HURRAH FOR THE MAN WHO PAYS.

There are men of brains who count their gains
By the million dollars or more;
They buy and sell, and really do well
On the money of the poor.
They manage to get quite deep in debt
By various crooked ways;
And so we may say that the man to-day
Is the honest man who pays.

When in the town he never sneaks down
Some alley or way-back street;
With head erect he will never deflect,
But boldly each man will meet.
He counts the costs before he is lost
In debts mysterious maze,
And he never buys, in manner unwise,
But calls for his bills and pays.

There's a certain air of debonnair
In the man who buys for cash;
He is not afraid of being betrayed
By a jack-leg shyster's dash.
What he says to you he will certainly do.
If it's cash or thirty days;
And when he goes out, the clerks will shout,
Hurrah for the man who pays!

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1884.

The toilers on Capitol hill have been wrestling with the intricacies of Mexican land grant titles during the week, and talking about copyright, the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, the erection of a Congressional library building, and a removal of the naval monument on Pennsylvania avenue at the west entrance of the Capitol grounds, to a more suitable locality. As usual, on bill day, a number of new and old measures were presented in the House, and the introduction of the long expected Morrison tariff bill, marked the week in that branch of Congress. It came under the title of "An Act to Reduce Import Duties and War Tariff Taxes," and makes a twenty per cent. reduction on numerous articles, while in a few cases the reduction is greater or less than this rate.

While on the avenue the other day my attention was called to men wearing conspicuous blue badges. Close scrutiny of their gilt lettering proved that the wearers were delegates to the long-heralded Mississippi River Convention, and I set out for Lincoln Hall, arriving in time to see the opening proceedings. The scene in the auditorium was striking. Placards bearing the name of States divided the hall into sections, and the delegates were ranged according to their States. They represented a population of 28,000,000, the area of country between St. Paul and New Orleans, Pittsburgh and Denver, and were a finer, more substantial looking body of men than that in session on Capitol hill. In the rear of the stage was stretched a large canvas bearing a record of the amount of tonnage carried by a Mississippi river steamer, followed by the words "If you tell this to Congress be sure to add that with an improved channel this record of work could be increased forty per cent. without increase of expense. This means benefit to the producer." Mr. Ford of New Orleans, called the meeting to order. The Secretary read the call of the convention, a chairman was selected, Commissioner West of the District of Columbia welcomed the delegates in a brief address, and the convention then proceeded to business.

The reception tendered the Illinois editorial party by the Illinois State Association of this city, at the Rifles' Armory, was in every way a brilliant affair. It was characterized by an unusual flow of soul, and a beautiful feature of the decorations of the hall was a bird cage suspended from each gas bracket projecting from the walls, the birds joining their voices to the many others of welcome. Among those who figured prominently in making addresses and eulogizing their State in general and the press of that State in particular, were the Illinois Senators, Logan and Cullom, and Secretary Lincoln.

President Arthur's first levee or public reception of the winter, held at the White House, drew 3,000 people to that building between the hours of eight and ten Tuesday evening. The usual arrangements had been made for the reception. The parlors were decorated with plants, the conservatory was lighted and open, a number of policemen were on duty, and the Marine band dispensed music in the entrance hall that drowned the buzz of voices. One of the most interesting features of the evening was the presence of six Flathead Indians in charge of Delegate Maginnis, of Montana. They wore full native costume of gaudily striped blankets, bear claw and shell necklaces, moccasins and other beaded accoutrements. They stood for come time in line against the wall of the Blue Room, facing the President and the receiving party of richly dressed ladies, presenting the antithesis of barbarism and civilization, quite dividing the attention of visitors. They were then conducted into the East room where they held an impromptu reception, many of the guests crowding around them and shaking their hands. The original lords of the forest looked good-natured, but bored with these democratic attentions, complained that it was very hot, fanned themselves with their feather-trimmed hats, and wiped their brows with their hands. One of them, Charles, was the Chieftain who faced Senator Vest in controversy when he visited the reservation last summer. The crowd was thought to be the finest representative gathering of the people seen in the White House for several years. Nearly all the delegates to Mississippi River convention were present, and many members of the Illinois Press Association.

