

for work did he act like a person who had just committed murder? Andrews could not have been at the place where Clara Price was killed at 10 o'clock that morning. Herbert Bates swears that he saw him at the Pine Glen school house at 9 o'clock that morning, which was about five miles from where the body was found. He could not have walked that distance in that time. The very best evidence given by the commonwealth shows that Andrews was over a half mile from where the crime was committed. The defense claims that he was more than a mile from where it occurred. The tracks of a man at the place where the body was found are no evidence that Andrews was there. The shoes brought in evidence did not fit the tracks. The measurements of Esq. Rankin and Dr. Neving, found a difference in the left track. These tracks were worthless as evidence, as the rain that fell that morning made them indistinct. Col. Spangler showed from a medical work the fallibility of experts trying to distinguish animal blood from human blood. It was impossible for a man to travel all over that part of the country through mud and water for several days and blood found on his shoes to remain in a condition to be a subject for accurate analysis. It is the business of the commonwealth to prove that Andrews was on the scene when the murder was committed. The man Gaines and the two peddlers were in the neighborhood, and what certainty is there that some one yet unknown did not do the deed? Of what avail is it to produce the bullet that killed Clara Price when it is evident that Andrews never had a revolver that the bullet fit? There must be a motive for such a crime as this, but no motive has been shown in this case. The theory of the commonwealth that Andrews met Clara Price, and wanting to satisfy his lust, was resisted, and then shot his victim to conceal his first offense, is not sustained by evidence. The prisoner was not proved to be of bad character, but to the contrary his good character was fully proved. Col. Spangler spoke for five hours and a half, and his speech was one of the most forcible and eloquent ever delivered in our Court.

#### JUDGE ORVIS' SPEECH.

Much was expected of Judge Orvis, who bore the chief burden of the commonwealth's case, and the expectations that were entertained concerning the effort he would make were not disappointed. It was proved, he said, that Clara Price lived in Burnside township at the house of Eugene Meeker, and that on the morning of November 27th last she left the house 8 o'clock, or a little after, and was afterwards found on the main road brutally murdered. She was seen by several parties along the road. She started for Karthaus but never reached it alive. Two men found her body pierced with bullets holes. Her death evidently had resulted from no natural cause; it was caused by a pistol in the hand of some man. No stray bullet from the gun of a hunter had done it. About 10 o'clock that morning five shots had been heard by four or five persons in the direction of where the body of the young woman was found. Of the five shots heard four took effect and one missed. What was the motive for this crime? It could not have been robbery, for the victim could not have been supposed to have money. She had no enemies and therefore it could not be believed that the motive was malice. But there was a motive and it was lust. The tracks in the road, in which those of a man were intermingled with those of a woman, showed that in the attempt of the assailant to gratify that lust there was a struggle. Strong circumstances can prove guilt as unerringly as an eye-witness. The villain did not fire the shots until she had broken loose and attempted to flee from the would-be ravisher. Upon first appearances there was nothing to point to the guilty person, but upon a closer examination tracks were found and those tracks exactly fit the shoes worn by Andrews on that day. The concurrence of evidence fixes the hour at 10 in the morning as the time at which the murder was committed. After sifting all the true and false rumors the commonwealth claims that the evidence points to Alfred Andrews as the guilty man.

At this point Court adjourned. Upon the convening of Court on Tuesday morning Judge Orvis resumed by explaining the character of circumstantial evidence and the rules laid down for its application, and then continued as follows: The commonwealth proposed to show that the evidence in this case met every requirement laid down for the application of circumstantial evidence. In regard to Andrews' movements previous to the murder it is known that he came to Viaduct and rode to Gordon Heights. The witness Pelton, who had a conversation with him at the latter place, denies that Andrews told him he was going to Lock Haven; that assertion was never made until Andrews' wife went on the stand; but Andrews told Pelton he was going to Gillentown. There was no evidence other than the prisoner's

