PERSEVERE.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

Robert, the Bruce, in his dungeon stood, Waiting the hour of doom, Behind him the palace of Holyrood, Before him—a nameless tomb. And the foam on his lip was flecked with red,

"I have sat on the royal seat of Scone,"

As away to the past his memory sped, Upcalling the day of his past renown, When he won, and he wore, the Scottish crown: Yet come there shadow or come there shine, The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

He muttered below his breath,
"It's a luckless change, from a kingly throne
To a felon's shameful death." And he clenched his hands in his mad despair, And he struck at the shapes that were gathering there, Pacing his cell in impatient rage.

As a new-caught lion paces his cage, But come there shadow or come there shinc, The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Oh, were it my fate to yield up life At the head of my liegemen ail, In the foremost shock of the battle-strife Breaking my country's thrall, I'd welcome death from the foeman's steel, Breathing a prayer for old Scotland's weal But here, where no pitying heart is nigh, By a loathly hand it is hard to die;" Yet come there shadow or come there shine. The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Time and again I have fronted the tide Of the tyrant's vast array, But only to see, on the crimson tide, My hopes swept far away; Now a landless chief and a crownless king, On the broad, broad earth, not a living thing To keep me court, save this insect small, Striving to reach from wall to wall;"

For come there shadow or come there shine The spider is spinning his thread so fine. 'Work! work like a fool, to the certain loss, Like myself, of your time and pain, The space is too wide to be bridged across, You but waste your strength in vain." And Bruce for the moment forgot his grief, His soul now filled with the sure belief That, howsoever the issue went, For evil or good was the omen sent:-

. And come there shadow or come there shine, The spider is spinning his thread so fine. As a gambler watches the turning card On which his all is staked; As a mother waits for the hopeful word For which her soul has ached: It was thus Bruce watched, with every sense Centred alone in that look intense; All rigid he stood, with scattered breath— Now white, now red, but as still as death: Yet come there shadow or come there shine

The spider is spinning his thread so fine. Six severalftimes the creature tried, When at the seventh, "See, see! He has spanned it over!" the captive cried; "Lo! a bridge of hope to me: Thee, God, I thank, for this lesson here Has tutored my soul to Persevere!" And it served him well, for ere long he wore

In freedom the Scottish crown once more: And come there shadow or come there shine. The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

CRUELTY TO TURTLES. Interesting Letter from Professor Agassiz.

We have received a copy of the following correspondence:

"New York, August 7.—Professor Louis Agas-siz.—My Dear Sir:—A society has been recently formed in this State for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Its corporators and officers are among the first gentlemen of our city, and it has entered upon its career under the most flattering auspices, encouraged by the almost unanimous approval of the press and the public. Already, during its brief existence, it has effected a number of reforms, and in the wide and varied field inviting its humane labors, it has a complete many more.

hopes to accomplish many more.
"I send you berewith an article giving quite a full account of the objects of this society, of what it has done and proposes to do. special object, however, in writing is to ask you, on behalf of the society, to lecture before it at some time during the coming fall, on the turile, with particular reference to its power of sensation.

Believing that the turtle, low as it is in the scale of animated creation, is, nevertheless, not beneath the attention of a society which professes for its object the suppression of cruelty to animals, some few weeks ago I had arrested the captain of a vessel laden with turtles from the Florida coast for inflicting

"The turtles were lying on their backs, kept without food or water, and having holes bored through their fins or legs, with cords run through to secure them. On the trial of the case, a Dr. Guernsey testified that the turile experienced no suffering from the want of food; that it was more cruel to place it on its belly than on its back, for it would live longer in the latter position; and that boring a hole through the leg of a turtle inflicted no more pain than the bite of a mosquito on a human being. The justice regarding this as the testi-mony of an expert, dismissed the case. Subsequently, however, the Grand Jury found a bill against the captain, and the subject will again come up on the irial of the indictment.

This case created considerable discussion in our city papers as to whether the turtle is an animal so endowed with sensation that it can be the subject of cruelty; and some consider that this society is going beyond the scope of its proper duties 'in retining the humanities so far down in the scale of being.' By one of our most respectable weeklies it was seriously stated that so little can the turtle experience pain, that it will quietly submit to the most extensive mutilations with feelings more akin to pleasure than suffering.

