Winter Care of Colts.

Very much indeed of the value of a horse depends upon the manner in which the colt was kept the first winter. If they are poorly cared for their growth is retarded and they never will attain the development they otherwise would have done. If not already done, provide good winter quarters, warmth, light and ventilation being the objects most desired in a building. I venture to say that nine tenths of the colts at this date have never been halter-broken, but this is no great detriment, but don't now overdo the matter and keep them tied in a stable for weeks and months at a time, as I have known some farmers do, but let them run loose in a box stall at least fifteen feet square, and if possible give them the range of a yard or field during pleasant weather, or when they choose to thus wander about.

Don't get the impression that if the feed box be placed up as high as they can reach they will develop a beutiful curved neck and high head; such a position when feeding necessitates an undue strain upon the spine, often causing hollow back. A feed box and manger three feet high is perferable to one four feet high. Plenty of coarse fodder is essential, and if there be a choice let the colt have the lion's share of the best, as usually the teams have but little to do during the winter. Clover, if secured in good order, makes a feed that all young stock relish, preferring it to the best timothy or corn stalks.

Some seem to think that because a colt is a small animal, that they can in the morning throw in enough hay to last it until the following day. This is a great mistake—give it hay three times a day, and make it a practice to remove all refuse material from the manger each morning.

As to grain, oats are the natural food for horses. Colts six months old should be fed a pint night and morning; in a week or two give them a pint a noon, gradually increasing the quantity until a quart be fed at each meal. Should other more hearty food, as corn, barley, etc., be fed, it should be in reduced quantities. Water regularly, give plenty of bedding, keep the stable clean and properly ventilated

Frequently the absence of sufficent room necessitates the keeping of two or more colts in the same stable.

If this be done by all means provide separate mangers and feed-boxes for each animal, and place them as far apart as possible, as they delight to try their heels, and will often bite and kick each other savagely.

During the first winter is the proper time to halter break a colt and if the attendant treats them kindly they will soon eat from his hand, when by a few times gently placing your hand upon them you gain their confidence, and the battle of breaking is half won.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

New Forests on the Prairies.

An article in the American Journal of Forestry, from the pen of the late Leonard B. Hodges, of St. Paul, Minnesota, states that nothing has been more thoroughly disproved than the assertion that timber trees would not grow on the western prairies. Within the past ten years, hundreds of groves, containing millions of healthy, vigorous young forest trees, have been planted and are now growing far out in the treeless region; and groves of young forest trees are successfully grown on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, away out and beyond the 100th meridian. Where weeds and grass will grow, there forest trees can be raised. But thorough preparation of the soil and thorough cultivation are of the first importance.

The statements of Mr. Hodges are strongly endorsed in a subsequent number of the Journal, by C. L. Myers, of Ellsworth, Kansas, who says that "thorough cultivation here, away out west on the plains, will keep forest trees growing thriftily through weeks of hot wind, when nothing else will." He has raised honey locust, yellow locust, catalpa, box elder, soft maple, Kentucky Coffee trees and green and white ash for four years, from the seed, on high, sandy uplands, and on bottom lands, without their losing a leaf, exposed to all the Kansas winds in late summer and early fall months, when trees in the same locality, not cultivated, were nearly all burned up. He asserts that if this advice were heeded by every tree planter, it would be worth millions of dollars to the people of Kansas in twenty years.

Trimming Sheep's Feet.

This is the right time to trim sheep's feet. Few sheep owners think of this. I learned it by experience. The ram was walking around on his knees and I examined his feet at once to find the reason. The horn of the hoof was quite soft and had grown under the sole, where it had grown under and gathered filth, which had rotted the sole. The decay had caused soreness of the inner part of the foot. This is not foot rot which is contagious, but a mild form of foot rot which is easily cured and more easily prevented, but which will turn to the malignant and contagious form if neglected. This loose horn was pared off, the sole was scraped and cleaned and dressed with a little powdered blue stone and then covered with tar, the toes being also clipped short with a pair of pincers ground sharp on the edges. This ought to be done now with every flock before any mischief occurs, and a pair of toe clippers made for the purpose and kept hanging in the sheep shed would remind one of the duty.

What The Zero Mark Means.