that he went to the Summit and then back to Gillentown. He told Mr. Eckley that he was going to Karthaus, and was directed by that gentleman to Mrs. Croft's where he staid all night and got his supper and breakfast, and showed the picture of his wife and child. The showing of the picture indicated that the most prominent thing in his mind was going to Karthaus and showing the photograph to the old folks, and that is why he put the picture in his pocket when he left home. According to Mrs. Croft's statement, which differs from that of Andrews, he left her house at 8 o'clock, a. m. The first man who saw him after he left Mrs. Croft's was Mr. Bates who met him 1 1/2 miles from Croft's. He had time to walk to the place where the body was found 6 1/2 miles from Mrs. Croft's, which would require him to walk 3 1/4 miles per hour to be there at the time the murder was committed. Bates says he passed the prisoner between 8 and 9 o'clock going towards Karthaus. No one saw him after that until he passed Mulholand's, when Mr. Emerick saw and identified him. Next two farmers, returning from hunting, met him, and they said they left the river at 8:30 for Snow Shoe, and had gone on foot 3 1/2 miles to Book's store by 9:35 o'clock, the distance being all up hill. They met prisoner a mile and a half below Book's store. Having left Mrs. Croft's at 8 a. m., he was seen 1 1/2 miles towards Karthaus from Book's store at 35 minutes past 9. He is next seen near the path that leads out from Eugene Meeker's at Mrs. Michael's who at a little after 9 o'clock saw Clara Price passing, and ten or fifteen minutes after saw Andrews pass. There is no doubt as to the time she saw him, as she fixed the time by the children starting for school. The Judge ridiculed the theory that attempted to substitute John Gaines for Andrews as the man whom Mr. Michaels saw passing at this time. He then traced Andrews down the road to Mitchell Watson's where he was seen to pass about 15 yards behind Clara Price. The young woman was shot at about 10 o'clock. Taking the witness Karstetter's time as the basis of calculation it will be found that Andrews must have been at the scene of the murder at 9:55, the time when the shots were heard. There can be nothing more conclusive than that if he did not kill the girl he must have been in a situation to see who did kill her; he must have been there at the time. The Judge commented upon the question whether Andrews was the man who was seen passing the Watson house immediately behind Clara Price. He claimed that that man killed the young woman, and that he was Alfred Andrews. He described the turn of the road where he passed out of sight of Mrs. Watson. Walking four rods to Clara Price's three, he would pass her at least thirty rods to the point where he must have secreted himself until his victim came along, and then rushed out and assaulted her, knowing it was Clara Price, daughter of Isaiah Price. The Judge drew a vivid picture of how he believed the miscreant hid himself, waiting for his prey, and how, when she came along, he rushed out to gratify his lust, assaulted her and ran his hands under her clothes, whereupon the struggle commenced, she backing until she broke loose and ran, and in that way the tracks became intermingled. The tell-tale blood marks found upon his shoes did not come from the wounds inflicted by the pistol, but from her lacerated private parts when he planted his feet between hers in the scuffle. That there were no blood spots on Andrews' clothing was because the clothing of his victim prevented it. As to the theory of its being chicken blood, it would be a miracle for a man to cut off the head of a chicken and hold the struggling body in his hands without getting blood on his pants. The Judge, after describing the paths in the neighborhood of where the body was found, said that the murderer left the pike, going through the woods and striking the path that led to where he met the men making timber. Their axes were silent, for at that time they were talking to the Jew peddler. He would not have approached them if he had heard their axes. He had not taken to the woods in search of work, but was trying to get away from the scene of his crime without being observed.

Speaking of Andrews' alleged attempt to get work at the lumber camp into which he had blundered in his flight, the Judge characterized it as a very feeble effort on the part of a man who had come 40 miles with the avowed intention of securing work. But he did not want work. That was not the object of his appearance among the lumbermen. When told by Tom Smith that a man had left the job the day before and that he possibly could get his place, he did not avail himself of the chance. He evaded by saying that he wanted to go to Smith's job where he said he had worked last spring, but Smith knew this to be false, for he had worked there himself at that time. Smith showed him the way out to the main road, and he is seen again by Bates; but he tells Henderson and Mullin that he did not come along the