In view of this difference of opinion, and of the fact that, on account thereof, it is still the constant practice of dealers in turtles to keep them without food or water, lying on their backs, their flesh pierced with cords to secure them, this society is very desirious of having an exposition of your views on the subject above mentioned, assured, as it is, that no other person can speak with equal authority thereon.

From your distinguished reputation as a scientific naturalist, from the time and care you are known to have devoted to the study of the Jestudinata, and from the frequent examinations you have made or their structure, your views will be considered as conclusive.

I very much hope, therefore, that it will accord with your convenience to honor the society with a lecture on this subject; or if not, that you will be so kind as to communicate your

views in writing. "With congratulations on your safe return from your highly successful and interesting trip Amazon, I have the honor to be, sir,

your most obedient servant, "HENRY BERGH, President." REPLY OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

"Nahant, September 27 .- Dear Sir:-It would give me the greatest pleasure to co-operate with

your society, for I sympathize heartily with the object you have in view. "But my life is absorbed with other duties, and with the best will I cannot do more than what I have already engaged to do.
"Excuse me, therefore, if I answer but briefly

your special questions. To meet you in New York and expound publicly my views upon such subject, is out of the question. 'I need not tell you that men have always excuses enough to justify their wrong doings. So it was with the slave trade; so it is to-day with the turtle market. And though black men are more likely to be protected hereafter. their former sufferings during long sea voyages are on record, and humanity shudders at the tale. Whether men may ever be refined enough to feel their guilt when they torment animals remains to be seen, and your society will no doubt do its share in educating them in that direction. But to say

simply absurd. It is true that they can live for a long time without food or drink; but they do feel para, and are indeed very sensitive to some injuries. That of turning them upside down, an ong others, is sufficient, for instance, to prevent their eggs from hatching. Their suffering may be inferred from the viclent and convulsive movements to which the perforation of their fins gives rise. And yet to this proceeding dealers in turtles generally resort in order to tie them more closely and pack a larger number in a smaller space. Of course, when tied in this manner, they suffer less by being turned upon their backs, because the fine are thus relieved from the pressure of their whole weight; but the best evidence I can afford that they suffer is that they die if it is much protracted; and yet turtles are among the animals which resist longest privations of all kinds. Is not the fact that they may die merely from the attitude in which they are forcibly kept the most complete evidence of their suffering? For what else would cause death, if not pain and the unnatural pressure of parts brought into unaccustemed resulters?

tomed positions?

"Having gone so far, let me call your attention to the dangers arising from ill-treatment of beef cattle before slaughtering them. While in Brazil, I learned that the city of Para suffered from the quality of the beef sold in the public market, deteriorated because the oxen and cows killed in the city were brought in from a considerable distance, and were often kept many days without food. The matter grew so bad that a company was formed to bring, by steam, beef killed upon the farms; and everybody felt the difference in the condition of the positions? body felt the difference in the condition of the ment and its nutritive qualities.

"Very respectfully yours, "Henry Ber gh, Esq." L. AGASSIZ.

BILIOUSNESS

With a greater amount of bile in the blood than is natural, the result is that the eyes and the skin begin to wear a yellow appearance, while various other symptoms manifest them-selves, according to the temperament, habits, and peculiarities of the individual; one has sick headache; another complains of a want of appetite, sometimes loathing the very appearance of food; a third has cold feet and hands; a fourth has chilly sensations, involving the whole body, or running up and down the back a fifth is costive; women become hysterical, and laugh, cry, or talk, while men are moody, peevish, or morose. Bile is naturally of a bright yellow color, but as a man becomes more bilious it grows darker, and is at length as black as tar, causing a state of mind which the old Romans called attrability, attra meaning black a scowl is on the countenance, and the person is ill-natured and fretful, finding fault with everybody and everything; hence, when a man is cross he is bilious, and ought to be pitied, and at the same time be made to take an emetic.