The Fahrenheit scale was introduced in 1820. Like other thermometric scales it has two fixed points, the freezing point, or rather the melting point of ice, and the boiling point of water. The Centigrade and Reaumer scales call the freezing point zero and measure therefrom in both directions. This is a very natural arrangement. Fahrenheit kept the principle on which he graduated his thermometer a secret, and no one has ever discovered it. It is supposed, however, that he considered his zero—thirty two degrees below freezing—the point of absolute cold or absence of all heat, either because, being about the temperature of melting salt and snow, it was the greatest degree of cold that he could produce artificially, or because it was the lowest natural temperature of which he could find any record. The grounds on which Fahrenheit put one hundred and eight digrees between the freezing and boiling points are likewise unknown.

Monsters of the Deep.

A thrasher shark caught off the New England coast recently, measured over fifteen feet in length. It stove in a plank of the dory, nearly upsetting the boat, and destroyed a net valued at five hundred dollars. A costly catch.

The shell of a fossil turtle of a tertiary time unearthed in India and placed in the collection of the British Museum, was nearly nine feet in length and twenty seven in width. Its feet were as large as those of a rhinoceros, and when alive the animal must have been over twenty feet long and have weighed several tons.

The largest living animal is the rorqual whale, one hundred and two feet in length; the smallest, the amoeboid forms. Whales and elephants live to the greatest age, 130 years; May flies the shortest, only a few hours. The most intelligent of the lower animals, ahead even of the Australian bushmen and others, are the ants.

The contents of a shark caught at Virginia Key, Florida, show that these animals are valuable scavengers. The items were as follows: One complete horn of an ox, with part of skull attached, three hoofs, two tomato cans, a quantity of old rope, twenty-seven craw-fish and the remains of part of a horse. A slaughter house in the vicinity was the explanation.

Among the deep sea fishes one has been found, the Bathyophis ferox, living off the Australian coast at a depth of three and one-half miles. It was totally blind, but provided with oval luminous spots along its lower surface and on the head. These are supposed by some naturalists to have as much the functions of eyes as those of the mollusks.

Large fishes are nearly always accompanied by the remora, a fish that has a sucking dish upon its head. When tired they turn over on their backs and attach themselves, and are thus carried along by the fish. The remora of the sword-fish is remoropsis brachypterus, that of the spear-fish is rhombochirus osteoclir; other kinds are found upon sharks, turtles and even on the sheep's head.

Origin of Gold.

The question of the origin of native gold always has been and is quite likely to remain a disputed question among geologists and mineralogists. Prof. J. S. Newberry now contests the theory that the grains and nuggets found in placers are formed by precipitation from chemical solution. He holds that geology teaches, in regard to the genesis and distribution of this precious metal, that it exists in the oldest known rocks, and has been thence distributed through all the strata derived from them; that in the metamorphosis of these derived rocks it has been concentrated into segregated quartz veins by some process not yet understood: that is it is a constituent of fissure veins of all geological ages, where it has been deposited from hot chemical solutions, which have reached deeply buried rocks of various kinds, gathering from them gold with other metallic minerals, and that gold has been accumulated through mechanical agents in placer deposits by the erosion strata containing auriferous veins. According to the report of Special Agent Clarence King, of the census, based upon information directly from the producers of bullion, a comparison of the annual output of different States shows that the United States produce 33.13 per cent. of the gold yield of the whole world, 50.59 per cent. of the silver, and 40.91 per cent. of the total. Of the aggregate supply of the precious metals, North America furnishes 55.78 per cent.

Harem Horrors.

It would take many more pages to tell you all of that eventful night. I have seen much of Egyptian harem life aside from it. I visited a rich harem with a school teacher who has access to these homes. We passed through court after court attended by two eunuchs; and several Arabian girls stood here and there in white loose robes, low necked, covered with jewels (slaves they are yet, all are subjected to the master); finally through a lovely garden with flowers and a fountain. We entered a large salon, with gay divans, and on the lovely Turkish rugs sat seven women, some smoking, sewing lolling, all on the floor, and as many slaves standing ready to do their bidding. They are the wives of two rich brothers. Some were young, some were old; one pretty little wife only 14 years old, had a child 2 months old. She had a chance to say a word to the teacher some weeks ago, and told her she remembered when some men took her from her mother in Caucasia, about three years ago. She had been sold twice since. She said the old wives beat her sometimes, when they saw the husband show any affection towards her. She is so sad; was covered with jewels and gay attire. They can't put their heads out of doors after marriage until after the birth of the first child; it is a disgrace to do so. What a life is this harem!—*Cleveland Leader.*

What Constitutes a Voter.