pike, but along the fields for about two miles, coming out again by the school house. Had he any purpose in skulking through the fields except to avoid observation? For the same reason he passed Croft's with his head down. He gets home about noon on Thursday, not working that afternoon or on Friday. Friday night he commenced conversing with Pooler about the murder, saying a Swede named Anderson was suspected. At the hotel and in the lock-up at Phillipsburg he told conflicting stories to various persons. To Mr. Zell he asked the question, "did any one say they saw me shoot the girl?" and when told that no one had said so he felt relieved. The Judge exposed the fallacy of the story Andrews told about seeing the school children; the conflicting character of his various statements were exposed. Reference was made to his statement to Sheriff Cooke which the Judge regarded as very damaging in its nature; he was scared when he made it to the Sheriff; upon it and upon the evidence of the two chemical experts in regard to the bloodstains the commonwealth greatly relied for the conviction of the prisoner. The Judge then criticised the testimony given by Andrews in his own defense. What reliance could be placed upon his words. That a criminal is permitted to testify in his own behalf is no reason that a jury should believe what he says. As to the reliability of Andrews' statements, he had told seven witnesses that he had gone down the pike, and told four or five others that he had tumbled in at Book's, and to reconcile these conflicting stories he had to invent another one. If the character of the case was such that it could not be shown that the prisoner had a pistol at the time the crime was committed, still it was sufficiently proven that he was in the habit of carrying a revolver. Closing his powerful and eloquent address to the jury, which occupied the space of about 5 1/2 hours, the Judge said that the evidence clearly pointed to Alfred Andrews as the murderer of Clara Price, and it devolved upon the jury to render a verdict to that effect.

#### JUDGE FURST'S CHARGE.

After the closing of the counsel's speeches, which occurred at 2:50 on Tuesday afternoon, Judge Furst immediately proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury, requesting perfect silence on the part of the audience during its delivery. He referred in impressive language to the solemn duty imposed upon the jury in rendering a verdict according to the evidence and the law, involving the life of a fellow mortal, and enjoined upon them to lay aside all prejudices and personal feeling and render their decision only in accordance with the evidence as they heard and understood it. He clearly defined the term murder and its different degrees. The conviction of the prisoner was claimed for having committed murder consequent upon his attempt to commit rape. He said that in the case of every prisoner there was a presumption of innocence until guilt was proved, and there was sufficient proof when reasonable doubt was removed. A doubt, to be considered reasonable, must be something more than a mere fanciful idea; it must have something more substantial for a basis than mere mental indecision. Good character may be adduced as a ground of defense where crime is charged, but this does not afford an insuperable defense, for men known to be otherwise good have been clearly proven to have committed crimes. He read from books of authority concerning the weight that should be given the evidence of good character as against criminal charges. The Judge then fully and carefully reviewed the evidence in the case. Speaking of the testimony of the prisoner himself, it was for the jury to determine what degree of credibility should be accorded it. It is a rule of law that where a defendant contradicts himself, either in his testimony or in his statements to others, the jury may disregard his entire testimony. The shoe offered in evidence is admitted by the prisoner to have been his. Now if you can believe from the evidence that the track in the ditch was made by this shoe, then you cannot avoid the belief that the wearer of that shoe was the murderer of Clara Price, and such your verdict must be.

After these instructions the Court left it with the jury to determine whether or not the prisoner was guilty, directing them that in case they found a verdict against him they should say in what degree they found him guilty. The jury then retired at 4:25 p. m.

At precisely 7 o'clock the ringing of the Court House bell announced the fact that a verdict had been agreed upon, and long before the bell ceased ringing the Court House was packed to its fullest capacity with people eager to know the result. A few minutes

later the sheriff and the prisoner entered at the back door. The later was a little flushed, and nervous, but showed no perceptible sign of the awful anxiety that must take possession of a human being at such a moment. The jury filed in slowly, looking if anything worse and more dejected than the prisoner. Court was opened the jury polled, each man answering distinctly as his name was called, "Guilty." During the rendering of the verdict the prisoner sat, as seemingly careless and unconcerned as any of the spectators in that vast audience, showing no tremor or change of countenance. He was immediately remanded to jail, and the Court took occasion to compliment the jurors very highly for the manner in which they had performed their duty, after which they were discharged from further attendance at this session.