The ill-natured are never well; they are "bilious," the system is clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered. The safest and best method of getting rid of biliousness is steady work in the open air for six or eight hours every day, working or exercising to the extent of keeping up a gentle moisture on the skin. This moisture conveys the bile away out of the system. The same result will be accomplished, but not so well, by a good steam bath, or by wrapping up in bed, drinking hot teas, thus "getting up a perspiration;" but the atmosphere of the room should be pure, and the giet for, several days should consist of coarse bread and fruits. Medicines which "act on the liver" will do the same thing, but they should be advised by the physician, when other means

have failed. The office of the liver is to withdraw the bile from the blood. It is the largest workshop of the body, and is at the right side, about the lower edge of the ribs. When it does not do its work it is said to be "torpid"—asleep—and medicines are given to stimulate it, wake it up, medicines are given to stimulate it, wake it up, make it act, work faster than common, so as to throw off the excess of bile. When it does not withdraw or separate the bile from the blood the skin grows yellow, also the whites of the eyes, and the man has the "yellow jaundlee." When it separates the bile from the blood, but retains it within itself, constipation ensues, appetite is lost, spirits become despondent, and the person is languid, lazy, fretful, and irritable. the person is languid, lazy, fretful, and irritable. The liver is in a sense like a sponge, and the bile may be pressed out of it as water out of a sporge, by pressing the ball of the hand over the region of the liver downwards, from hip to pit of stomach," two or three minutes at time, several times a day. This is a good remedy in dyspepsia, and also relieves the stomach giving immediate and grateful relief sometimes. - Hall's Journal of Health

TURPENTINE, AND HOW IT IS OBTAINED. Along the Atlantic coast, from New Jersey to Florida, there is a belt of sandy land, varying in width and covered with forests of pine, that are the source of supply tor one of the important products of American industry. In Carolina and Georgia this belt extends inland from fifty to one hundred miles, is an almost unvarying level, except where intersected by streams, and hough barren of agricultural products, is by no means a poor and desolate region. It is ere the turpentine and tar of commerce are obtained, and these immense forests, apparently interminable, aside from the valuable timber they afford, yield such quantities of naval stores as to be the scene of lively industry and success-

ful enterprise.

The turpentine plautations usually embrace several hundred acres, which are cultivated by the owners, or leased out to others, at a certain rate per thousand boxes. The boxes are small cavities, cut in the trunk of the tree, as near the ground as possible, each box containing about a quart of crude turpentine. From two to tour ooxes are formed in each trunk, according as it s larger or smaller.

This work is done in January and February, before the sap begins to run, and is accomplished by an axe, shaped so as to produce a concave form to the box.

At intervals of a few days through the season, the workmen cut away a small portion of the bark, above the boxes, with a concave gouge, called a scraper; and this process is continued. year after year, until the tree is pecled to the height of twenty or thirty feet, when it ceases, from the mability of the laborer to reach any

As soon as this bark is taken off the sap runs down into the receptacle. It takes from five to seven weeks for a box to fill. As soon as the box fills, the turpentine is scooped out and put into a bucket. Each laborer has a bucket, and goes round to the different trees until his bucket is full, and then he empties it into barrels for the purpose. About September the sap stops running, and the season is over. During a year, or season, each box will yield at least six quarts of turpentine. The first year's product is called "virgin dip," and is the most valuable, on account of the excellent quality of

the rosin it makes. During the second and subsequent years the sap becomes inspissated, forming a white in-crustation on the peeled surface of the tree, and not running down into the boxes. It is then removed by being scraped off with a thin, nar-row blade of wood. Men and boys go around from tree to tree with a cart containing barrels, and gather the turpentine from the boxes as often as they are filled. This crude material is now ready for distillation, which is the next

step in the course of manufacture. A turpentine still is rather a rude and primitive affair, as usually constructed, consisting mainly of a large boiler, holding from six to ten barrels, built in a brick-work furnace, and con-

nected by a pipe to a worm or condenser.