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications is entitled to vote in Pennsylvania: He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month; shall have resided in the State one year and in the election district at least two months immediately preceding the election, and if twenty two years of age or upwards shall have paid within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. During the first year of a man's coming of age—when he is twenty-one and before he is twenty two-it is not necessary that he shall have paid a tax, otherwise the qualifications are the same.

Samson's Legs and Locks.

When Delilah clipped off Samson's locks that mighty athlete at once became "as other men." If it could be proved that the possession of luxuriant hair would enable men to tear open lion's jaws, Hiscock & Co. would be driven wild in the effort to supply enough of Parker's Hair Balsam to meet the demand. As it is the Balsam prevents your hair from falling out, and restores the original color if faded or gray. Besides, it is a great addition to the toilet table simply as a dressing. feb6.

A burr in the bush is worth two in the hair.

The Brain of an Aunt.

Well my Darwin speak of the brain of na ant as one of the most wondrous particles of matter in the world. We are apt to think that it is impossible for so minute a piece of matter to possess the necessary complexity elaborated functions. The microscope will no doubt show some details in the ant's brain, but those fall hopelessly short of revealing the refinement which the ant's brain must really have. The microscope is not adequate to show us the texture of matter. It has been one of the greatest discoveries of modern times to enable us to form some numerical estimate of the exquisite delicacy of the fabric which we know as inert matter. Water, or air, or iron may be divided and subdivided, but the process cannot be carried on indefinitely. There is a well defined limit. We are even able to make some approximation to the number of molecules in a given mass of matter. Sir W. Thomson has estimated that the number of atoms in a cubic inch of airis to be expressed by the figure 3, following by no fewer than twenty ciphers. The brain of the ant doubtless contains more atoms than an equal volume of air; but even if we suppose them to be the same, and if we take the size of an ant's brain to be a little globe one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, we are able to form some estimate of the number of atoms it must contain. The number is to be expressed by writing down 6, and following it by eleven ciphers. We can imagine these atoms grouped in so many various ways that even the complexity of the ant's brain may be intelligible when we have so many units to deal with. An illustration will perhaps make the argument 'clearer.' Take a million and a half of little black marks, put them in a certain order, and we have a wondrous result—Darwin's Descent of Man. This book merely consists of about 1,500,000 letters, placed one after the other in a certain order. Whatever be the complexity of the ant's brain, it is still hard to believe that it could not be fully described in 400,000 volumes, each as large as Darwin's work. Yet the number of molecules in the ant's brain is at least 400,000 times as great as the number of letters in the memorable volume in question.

Ahead of Beecher.

Mr. Talmage last Sunday admitted nearly fifty persons into his church. The Brooklyn tabernacle now has a larger church membership than any other church in the United States, a distinction which has heretofore been held for many years by Plymouth church. Talmage is now, the New York *World* says, ahead of Beecher by several hundred. Mr. Talmage took for his text from Solomon's song, vi., 10: "Fair as the moon, clear as the sun, terrible as an army with banners." "Such," he said, "was the church." "This text," Mr. Talmage said, "sounds a note of triumph. With those who are admitted to-day our membership numbers 3,045, while fourteen years ago, when I first came here, we could scarcely gather together fourteen members. What has God wrought! My heart overflows with gratitude to God and to all Christian workers. What is my joy is yours. The church has widened. Our audience fourteen years ago could have been accommodated on this platform, while now this vast ampitheatre is insufficient to hold the crowds who throng the doors. The income of the church then was $3,000. Now it is $26,000. What has God wrought? All of us put together could not have saved one soul, much less 3,000! All the praise, all the glory to God. We are now three regiments of an army yet to capture the earth for God! Some declare that the church has not kept up with the earth, while the fact is the earth has not kept up with the church. As many people united with the church during the past ten years as in the first fifty of the century. The most popular name in the world to-day is that of Jesus Christ." After the sermon Mr. Talmage clothed himself in a waterproof suit and baptized several members by immersion.

Why we Smile.