#### ANDREWS MAKES A CONFESSION.

On returning to the jail, Andrews seemed but little more concerned, than before the verdict was rendered. He spoke to those about him, and remarked that it was "awful quiet down there when that jury came in." To Hopkins, who is to be hung on the 29th, he said as he came in, "it's all up, I'm in the same fix you are." Shortly after he had reached the jail, he was visited by his attorneys, Messrs. Spangler and Chambers. They presented to him the hopelessness of any effort for a new trial and of the certainty of the pardon board refusing to make any commutation of the sentence, and plead with him, if guilty, to admit his crime, make a clean breast of it and ease his own conscience by a truthful confession. He told them to get paper and pen and that he would tell them all there was to tell. The full text of his confession we are not at liberty to give, but in the presence of these two gentlemen and the Rev. Mr. Houck he admitted the main facts as to his whereabouts, as testified to by witnesses of the Commonwealth, and that he committed the murder for which he had just been found guilty. He said he followed Clara Price down the road on that fatal morning, just as charged, but denied that he had attempted to commit an outrage upon her. His story of the killing is substantially as follows: That after passing Watson's house he walked past the girl and after getting considerable distance ahead of her, stopped in the woods to relieve a call of nature. While doing so, he took out his revolver, a new one that he had with him and of which he felt proud, to examine it, and the thought struck him to try it on a tree across the road. He fired at the tree and just as he fired the girl screamed. She looked straight at him and he thought he had wounded her, that she recognized him and would tell that he had attempted her murder. Instantly the idea of killing her flashed through his mind and he jumped into the road firing at her as she ran until she fell. When asked what made the foot marks that indicated a scuffle, he said he did not know, "for their was no scuffle," and that as soon as he realized what he had done, he ran away from the spot as speedily as he could. Doubting this part of his statement, the gentlemen present insisted that he was telling what was untrue, and again plead with him to be truthful and honest in what he said. Rising to his feet and with hand uplifted he swore before God, that the statements as made were true. It was then signed by him, witnessed by the Rev. Mr. Houck and is now in the possession of his attorney.

NOTE. The story going the rounds that Andrews had confessed his crime to attorney Chambers, some time ago, and that Sheriff Cooke, overheard that confession, is pronounced by these parties as absolutely untrue.

The Largest Business Ever Written by a Life Assurance Company in a Month.

The business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for January exceeds \$21,000,000, which is more than \$500,000 in excess of the amount written in January of the previous year. Its total business last year amounted to \$175,000,000. The officers of the company state that, judging from the business in January and the condition of the society's agencies throughout the world, it is reasonable to expect that the total business for the present year will not fall below \$200,000,000.—New York Tribune, February.

The government of Chili had a committee of engineers examining the water works of the principal European cities, with a view to establishing similar works, on a large scale, in some of the Chilean cities.

Sweden is perhaps the most Protestant country in the world; of a population of 6,000,000 there are only 2,000 Roman Catholics, the remainder of the population belonging almost entirely to the Lutheran church.

#### New Advertisements

**THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.**  
A full complete and correct History, by one of its survivors—Rev. D. J. Beale. Profusely illustrated. Neatly printed. The only History by an eye witness. Sold only by subscription.  
EDWARD KREAMER,  
35-6-4t Agt. and Cansasser for Centre Co.

**FOR SALE.**—A Thoroughbred Norman Stallion, Mahogany Bay, foaled June 21st, 1884, and weighs between 1500 and 1600 pounds. Fine style and action. Sure foot getter. First-class Pedigree, which will be furnished on application.  
Apply to W. W. FLEMING,  
35-6-3t near Roadville, Mifflin Co., Pa.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters of administration on the estate of C. C. Meyer, deceased late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
P. H. MEYER,  
35-6-6t Linden Hall.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. Fearon Mann and Archibald Allison, trading as J. Fearon Mann & Co., Archibald Allison retiring. The business will be continued by receive all moneys due J. Fearon Mann & Co.  
J. FEARON MANN,  
35-6-3t ARCHIBALD ALLISON.