The brick-work is built to the height of about ten leet. On the top is a platform, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to the platform, and then emptied into the boiler. From form, and then emptied into the boiler. From this boiler there is an iron pipe about a foot in diameter, leading to a large wooden vat, standing alongside the still proper. The vat is more than half illed with water, which is necessary in case of fire. Connecting with the pipe from the boiler is another one constructed in a zigzag manner and extending to the bottom of the vat. As soon as the boiler is filled with the crude turpentine the fire is started in the furnace, and the liquid commences to boil. The that turtles do not suffer when dragged from their natural haunts, tied that they may not be turpentine arises in steam from this crude The to move, turned upside down, etc. etc., is | terial. The steam rises and extends through

t one pipe into the vat. The water being heavier than the turpentine, the two will not mix, and the water goes to the bottom, while the turpen-tine remains at the top. At the bottom of the vat is a spiggot and a trough. After the water is run of the turpentine descends and passes through to barrels placed underneath. The fluid is then ready for market. After boiling the crude tur-pentine until the steam ceases to ascend, the material in the bottom is called rosin. As soon as the turpentine ceases running the steam-pipes are taken off, and the boiling rosin skimmed by means of a wire net attached to a long by means of a wire net attached to a long handle. This skimming is done for the purpose of taking all the dirt that collects with the tur-pentine while in the boxes of the trees. As soon as it is skimmed it is let off from the boiler. soon as it is skimmed it is let off from the boiler, by means of a small pipe, to a large trough, where, after it cools, it is placed in barrels and ready for market also. This distillation of turpentine is very simple, but requires great care. Fire is the great danger.

While the spirits produced by distillation are of nearly uniform quality, there is a great difference in the value of the refuse, or rosin. Some is white and nearly transparent, some dark and

is white and nearly transparent, some dark and of little value. In fact, immense quantities accumulate round every still, simply because it is not worth the cost of transportation, though if it were brought to market it might be used for a variety of purposes. Before the distilled tur-pentine is put into barrels they are coated with a preparation of glue, to prevent leakage. The general practice is for several parties to carry the raw product to the still, selling it at a stipulated price, or paying so much per gallon for the

spirits distilled.
Wilmington, North Carolina, is the great centre of the turpeutine trade. North Carolina, in fact, devotes more attention to this branch of indus-try than any other State, her whole eastern sec

tion being an immense pine region.
Of the importance of turpentine and its kindred roducts to art and manufactures we will say nothing, as its many uses are well known. There are improved modes of obtaining it, which will prevent the great waste of the present system, and tend to increase the supply and diminish he price of this necessary article.