"Gentlemen," said the professor to his medical students assembled in clinic, "I have often pointed out to you the remarkable tendency to consumption of those who play upon wind instruments. In this case now before us we have a well-marked development of lung disease, and I was not surprised to find, on questioning the patient, that he is a member of a brass band. Now, sir," continued the professor, addressing the consumptive, "will you please tell the gentlemen what instrument you play on?" "I blays der drum," said the sick man.—*Ex.*

"Dig graves for old follies and errors," says Ella Wheeler. That's the way to do, Ella; but where can you get cemetery room enough for all the corpses?

A Baltimore swell went to a fancy dress ball, as a donkey, and his friends say it is the first time he ever failed to make an ass of himself.—*Boston Post.*

Two boys quarreling: "My pa is a preaches an' will go to heaven." "Yes, an' my pa is a doctor an can kill your ole pa."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Messrs. Hiscox & Co. call special attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply *Parker's Tonic.* The word "Ginger" is dropped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of Ginger; and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There will be no change, however, in the preparation itself; and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of "PARKER'S GINGER TONIC," contain the genuine medicine if the signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

A foolish man in San Francisco advertised for "320 red-headed girls; must be good looking." and not one response was received. At the suggestion of his wife, who is red headed he advertised for "320 golden haired beauties," and before the paper was out two hours the street in front of his office was crowded with just the style of beauty he desired.

Moliers, the French tenor, went mad over his own whistling. In this country the neighbors generally do that.

Up to snuff—pepper, if you merely wish to make some one sneeze.

Hints to Horsemen.

While passing along a crowded street the other day I noticed a crowd of men about the prostrate form of a horse. He had fallen on the slippery pavement and lay flat upon his side. The truck had been run back, and the harness completely remove from his body. Whips, clubs and curses, along with the assistance of six or eight men, that is, as many as could get hold of him, could only succeed in getting him on his fore feet, when with a desperate effort to rise, he would lunge forward and invariably fall upon the same side again. After repeated efforts had failed, at my suggestion the men took hold of the horse's feet and rolled him over just as a horse "rolls," or "wallows," when first turned out. No sooner had he landed on his left side than he got up of his own accord and with perfect ease. The trouble may have been that in his fall the right hip came in such violent contact with the stones that, for the time being at least, it was paralyzed, or made partially helpless. It is, however, often a habit with a horse to lie invariably on one side, and, if persisted in for years, the habit may become so confirmed that either in a close stall or on a slippery pavement he cannot rise from the other position. In this way valuable horses have been lost at pasture by becoming "east." When a horse falls in harness the first thing to do is to hold his head down flat on the ground to keep him still, then unfasten the harness and run the wagon back. Now, be sure and loosen the check rein and let the head have full play. If he is lying on one front foot get it out from him, and then, if he does not rise with ease, roll him over and give him a chance with another set of muscles.

I was once driving two lively young mules, when one of them picked up a nail with his hind foot and so painful was it that he could not touch the foot to the ground. I had no pinchers to remove the nail and that mule had always been put in the stocks when shod, for he was sensitive about allowing any familiarity with his hind feet. Fortunately another team soon came to where I was anchored and the driver made a slipnoose in the end of his whip. Getting on his hands and knees while the mule's head was turned in the opposite direction, he crept up behind him and adjusted the slib-noose over the head of the nail. Then retreating, and allowing plenty of slack to the whip, he gave a jerk and out came the nail. Since then I have seen a nail jerked from a horse's foot with a strong string.

I was once a helpless witness of the desperate efforts of a dozen men to get a fine horse on his feet again that had fallen down on an icy hillside. The horse was not sufficiently shary-shod to get a hold that would last in the final struggle to rise. His feet would invariably slip out in front of him. An old negro driver coming by began to divest himself of his blue army coat, as I thought, to take a hand at lifting the horse, which, by the way, is a hopeless undertaking, for there is no way of getting a hold. But the old man spread his coat out in front of the helpless beast, then, lifting his front feet, one by one, he placed them on the coat, and the horse feeling once more a sure footing arose easily to his feet. A buffalo robe is even better than a coat or shawl, and in icy weather is usually at hand. Care must be taken to spread the robe out in front of the horse, and be sure that his feet are placed on it before he attempts to rise.