Just after the Sunday School exercises in Trinity Church, Mobile, recently, the sexton began to ring for the morning service. As the bell did not sound right, he requested the boys to go out of the tower room and a second later down came the bell through floor after floor, cutting its way as neatly as a cannon ball might have done, and landing in the cellar, fifty-five feet below. The sexton dodged just in time to save his head. The bell lies mouth up in the cellar, and is uninjured; but it has lost its clapper.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Iron Mountain Railroad company sent nine tons of documents to England, giving facts and figures inviting imigration, but sent no money to pay the freight or distribute them, and they are going as waste to the paper mills.

A Brooklyn policeman was fined two days' pay for saying to a citizen: "You would swear the legs off an iron pot."

A Life on the Ocean Wave.

It is but about sixty years ago that the Atlantic Ocean was first crossed by a steam vessel. This vessel was the Savannah, of 300 tons burthen. She took twenty-six days to make the passage to Liverpool. This was not sufficiently encouraging to warrant the creation of an ocean steam fleet. Sailing vessels could do almost as well, at less expense, and with no danger of blowing up. In those days even commercial and scientific people were opposed to change. Such an eminent scientist as Dr. Dionysius Lardner declared steam for ocean navigation to be impracticable. So it was not until ten years had elapsed that steamers were tried with any considerable success. Then it was in British waters. It led to further trials and successes; and in 1838 the Sirius and the Great Western triumphantly crossed the ocean. It was now established that ocean steamers could be made both practicable and profitable. In 1840 the famous "Britania" made her first passage, and regular traffic began, by the aid of large subsidies from the British Government. At first the steamers crossed every three or four weeks. After a while they multiplied so as to make semi-monthly trips. Now the Pacific Ocean as well as the Atlantic, is alive with them. It is almost as common a thing to cross the ocean as to take a journey by rail. The tourist who has plenty of money and a year to spare, can go around the world with almost as great comfort as he could enjoy in staying at home.

Forty years ago there began to go around the world one of the most beneficient agents for the alleviation of human misery that has ever been known. It started in an humble way; more so, indeed, than did the first ocean voyagers. Without subsidies from the government, and without the endorsement of the learned or scientific men of the day, it went entirely on its own merits, and worked its way because it helped suffering humanity. It had its origin in the home of a man who was an invalid and a cripple. He had found to his great cost that the prescriptions of the doctors failed to give him the relief he needed. So he set to work studying out his own case, and devising something to kill the pain which had almost killed him. He achieved a wonderful success.

"This thing was not done in a corner." The beneficent operation of such a healing agency could not be kept a secret. Friend told friend, neighbor told neighbor. The fame of Perry Davis' Pain Killer was noised abroad. For some time Mr. Davis supplied the demand from the little laboratory in his own home at Providence. But this was no longer possible when thousands and thousands of bottles of the Pain Killer was daily called for. A large factory was established, which has since been enlarged many times owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for Pain Killer. It was not alone in our own land that the happy effects of Pain Killer were made known. Such healing influence was too valuable to be confined to one country or one continent. There is now not a country in the civilized world where Perry Davis' Pain Killer is not known and used.

The Onondaga Indians.

The Onondaga reservation, six miles from Syracuse, is peculiar in that it is in the very heart of the great, rich and thickly populated State of New York, in the midst of a civilization almost as old as any in this country, writes a correspondent. Tidy farms, from whose soil the cultivators have grown rich, hem in the lands of the aborigines, and in the farm houses the daily newspapers, the magazines and the current books find readers to an extent not observable elsewhere except in New England. The bustling city of Syracuse, with its university and public schools, its library and art societies, its great commercial buildings and beautiful residences, is notable among the cities of the country. The noise of its activity almost reaches the Indian settlement. From their hills the red men nightly see the gleam of the electric light and hear the rumble of the steam cars. They have not been moved from any wilderness into this centre of civilization. It has grown up around them. Yet they are thorough barbarians to-day. The Onondaga reservation of 6,000 acres is to these farmers an eyesore and a disgrace. Its houses are such as the "poor whites" of the South inhabit. What fences are seen are rude, tumble-down, wretched affairs.

