoisted the "Grand Union" flag of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, and the thirteen alternate red and white stripes, emblematical of the union of the thirteen colonies against the oppresive acts of British tyranny.

This was the flag in use when the Declaration of Independence was read by the committee of safety at Philadelphia, in the presence of Washington in New York, and from the balcony of the State house in Boston.

On the 14th of August, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Once the stripes were increased to fifteen, but in 1818 they were changed permanently to thirteen, perpetuating the original thirteen States of the Union, and it was decreed that for every new State coming into the Union a star should be added. The stars have five points; those on our coins six. They were were first arranged in a circle, afterward in the form of a large star, and now in parallel lines.

BROWN'S
IRON
A TRUE TONIC
A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic**; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms*, such as *Taxing the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.**
See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. and have crossed red lines on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BITTERS

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.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA
A CURE GUARANTEED for 25 CENTS BY USING
DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS
HEADACHE CURED — DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED
DR. METTAUR'S HEAD ACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.
A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

The Truth Tritely Told.

THE NEW STORE OF
S. TEITELBAUM, CARROLLTOWN,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY AT LOWEST PRICES THE VERY BEST
SUMMER GOODS OF ALL KIND!

And a cordial invitation is now extended by the proprietor to every reader of the FREEMAN to call and see the large assortment, examine the various qualities, and learn the unsurpassable prices, which are so low that 20 per cent. can positively be saved by those who buy their goods from me. The reason I can sell so cheap is that I bought my entire stock for cash and intend to sell for cash or its equivalent, and am therefore prepared to make quick sales at smaller profits than any other merchant in Cambria county. Don't take my word for this, however, but come and see for yourselves.

CARROLLTOWN, MAY 21, 1881.-tf. S. TEITELBAUM.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having 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 disease 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.

$20.00 SAVED! $20.00
$20.00 SAVED by purchasing a SEWING MACHINE from the undersigned, whose office is at 1604 Eleventh Avenue, between 16th and 17th Sts., ALTOONA, PA., and who offers the Editor of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN as reference.
J. McGRATH.
Altoona, April 15, 1881.-tf.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'79.]

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.
☞ Office at 1102 Twelfth street, in same building and immediately in rear of First Nat'l Bank.
Altoona, April 22, 1881.-tf.

OPIUM And MORPHINE Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. Ten years established; 1000 cured. Write stating case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.
April 22, 1881.-3m.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [3-4,'81.-1y.]

ALL ABOUT BEARDS.

Exceptionally long beards have always attracted a good deal of attention, and history records many instances of this kind. Ranber von Talburg, a German knight, and councilor of Maximilian II. (d. 1575), rejoiced in a beard that reached to his feet, and from there again to his waist. John Mayo, a celebrated painter of the sixteenth century, who accompanied Charles V. in his campaign, had a beard so long, that although he was a tall man, it would hang upon the ground when he stood upright; he wore it, therefore, fastened to his girdle.

George Killingworth, sent by Queen Mary as one of her agents in 1555 to Czar Ivan the Terrible, is said to have had a beard five feet two inches long. In the olden time, when every part of the body had its price, the beard was valued at twenty shillings—a large sum for that time—while the loss of a leg was only estimated at twelve shillings.

We can easily imagine that at periods when the beard and whiskers were looked upon as ornamental, false beards were substituted for the genuine article. Pedro IV., of Aragon (1351), found himself compelled to prohibit his Catalonian subjects from wearing false beards. But the most singular substitute is the golden beard, which, Chrysostomus says, was worn by the Kings of Persia. Suetonius says the same of Caligula, the Roman emperor. According to Andreas Favyn, the kings of France of the first dynasty wore beards entwined with gold threads. Duke Renatus, of Lorraine, was the last, and it is related that he wore at the funeral of Charles of Burgundy, who died at Nancy in 1477, a beard of gold thread hanging down to his girdle. As Jupiter was sometimes adorned with a gold beard, the phrase *aureum barbam habere* was equivalent to saying *Deum esse.*

Beards were at various times taxed in England. Thus we read in *Notes and Queries* that the sheriff of Canterbury paid three shillings and four pence for wearing a beard. In the first year of Elizabeth every beard above a fortnight's growth was taxed three shillings and sixpence; but the law was too absurd to be enforced. The duty imposed upon beards by Peter the Great was a ruble (about three shillings). This tax met with a fate similar to that of Elizabeth's and was soon canceled.