Sometimes the horse is light, the load heavy and the hill steep. The horse cannot keep from slipping back or past as he scrambles forward. What he wants is something to hold his feet on the ground. This can be accomplished by giving him extra weight. In the late unpleasantness I have often seen gray-coated artillerymen mount the horses which were trying to drag a heavy gun into position on an eminence. With two or three men on the back of each horse the hill was conquered.—*Phil. Press.*

The Dead Currency of the Lost Cause

The boom in Confederate money has petered out as far as Atlanta is concerned. Burke is the man who advertises for it now, and he says: "I buy it simply to sell as curiosities to Northern people. I pay half a cent for each bill regardless of denomination, except $1,000 bills. I will give $25 each for those. I get about twenty-five cents for a full series of Confederate money up to $500 bills.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Killed by a Fall.

POTTSVILLE, January 29.—Thomas O. Richards, Superintendent of the Bull Run Colliery, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, when crossing a bridge over the mouth of the slope last evening fell to the bottom, a distance of 200 yards, and was instantly killed.

Mr. Sissendorf always trembles when his wife sings in church, with prayerful earnestness, "Oh, for a thousand tongues!"

A log cut in Suwannee county, Fla., required sixteen mules to haul it, and made 50,000 feet of lumber.

The Yuma Indians, on the Colorado, bury watermelons in the dry desert sand, and preserve them all winter, fresh and crisp.

Mrs. Shoddy says she has just bought a new African for her baby.

Society is very queer. The people most sought after are those who do not pay their debts.

Every cloud has its silver lining. The boy who has the mumps can stay away from school.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st. N. Y.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF—

MARKLETON PULP WORKS.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphan's Court of Somerset County, Pa., the undersigned, Executor of Cyrus P. Markle late of Westmoreland Co., Pa., deceased, will expose at public sale on the premises at Markleton, Somerset Co., Pa., on line of Balto. & Ohio Railroad, on

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1884

at 2 o'clock P. M., the interest of the said Cyrus P. Markle, deceased, of, in and to that valuable property known as the Markleton Pulp Works, consisting of the following described lands and improvements:

No. 1. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate in the Tp. of Addison, County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Adam Cramer, containing 424 acres strict measure, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Cornelius Reilly, and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Miller, containing 214 acres, more or less, being the western part of a tract surveyed on the 3rd day of July 1796, in pursuance of a warrant in the name of John Miller for 400 acres, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Cornelius Reiley, Adam Cramer and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, surveyed on a warrant in the name of David Jones, containing 428 acres and 134 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the names of M. King, John Shaft, and others, which said lands are the same mentioned and described in a deed from the Pinkerton Lumber Company, Limited, to C. P. Markle, C. C. Markle & S. B. Markle, jr. dated 8th day of Feb'y A. D. 1881, and recorded at Somerset, Pa., in Record of Deeds volume 60, pages 131, 132, and 133, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate in Milford twp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands warranted in the names of George Emmert, John Miller, Adam Cramer, John Shaff, and others now Simon Enos, C. P. Markle & Sons and others containing 4[illegible] acres and allowance, being the same tract which was patented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Anthony Growall by patent dated the 17th day of May, A. D. 1870 and enrolled in Patent Book [illegible], vol. 65, page [illegible], and granted and conveyed by the said Anthony Growall to C. P. Markle C. C. Markle and S. B. Markle, Jr., by deed dated 6th day of October, 1880, recorded in Deed Record of Somerset Co. Pa., Vol. 59 pages 317 and 318 with the appurtenances. This tract has about thirty acres cleared, a log house and barn thereon.

No. 5. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate partly in Milford and a part in Elklick townships, Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Beachly & Meyers, A. Growall, now C. P. Markle & Sons, Jacob Vought tract, S. Hollenbaugh's heirs and others containing 199 acres and 97 perches, of which 160 acres are cleared, with a good sugar camp and fruit orchard, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, log barn, and other outbuildings, and known as the Robert Lintaman tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate in Upper Turkeyfoot twp., Somerset co., Pa., adjoining tracts known as Harrah & Miller, Taylor's heirs, John Nickelson, France May, Hoss Heinbaugh, George Kreager, and others, containing 343 acres and 70 perches; said tract is known in the community as the Connelly heirs tract; with the appurtenances.

No. 7. All the undivided one third interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Milford, Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Miller, Stutsman's heirs, Wm. Vought, David Weimer, Jacob Wilfrout, Taylor's heirs, Findlay and Miller and others, containing 164 acres more or less, known as the Spruce tract, having a thereon a water power saw mill and two tenant houses.