The Eyebrow.-The eyebrow is one of the most expressive features in the human face. We must all of us have observed how prodigiously its linea vary; how in one case the eyebrow will slant upwards from the root of the nose towards the temple-as in the popular idea of Mephistopheles-or the reverse way, the eyebrows elevated where they approach more nearly towards each other, and drouping as they near the tem-This slaut will very commonly be exhibited in devotional pictures of saints and others engaged in supplication. Sometimes, again, these features will adhere to a line which is very nearly or quite straight; and some times—very commonly, by-the-way—there will be an angle at or near the middle of the eyebrow, an obtuse angle with the point upwards. Lastly, this feature will occasionally describe the segment of a circle, presenting that arched form which is so much and so generally admired. All these forms, and encless variations of each of them, are taken by the eyebrow, and not one of them without a great influence on the expression of the eyean influence, too, increased immensely by those lines and wrinkles by which the eyebrow is surrounded, or into which parts of it are merged rounded, or into which parts of it are merged, as in the case of that powerfully marked upright line so often to be observed at the junction of the eyebrow with the nose. What a tale these wrinkles tell when anxiety and apprehension lie behind them! They get to be set, when such anxiety has lasted long, and impart to the eye a sort of strained look, which it is distressing to wincess. We get what is called an anxious are about in it the eye that is called an anxious are about in it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is it the eye that is a called an anxious or a but is at the eye of the eye eye, but is it the eye that is so anxious, or may t not be the rigidity of the surrounding parts When the good news comes, and anxiety is at an end, that subtle dragging of the skin into almost invisible wrinkles ceases, the forehead relaxes, the permanent wrinkles become less deep, and people say "his eye brightened at the good tidings," Does the eye brighten in such a case? Is the brilliancy on its surface sus-ceptible of increase or decrease under the influence of transient emotion? That long-endured sorrow or illness may dull the surface of the eye, and that protracted prosperity and splendid health may give it brightness, is not denied; but are these not permanent influences? Can any one say that a momentary triumph will riace of the evens denly more polished than it was before, or a sorrow make it less so? I believe that the the eye itself is gifted lies in its capability of rapid movement. When our suppositious piece of good news arrived, it is probable that at the moment when the muscles of the face relaxed, and the skin became loosened from previous ten sion-it seems probable that at that moment the eyeball would move sharply, and this move-nent causing its brilliant surface to catch the light, would make it seem to brighten. This power of movement in the eyeball is of great importance. In an expression of cunning, the eye moves to the corner of the eyeaperture, and in anger it will move and stagger as it were for an instant, before axing on the object which has excited the passion. Now, every movement o the eye causes a change of position in the ligh which the brilliant surface reflects, so that i seems to be brighter than before. It so hap pens that all these regions outside the eye are remarkable for their flexibility and capacity for change. Let us think for a moment they are all convulsed and altered by what we call a frown. The brow is lowered in an instant, and its shape and position actually changed, while the skin which moves with it descends in a terrible and ominous fold across the eye, which is by this actually reduced in size; the deep wrinkles between the eyebrows ecome deeper yet, and many more are forcibly developed in new pucketings of the forehead not there before; and, as the brow is propelled forward, as well as drawn downwards by the action of the frown, a shadow is east into the dark cavity over the eye which adds to the sims-ter effect of the whole. Presently the "brief madness" passes away, the brow relaxes, the dreadful lines and puckers are smoothed away from the forehead; the eyelid, pressed down pefore, rises, and the expression of that eye, so ferce and terrible just now, is once again calm and serene. And how much, I cannot help asking, does the eye itself go for in all this? For something, no doubt; for, if it had not been there, the frown would have been nothing; yein that great convulsion it did not itself changperceptibly. It was changed, no doubt, but that was by the wonderful convulsion which passed over the regions surrounding it; but the white spherical object with the dark spot in the midst was still there behind—there, when the brow descended heavy with rage—there, when the cloud litted, when the forehead became smooth, and the man himself again a reasonable soul -"On the Expression of the Eye," in

Macmillan's Magazine. WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE,
RAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1886
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet
Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President;
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE

S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heaver Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Web ster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, wil meet in New York city on the 20th of September, ext, for the examination of candidates for adm a sign into the Medical Staff of the United States Afmy.

sign into the Medical Staff of the United States Afmy.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Beard should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimomials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical terrore of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimomials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination is it is an indispensable prefequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical taff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866 JOSEPH K. BARNES.

Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

COAL.

JAMES OBRIEN

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LEGAL NOTICES.

DEGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDItors, Legatees, and other persons interested.
Notice is hereby given that the following named per
sons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the
accounts of their Administration to the estates of those
persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trusices' accounts
whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the
Register for the Fiobate of Wills and granting Letters of
Administration in and for the City and County of Phila
delphia; and that the same will be presented to the
Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirma
tion and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October
next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court
House in said city.

1866.
Aug. 31. Eliza Hepkins, Executrix of CATHABINE HOFKINS, deceased.

" 31. Adam Siler, Admin's rator of SARAH SITER, deceased.

" 21. Adam Siler, Executor of FDWARD SITER.

deceased

31, Lewis Yonker, Administrator of DANICAL
YONKER, deceased.

Sept. 1, Joseph H. comy, Administrator d. b. in. of
SARAH A. EMERY, deceased.

1, John Huime and William H. Wilson, Executors and Trustees of THOMAS HULME, deceased.

ceased.
3, Isalah Davis. Administrator of ARCHIBALD CAIRNS. deceased.
3, Louisa Keilileon. Administratrix of FRANCIS Kr I. LILON, deceased.
4, Edward Weir Administrator of JACOB OSTERMAN. deceased.
5, Isaac Jeanes and C. E. Rennels, Executors of SILAS S. RENNELS deceased.