The development of the beard, as well as the hairiness of the body, differs not merely in different races, but also in families of the same race. In Europe and a portion of Asia beards prevail, until we go beyond India, when gradually beards disappear, as is the case with the Siamese, Chinese and Japanese.

TO PREVENT choking, break an egg into a cup and give it to the person choking to swallow. The white of the egg seems to catch around the obstacle and remove it. If one egg does not answer the purpose try another. The white is all that is necessary.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The *Science of Health*, published at Lewisburg, has the following in regard to the cure of consumption:

This terrible disease, which is believed to yearly kill more of the human family than any other single disease, is not incurable, as is commonly supposed. Its great cause is impure air, coupled with other unhygienic conditions. During the summer months is the time for the victims of the destroyer to endeavor to obtain a new lease of life.

The great and only reliable remedial agent here is pure air in abundance. The patient, provided with all that will make him comfortable, should camp out during the whole of the summer and, if he improves, until the approach of winter, on some elevated land, preferably a pine covered mountain. Let him live all day in the open air and sleep in it at night. If he cannot leave his business at home he should adopt the same plan, a life in the open air day and night, and if his business will not permit this, then the business must be given up if a cure is desired.

To carry forward the cure of consumption, some climates are far more favorable than others. The best in America are those of New Mexico, Colorado and Minnesota. In these places, the open air life will probably cure many more than would be cured by it in the East. Indeed we have known many, far gone in consumption, cured by the healthful air of these regions. But no person exhausted by the disease and liable to succumb at any time should leave home and friends for climatic treatment, but should try it at home. All that the physician recommends for the comfort of the patient should be strictly followed.

FRUIT STAINS.—Napkins, table cloths, handkerchiefs and other linens indicate that the season of fruits is at hand. The careful housewife will never allow these stained articles to go into the wash without first discharging the stain, as the soap will set the color and make it all the more difficult to remove afterwards. Some stains will yield to boiling water, if applied at once. Many for their complete removal require a bleaching liquid. "Javelle Water," sold by druggists, is the best preparation of the kind, but a solution of chloride of lime answers nearly as well. Put a quarter of a pound of fresh chloride of lime into a quart jar, add a little water and stir with a stick until all the lumps are broken and a smooth mixture made; fill up the jar with water and set aside. The next day, or when the liquid is perfectly clear, pour off from the dregs and keep in well-stopped bottles in a dark, cool place. Wetting fruit stains with this will usually discharge them at once. Never allow this liquid to dry on the fabric and never put soap upon it until it has first been thoroughly rinsed in cold water.

AMERICAN FARMING.—Dr. Lawes, in his recent work on fertility, says, under the head of "The United States": "First of all, and this is an important point, the United States farmer himself is usually well educated and intelligent; he is both owner and occupier of the soil, and does as much as possible of the work of the farm himself, employing for the purpose the most improved labor-saving machinery. He si lightly taxed, has cheap modes of transit, and above all is in posession of an almost unlimited extent of untouched fertility. These circumstances all combined reduce the cost of growing corn almost to a minimum, and the result enables him to deliver his wheat at the doors of the owner of the land in some parts of Great Britian cheaper than it can be raised in the adjoining fields. In a word, they enable him to regulate the price of grain throughout the world." These are certainly advantages over which the American farmer may rejoice.—*American Agriculturist.*

EXPERIMENTING on the depth at which wheat should be covered, the following results were obtained: Of 50 grains deposited at the depth of eight inches, only two came up, and these formed no heads; at seven inches, one-fourth came up but formed no heads. Ten out of 50 came up when covered five inches deep, but had defective heads. At four inches covering there were a few perfect heads, but the most were defective. Of those covered three inches all came up, but the best yield was from those covered only two inches deep.

IF you have the least uneasiness in your stomach PERUNA will immediately correct the function.

SOME BIG HAILSTONES.