**FARMERS' SUPPLIES**  
—CONKLIN WAGONS,  
A large stock always on hand. The favorite wagon.  
(o) CHAMPION WAGON (o)

A wonderful invention to save horses on rough roads.  
BUTGIGGES,  
CARTS AND SPRING WAGONS,  
SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

The South Bend is so well established as being the best chilled plow, that it needs no commendation from us. The different sections Shires D, S, P, S, and S, S, are made especially for plowing all kinds of Pennsylvania soil.  
(o) THE ROLLAND CHILLED (o)

is far ahead of any other bevel hand side plow in point of workmanship and durability. Shares furnished for plowing soft, hard or gravelly soil. No better or lighter running plow ever manufactured. Easy on man and horses.  
—SPRING TOOTH HARROWS.—

Steel frame spring tooth harrows in which we defy competition in make and price.  
SEEDS—Farm and Garden Seeds a specialty.  
McCORMICK & CO.,  
Wm. Shortridge, Business Managers.  
35-4-1y

#### HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS!

HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS  
—o—o—o—  
SPECIAL BARGAINS!

SPECIAL BARGAINS!  
A reduction from 20 to 30 per cent on our entire stock from this date until after the Holidays.  
—o—o—o—

WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO SHOW YOU OUR GOODS AND QUOTE YOU PRICES.  
—o—o—o—

Children's Suits (Knee Pants) from	\$1.75 to 1.25
" " " " " " " "	2.00 to 1.50
" " " " " " " "	3.00 to 2.25
" " " " " " " "	5.00 to 3.75
" " " " " " " "	6.00 to 4.75
Boys Suits from 14 to 18 years from	\$5.00 to 4.00
" " " " " " " "	6.00 to 4.75
" " " " " " " "	8.00 to 6.00
" " " " " " " "	10.00 to 8.00
Men's Suits Reduced from	\$6.00 to 4.50
" " " " " " " "	8.00 to 6.00
" " " " " " " "	10.00 to 8.00
" " " " " " " "	12.00 to 10.00
" " " " " " " "	15.00 to 12.00
" " " " " " " "	18.00 to 14.75
Over Coats Reduced from	\$14.00 to 9.00
" " " " " " " "	5.00 to 3.50
" " " " " " " "	6.00 to 5.00
" " " " " " " "	10.00 to 7.50
" " " " " " " "	12.00 to 9.50
" " " " " " " "	16.00 to 14.00
" " " " " " " "	18.00 to 15.00
Reduced Prices in Underwear,	
" " " " " " " "	Shirts.
" " " " " " " "	Gloves & Hosiery.
" " " " " " " "	Mufflers & H'dk'r's.
" " " " " " " "	Hats & Caps.
" " " " " " " "	Trunks & Valises.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK AND CONVINCE YOURSELF THAT OUR REDUCTIONS ARE GENUINE.  
—o—o—o—  
34 49 3m. SIMON LOEB.

#### New Advertisements.

**NEW, AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Organs and Sewing Machines,** as good as new, cheap for sale or rent. Payments taken in monthly installments. ROOM 28, Crier's Exchange, 3rd floor. 34-40-2m

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters of administration on the estate of Major John W. Roder, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., having been granted to the undersigned, she requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.  
MRS. MARY AUGUSTA RODER,  
35-4-6t Bellefonte, Pa.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters of administration on the estate of O. P. Orr, deceased, late of Marion township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
JOHN W. ORR,  
35-1-6t Walker, Pa.