No. 8. All the undivided one third interest of, in and to the stone coal, mineral coal, bituminous coal and other coal, iron ore, limestone and other minerals and mineral substances exclusive of the surface soil, lying and being under the surface of all that certain farm or tract of land situate in Upper Turkeyfoot twp., Somerset co., Pa., adjoining lands of David Heinbaugh Rudolph Meyers heirs now Kreager, and others, containing 215 acres and 28 perches, strict measure, excepting and reserving nevertheless five acres of coal and minerals under and around the buildings now on said tract of land to be surveyed and laid out in blocks as nearly equalateral as possible and through which the purchaser shall have the right to drive not more than three boldings at usual and average width and to mining said coal and minerals, together with the right to remove all of said coal and minerals excepting as aforesaid, without being required to provide for the support of the overlying surface, without being liable for any injury to the same, or anything therein or thereon and to enter upon said land and make such openings, air holes, drains and passages as may be necessary and convenient to remove said coal and minerals, and to transport coal & other things to and from and through said coal and mineral mines, and to and from other lands, together with the right to make all necessary rail and tram roads through and under said tract of coal and minerals, for the conveyance of coal and other things to and from the same and other lands.

No. 9. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate in Paint township, Somerset Co., Pa., surveyed on a warrant in the name of Adam Frank, containing 310 acres and allowances adjoining lands now or late of David Livingstone, Mary Kean, Charles Byrington now C. Von Linen, R. Bender, H. L. Custer S. Custer, Noah Ream, John Pfiel, and others (saving and excepting however two small pieces of ground, the first of which contains 47 acres and 12 perches granted and conveyed to Noah Ream and the second of which contains 14 acres and 40 perches granted and conveyed to Mary Pfiel, this being the same tract conveyed by Sem Kaufman and wife by deed dated 31 day of September, 1881, to B. F. Lang recorded in Deed Record of Somerset Co., Pa., Vol. 61 pages 91 and 92; and by B. F. Lang and wife to C. P. Markle & Sons by deed dated 3rd of September, 1881 and recorded in Deed Records of Somerset Co., Pa., Vol. 61, pages 92 and 93 with the appurtenances.

No. 10. All the undivided one-third interest in a certain tract of land situate in Milford and Elk Lick twps., Somerset co., Pa., patented in the name of Samuel Miller, and enrolled in Patent Book H. Vol. 43, page 548, adjoining lands of Jacob Vought, J. M. Olinger, — for Golady, C. P. Markle and Sons, and others, containing 288 acres and allowance, being a part of a larger tract of land surveyed in the name of Wm. Cleary in pursuance of a warrant dated the 16th day of February A. D. 1794, and the same tract conveyed by deed dated Aug. 3, 1841 by John J. Pike et al to J. F. Markle, C. C. Markle and S. B. Markle, Jr., and recorded in Deed Record of Somerset Co., Pa., Vol. 61, pages 49 and 50.

No. 11. All the undivided one third interest of a certain tract of land situate in Addison twp., Somerset co., Pa., adjoining lands of Robt. McClintock, G. Gottlelly and tracts warranted in the name of Richard Green, Wm. Wilson, James M'Near, and others, containing 107 acres and 101 perches, and known as Joseph Yoder tract.

The other undivided two-thirds in the above lands will also be sold at the same time and place and upon the same terms by Jesse H. Lippincott, assignee of Shepherd H. Markle and Classina C. Markle, who will also sell in addition thereto the following described tract of land which is a part of the lands in connection with said works, the title to which was held by the firm of C. P. Markle & Sons.

No 12. All that certain tract of land situate in Upper Turkeyfoot twp., Somerset co., Pa., adjoining lands of F. May, W. S. Harrah tract now C. P. Markle & Sons and others, containing 3 acres and 30 perches.