Hailstones vary greatly in size. In ordinary storms, they weigh from forty-six to one hundred and twenty grains. It may be interesting to notice some of the largest on record. Holinshed (who is, however, a persistent wonder monger) says that hailstones as large as eggs fell in England in the year 1202 during the reign of John: and that in twentieth year of that of good King Alexander III. of Scotland (1269) there arose "great winds, with storms of such immeasurable hailstones, that many towns were thrown down" by their violence, and fires spread throughout the kingdom, "burning up steeples with such force of fire that the bells were in divers places melted." Those of the Abbey of Aberbrothock (Arbroath) were thus destroyed. In 1339, while Edward the III. was marching near Chartres, in France, his army was so much injured by a storm of immense hailstones that he concluded peace. Count de Mezeray relates that when Louis XII. of France made war against the Pope and carried his army into Italy (1510) bluish hailstones descended during a thuder-storm which weighed about one hundred pounds. On June 21, 1545 there fell in Lancashire "hailstones as big as a fist, which had diverse prints in them, some like gunholes." On the 7th of June, 1573, in Northamptonshire, some were found which measured six inches in circumfrence; and on the 29th of April, 1592, a storm passed over Cheshire and Lancashire during which hailstones weighing eight ounces and measuring nine inches in circumference fell. Hertfordshire on the 4th of May in the same year, was visited by a shower of hail which killed several persons. The stones were fourteen inches in circumference. M. Parent relates that hailstones as big as a man's fist, and weighing from nine and a half to twelve and three-quarter ounces, fell in Le Perche on May 14, 1703. Passing over many recorded and perhaps doubtful instances such as the above, we learn that during a hail storm at Constantinople on October 5, 1831, there fell stones weighing more than one pound. Similar stones are said to have been picked up in May, 1821, at Palestrina, Italy. Blocks of ice fell at Cazorta, in Spain, on June 5, 1829, weighing four and a half pounds; and in the south of France, during the later part of October, 1844 some fell which weighed eleven pounds. After a hailstorm on May 8, 1802, in Hungary, a piece of ice was found which measured more than three feet both in length and in width, with a thickness of two feet. To conclude this list a hailstone is said to have fallen in the reign of Tippoo Saib, which was the size of an elephant! It is possible that many of these so-called gigantic hailstones were simply masses of ice composed of a collection of hailstones agglomerated together in some hollow space into which they had fallen, and where they may have remained for some time after the general fall of hailstones had melted and disappeared.—*Chambers' Journal.*

唐人 清藥物 醬 CHINESE CREAM CAMPHOR

(The original and only genuine Chinese Cream Camphor manufactured.—WONG SAM KEE & Co., Tea Merchants, 816 South Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Chinese Cream CAMPHOR!
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE
RELIEF OF PAIN
IN MAN AND BEAST!

Commands the attention of all who have been inveterate sufferers of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, FROSTED FEET, STIFF JOINTS, and all pains in every portion of the body. The seat of pain is reached by exciting the pores to action, thus enabling the curative properties of the CHINESE CREAM CAMPHOR to enter, which stifles the pain as soon as the affected parts are reached. The liniment must, upon each application, be rubbed in thoroughly; and in cases of Rheumatism of long standing it should be used three or four times a day, and four applications made each time, until cured. Care, however, should be exercised after the pores are opened, to prevent taking cold.

FOR HORSES
—THE—
Chinese CREAM Camphor
IS INVALUABLE.

It relieves Sprained Joints, Thrush in Feet, Sweeny, Poll Evil, Blood and Bone Spavins, Ringbone, and all hard lumps caused by kicks or other bruises. For Epizooty, Distemper, Fever, Colic, Loss of Appetite, and Weakness, use the IRON HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER.

☞ A half-pint bottle of the CHINESE CREAM CAMPHOR can be had for 50 cents from E. JAMES, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa.

N. B.—The testimonials of persons using this preparation, either on themselves or their horses, will be thankfully received.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried the Chinese Cream Camphor for Rheumatism and Nervous Headache, and have found in it instant relief. I have never found its equal in all my travels.—GEORGE BYNG, London, Eng., (son of Capt. Sir Geo. Byng, R. I. N., Singapore, India.)

I used the Chinese Cream Camphor for a severe attack of Rheumatism in the right shoulder, and can sincerely say, after having tried several other well-known remedies, that it is the best thing I ever used, curing me entirely.—MILLARD F. WALTON, 117 N. 49th street, West Philadelphia, March 1, 1881.

After one application of the Chinese Cream Camphor I was relieved of frosted feet.—NATHAN ELKAN, 418 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1881.

Having suffered severely with frosted feet I used the Chinese Cream Camphor three times, rubbing it in thoroughly, and was cured. My mother tried it for nervous headache, obtaining instant relief.—ARTH