**EXECUTORS NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jacob McCauley, late of Marion Township, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
JOHN MCALEY,  
35-5-3t Hublersburg, Pa. Executor

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob K. Runkle, deceased, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
W. K. RUNKLE,  
35-2-4t

**AUDIENOR'S NOTICE.**—In the matter of the second and final account of D. S. Keller, administrator of John Hoffer, deceased, accounting for proceeds of sale of real estate, and in the matter of the second and final account of E. J. Pruner and D. S. Keller administrators of John Hoffer, deceased late of Bellefonte Borough. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to make distribution of balance in the hands of the administrators above stated, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania on Friday, the 28th day of Feb. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all parties interested will please attend.  
W. E. GRAY,  
35-5-3t Auditor.

**SMALL FARM FOR SALE!**  
The subscriber offers as private sale his farm, situated one and a half miles north east of Milesburg, containing  
FORTY ONE ACRES AND A HALF  
all being under a high state of cultivation, and having  
—GOOD HOUSE, BARN—  
and all necessary out buildings, with an orchard of 100 trees of excellent fruit, two good wells of pure water, and everything in good order.  
Terms—reasonable to suit purchaser  
35-4-4t JNO. W. ZIMMERMAN.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
There will be sold at Public Sale on the premises, one and 1/2 miles west of Unionville, along the Bald Eagle Valley R. R., or  
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1890,  
at 2 p. m., the VALUABLE FARM known as the Casper Peters' homestead and late the property of Lewis C. Peters, containing  
SIXTY-SIX ACRES,  
upon which is erected a good dwelling house, log barn and necessary outbuildings.  
The property is one of the best locations in the county. Good soil, good fruit, excellent water, and every foot tillable. It is near to schools and churches and can be made a desirable home.  
Terms made known at sale.  
35-3-4t MRS. BUEHLA PETERS.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE!**  
The undersigned administrator, of the estate of Catharine Bair, late of miles township, will expose to Public Sale, at Rebersburg, Pa., on  
TUESDAY FEB. 25th 1890  
at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate:  
All that certain lot situated in the town of Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the south by the main street, on the east by the Sugar Valley road, on the north by an alley and on the west by a lot of Daniel Brungard. Thereon erected a good two story  
DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, SHEDS, and other necessary out-buildings.  
Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money paid in cash or secured on day of sale, one third in one year and balance in two years with interest.  
Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property.  
Wm. J. BAIR  
35-3-3 Administrator

**EXECUTOR'S ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**  
By virtue and authority contained in the last will and testament of Samuel Greeninger, late of Logan township, Clinton county, Pa., and by order of the Orphans' Court, Centre county and Centre county, will offer at public sale at Coburn, Centre county, Pa., on  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1890,  
at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate:  
No. 1. All that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of Coburn, in Penn township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by the Sugar Valley road, on the east by Thomas Hostetter, turnpike, east by lot of Thomas Hostetter, south by alley and west by Penn's Creek, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, on which are erected one two-story frame store building, barn and other out-buildings; being the same property lately occupied by said Samuel Greeninger, deceased, as a store building.  
This property is to be sold subject to a mortgage of two thousand dollars. Terms cash on day of sale.  
No. 2. Also at the same time and place, all that certain tract of unsected land, situate in Miles township, Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of Joseph Fearon, containing 3.5 acres, more or less. This tract is well timbered.  
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 1st 1890,  
at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, in Logan township, Clinton Co.  
No. 3. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land known as the Greeninger Homestead, situate in Logan township, Clinton county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Daniel Ruhl, east by lands of Jacob Ober, on the south by the same, on the west by same, containing 1 1/2 acres and allowance, about 100 acres clear farm land, balance well timbered; on which are erected one two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn and other out-buildings. This farm has a large orchard of good fruit, plenty of good water, and is advantageously situated.  
No. 4. Also, at the same time and place, all that certain piece of land, situate in the same township and county, bounded on the north by land of Daniel Ruhl, on the east by lands of John Rine and James Schreckengast, on the south and west by other land of said Greeninger, containing eight acres, neat measure, on which are erected one one-and-a-half story frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings; good fruit and plenty of running spring water.  
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of the one third of the purchase money on day of sale, balance of the one-third on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, secured on the property.  
A. M. GREENINGER,  
35-6-4t Executor of Samuel Greeninger, dec'd. Attorney for Estate.