The improvements erected and constructed upon said lands consist of a Chemical wood Pulp Works Mill building is two stories, 68x150 feet, containing 8 digesters, 6 alkali mixers, 3 alkali receivers, 5 large washing and bleaching engines, one 72-inch wet machine, one 72-inch cylinder machine, complete, dryers 48 inches in diameter, 2 steam engines, one 24x36 and one 10x20 inches; 10 steam generating boilers, 6 double flue boilers, 4 double-deck tubular boilers, built by Robert Wetherill & Co. for cooking wood; 2 large evaporators, for reclaiming soda ash, with capacity of 15,000 pounds per day, with fan and steam engines for driving same; also one small evaporator, with capacity of 4,000 pounds per day; iron tank for receiving and retaining solution for evaporator, all in first-class running order. The works can be started at a day's notice. A never failing spring of soft water. Water conveyed to mill in 8-inch cast-iron pipe; water flows to second story of mill; coal mine on the premises in complete running order; coal for evaporating purposes costs 75 cents per ton, delivered; coal for steam purposes can be put to mill at a cost not to exceed $1.30 per ton. Also, 13 two-story dwelling houses, one complete residence for Superintendent, one large boarding house, one store-room, (two stories. Wood conveyed to mill by railroad located upon and belonging to said lands. Wood can be put to mill at a cost of $1.50 per cord. The land is principally heavy timber land. The timber is mostly of the kind used for making wood pulp. The above works and buildings are located on tracts Nos. 6 and 12.

TERMS.

The terms of sale are 5 per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale and the balance of the one third of the whole purchase money on the confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed and the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest thereon from the date of confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises sold. The property will be sold clear of liens except the price of No. 7 above, which will be sold subject to the payment of $44.48 per annum to Elizabeth Miller during her natural life and at her death the payment of $768.14 to the heirs of Jonathan Miller, deceased.

S. B. MARKLE, Jr.,
Executor.

jan30.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free, pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT, Portland, Maine. jan23.

1884.

The election of this year promises to be one of the most exciting of the century, every citizen should have at least one good paper to furnish him the news,

THE SOMERSET HERALD

is recommended to all earnest Republicans, all friends of protection, all interested in the news of the nation, state or county,

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of certain writs of Vend Ex., Fi Fa., Al Fi Fa., Plu Fi Fa, and Lev. Fi Fa issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Somerset, Pa., on

FRIDAY, FEB. 22D, 1884.

at 1 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Jeremiah Willand, of, in and to the following real estate, situate in Meyersdale Borough, Somerset County, Pa., being lot No. 326 in the Beachly addition to said town, containing one-fourth acre, more or less, adjoining lot of Dr. Beachly on the South, Beachly street on the East, Apple alley on the North, and North street on the West, having a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings thereon erected, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of Hocking Brothers

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant A. K. Geist of in and to the following two lots of ground, situate in Salisbury borough, Somerset county, Pa., being lots Nos. 1 and 2, bounded on the West by Casselman river, on the North by an alley, on the East by lot of Jonas Lienty, and on the South by Depot street, having a slaughter house and ice house thereon erected, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of of Howard H. Keim and N. George Keim, Admrs. of S. C. Keim deceased, and Jacob D. Livengood.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Gillian Lint and Julia C. Lint, defendants, and James M. Marshall, terre tenant, of in and to the following real estate, viz. A certain tract of land situate in Somerset township, county and state aforesaid, warranted in the name of Herman Craylich, containing 112 acres and 138 perches, more or less, adjoining lands now owned by Samuel Shoads, Daniel Weyand, George Zimmerman, and others, and being the same premises designated as No. 13 in the appraisement of Jacob Sennseider, dec'd, the said premises being also the same conveyed by John L. Snyder to Gillian Lint and Julia C. Lint by deed dated 22d of May, 1866.

Taken in execution at the suit of Lavinia G. Thompson and John J. Snyder, heirs and legatees of John L. Snyder deceased, for the use of Lavinia G. Tompson.

—ALSO—

All the right, title interest and claim of Weyand Domer and Richard Bender, defendants, and Gabriel Bender, terre tenant, of, in and to the following real estate, to wit:

No. 1. A certain tract of timber land situate in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands now or formerly of James Wells, J. E. Deal, P. Weltzel, —— Tipton and others, containing 346 acres, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain lot or lots of ground situate in Meyersdale borough, county and state aforesaid, adjoining Center street on the East, North street on the South, and Alley on the North and West, with two dwelling houses, store house and stable thereon erected, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain lot of ground situate in Meyersdale borough, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lot of Margaret Conn on the West, lands of P. & C. R. R. Co. on the East, Broadway on the South and alley on the North, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of Frederick L. Jest use of George Gessner and Emma Reinhart, etal.

—ALSO—

All the right, title interest and claim of the defendant, C. Berkley, of, in and to the following real estate, situate in Somerset county, Pa., to wit:

No. 1. A certain tract of unseated land situate in Elklick township, containing 425 acres strict measure, warranted in the name of Thomas Moore.