5. William and Richard B. Duane, Executors of William and Richard B. Duane, Executors of G. William Knight, Administrator of JOHN KNIGHT, deceased.

8. John J. Hess, Executor of CHARLES GIL-BLET, deceased.

8. Edward Yara

KNIGHT, deceased.

8. John J. Hess, Executor of CHARLES GILBert, deceased.

9. Edward Yaru, Executor of JAMES C. GILMore deceased.

10. Robert McKnight and William Taylor, Executors of 'HOMAS TAYLOR, deceased.

11. Samuel McManemy, Administrator of ANN
FARRAN, deceased.

13. Charles J. Hendrickson Guardian of JULIA
C. ISABELLA, and EREDERICK P. WIKOFF late minors.

18. Wilbelmina C. Fronened, Administratrix of
CHARLES FRONEFIELD, M. D. deceased.

18. A. C. Gibson, Executor of KIMSEY DURELL,
deceased.

18. Henry S. Hagert, Administrator of DALLAS A.
KNEASS, Jr., deceased.

19. Robert Howard and Charles M. F. Leslie,
Trustees under the will of JOH'n LOGO, for
LOUI-A SCHEUNEMAN now LEDEBUR)
late a minor.

19. Frederick Anne Administrator of HENRY
GHANGER, deceased.

19. James Holfocks and Joseph A. Warne, Executors of WILLIAM De. WHURST, deceased.

20. George F. Taylor, Administrator of GEORGE
TAYLOR, deceased.

20. Samuel P. Robinson, Administrator of ANNIE
J. ROBINSON, deceased.

20. Samuel P. Robinson, Administrator of ANNIE
J. ROBINSON, deceased.

20. George E. Taylor, Guardian of ALGERNON
MORTON, late a minor.

20. Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co.,
Guardian of ALGERNON MORTON, late a
minor.

minor.
20. Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co..
Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, late a

Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, rate a minor

20, Thomas G. Morton, Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, ia e a minor.

20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardian of WILLIAM D. A. HOSEEIR, late a minor.

20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardian of MARY JANE FOOTE, late a minor.

21, John Bell. Administrator of MATTHEW THOMPSON, deceased.

21, John Willts, Administrator of GEORGE S. WILLITS, deceased.

22, Mahlon Fox. Administrator of HORATIO G. WORRALL, deceased.

23, Josephine Young, Administratrix of WILLIAM E. Ba NNEN, deceased.

24, Margaret Ogden, Administratrix of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.

25 Margaret Receased.

26 Henry Harden, Executor of JOHN LAWTON, deceased.

27 Henry G. Clay, Trus ee of RICHARD A.

25. Henry Harden, Executor of JOHN LAWTON, deceased.

26. Clay, Trus.ee of RICHARD A. McREE, deceased.

26. Charles Karsner, Administrator of GEORGE JAGGAR deceased.

27. Jagar Cooke Longstieth, Administrator of ELISHA P. COOKE, deceased.

28. Iguaz Kohier and Martin Kohler, Administrators of FIDEL KOHLER, deceased.

29. Iguaz Kohier and Martin Kohler, Administrators of FIDEL KOHLER, deceased.

20. James Iryan, Guardian of JAMES and CATHARINE KELLY, children of JAMES and BRIDGET KELLY, children of JAMES and BRIDGET KELLY, deceased.

27. Levi Eldridge, et al., Executors of JEREMIAH ELDRIDGE deceased.

27. Many B. Peters Executrix of SARAH PETERS, deceased.

27. William F. Hansell, Administrator of THOMAS HANNELL, deceased.

28. Marshall Scott and Joseph C. Flem. Administrators of the Administrators of the Administrator of Thomas and Carles and Car

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given that Reb eta Gillen, wildow of said decedent, has filed in said (Court an inventory and appraisement of the personal property which she clocks to retain under the act of April 14, 1881, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1886, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON.

10 8 mi 2w* Altorney for Widow

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Bosron, March 7 1859

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