No. 2. The undivided one-half of a tract of land situate in Elklick township, warranted in the name of Jonas Moore, adjoining No. 1 and others, containing 424 acres strict measure.

No. 3. The undivided one-half of a tract of unsented land situate as aforesaid, warranted in the name of Betsey Moore adjoining tract No. 2 and others, containing 424 acres, strict measure.

No. 4. The undivided one-half of a certain tract of unseated land situate as aforesaid, warranted in the name of Leonard March, adjoining tracts No. 3 and others, containing 424 acres, strict measure.

No. 5. The undivided one-fourth of a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, warranted in the name of Thomas Carey, containing 440½ acres strict measure.

No. 6. The undivided one-fourth of a tract of unseated land situate as aforesaid, warranted in the name of James Cory, containing 430 acres, strict measure

No. 7. The undivided one-fourth of a certain tract of unseated land, situate as aforesaid, warranted in the name of Josiah Corey, containing 428 acres, strict measure.

No. 8. A certain tract of land warranted in the name of Wm. Corey, situate in Elklick township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 400 acres and allowance, bounded by lands warranted in the names of Thomas Cory, Josiah Cory, James Cory and Leonard March.

No. 9. The undivided one-fourth of a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, warranted in the the name of James Corey, containing 430 acres and allowance, bounded by lands warranted in the names of Robert Corey, Ralph Chary, Ebenezer Griffith and Enos Moore.

No. 10. The undivided one-fourth of a certain tract of land situate as afore aid, warranted in the name of Thomas Corey, Jr., containing 418½ acres and allowance, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Chew Wilcox, Josiah Corey, Wm. Corey, and Enos Corey.

No. 11. The undivided one-fourth of a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, containing 401½ acres and allowance, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Ralph Corey, James Charey, Robert Corey, James Corey, and others.

No. 12. The undivided one-half of a certain tract of land situate in Middlecreek township, warranted in the name of Lewis Farner, containing 398 acres and allowance, adjoining lands formerly of Samuel King, Genning Bedford, Jr., and John Rible.

No. 13. The undivided one-fourth of a certain tract of land situate in Milford twp., adjoining Casselman River, lands formerly of Wm. S. Harrah, Philip and David Wollersberger, Robert Stutsman, and others, containing 170 acres and allowance.

No. 14. A certain tract of land situate in Addison township, warranted in the name of James Biddle, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Josiah Corey, containing 400 acres and allowance.

No. 15. The undivided one-sixth of a certain tract of land situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., warranted in the name of William Bell, containing 400 acres and allowance.

No. 16. The undivided one sixth of a certain tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., warranted in the name of Mathias Goshet, containing 208 acres and allowance.

No. 17. The undivided one-sixth of a certain tract of land situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa., warranted in the name of Philip Wollersberger, containing 62 acres strict measure.

No. 18. The undivided one-fourth interest in a certain tract of land situate in Upper Turkeyfoot township, Somerset Co., Pa., warranted in the name of Ashton Humphrey, containing 400 acres and allowance.

No. 19. The undivided one-fourth interest in a certain tract of land situate in Middlecreek twp. Somerset county, Pa., warranted in the name of Gunning Bedford, containing 403 acres and allowance.

No. 20. The undivided one-fourth interest in a certain tract of land situate in Milford twp., Somerset county, Pa., warranted in the name of Peter Burker, containing 400 acres and allowance, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution at the suit of Frick & Co.

—ALSO—

All the right, title interest and claim of the defendants, David I. Kauffman and Joseph I. Kauffman, of in and to the following real estate, situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., consisting of several pieces of land bounded as follows:

No. 1. Beginning at the corner of the meetinghouse, thence by lands of Jacob I. Kauffman, David Weaver's heirs, Sem Kauffman and public road, containing one hundred acres more or less. (This part occupied by the meetinghouse is reserved).

No. 2. Being a piece of timber land containing 18 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Yoder, Jonathan Hershberger, Jacob I. Kauffman and others.

No. 3. Being also a piece of timber land, adjoining lands known as the Mittenberger tract, Jacob I. Kauffman and Daniel Weaver's heirs, containing ten acres more or less. The three pieces contain 128 acres more or less, and being the same lands conveyed by Isaac Kauffman and wife to Joseph I. Kauffman by deed dated May 20, 1881, and recorded in Record of De