How the majority live nobody knows. They get $5 from the State and their wives make a few baskets, mats and moccasins, and pick berries, while the majority of the men hunt rabbits, fish in the creek, play games, race horses and get drunk. Even those who lease land to white farmers do not get enough money to keep an Italian railroad laborer alive. A score or more work, and some profit by the shiftlessness of the others. Chief Farmer tills his land, and has got a good deal more than his share. Chief La Fort has got 150 acres, and cultivates it in a sort of half way Indian fashion. Cynthia farmer is a banker as well as asquaw. She has bought 800 acres from the others, and, by leasing it to white men, makes money, and has got money in bank. So have a dozen others. These sales of land rest solely on the honor of the parties to the sale. According to the treaty with New York, no selling of land is permitted. But it goes on every year, and the community regard such sales as binding. If an Indian should sell to a white man, the State would interfere.

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.

An etymological authority says that "Zampilarotationist" is the proper name to apply to a roller-skater. It certainly looks like that when you get a fellow started who don't exactly understand the business.

Love Among the Lowly.

A writer in the London Daily News gives some pictures of life among the lowly in the great metropolis of England that are certainly very touching. Having shown the dark side of some of the slums of the great city, he proceeds to point out some of the brighter tints, and they are bright indeed. These are his words:

"The first thing which a visitor to the slums asks is. What becomes of the children of the men and women who are sent to prison, who are removed to the hospital? The answer is simple. The neighbors take them in and take care of them. Orphans are by no means rare in the slums but they are almost always "adopted." In the house of a Mrs. R. lived a family named Hinde. Mrs. Hinde died of consumption, leaving four children, and a husband out of work. He set out to look for it, and Mrs. R. took the four little ones into her room to sleep with her own six. Out of her scanty earnings she fed them, too, and when she was ask why she had taxed her limited resources to this extent, she answered: "Poor young'uns! how could I see'em a-starvin', their father out o'work and no mother!" The man is still out of work, and Mrs. R. has thought it her duty to keep his children for over six months.

"Orphans are not only kept, but are passed on sometimes from family to family. There is a little cripple lad I know named Dennis Sullivan. Till lately he was kept by an old water cress seller who had adopted him. A month or two since the poor old soul fell into the fire and was so severely burned that she died. And when the boy was to be sent to an institution, a brother of the old watercress woman, a poor hawker, came forward and said: "He shan't be sent away I'll keep him for the sake o' the old woman as was so fond of him."'

"One of the most touching cases of this kind I ever met I have aluded to elsewhere, but for the sake of my argument I will repeat it here. A poor woman had taken charge of three children whose father was in the country. She had children of her own as well. Sickness came upon her, and a terrible disease almost disabled her. Yet she refused to let the little ones go uncared for. Dying slowly of dropsy, she was seen one day propped up in a chair with a wash tub in front of her poor weak hands making a brave struggle to wash the little ones' clothes, that they might look clean and tidy at school.

"A maker of wooden toys deserted his child and left it starving. A poor woman with eight children of her own and an income of 15s. a week "felt her 'art bleed for the poor little thing." She took the child into her own room, and her eight are now nine."

Such accounts make one feel that these people can be reached. They have hearts, and in this love for the little ones there is a redeeming feature sufficient to call forth the most earnest efforts of the benevolent for their uplifting.

The Word We Missed.

We shall never forget our getting turned down at a spelling school many years ago. A school in the country had sent us city boys a challenge to come out and spell for a dictionary. We thought for a boy of our size we could spell with anybody, but in this case we were "floored."

We went out. The teacher, a big, awkward, loud-spoken man, was the "boss."

He called out two of his boys to "choose up" and settled the "first choice" business by spitting in his hand and let each say which way the spit would fly when he hit it with the finger of the other hand.

It flew, and they chose up. One after another was chosen till all seemed taken, when the teacher said, loud enough to be heard in the next county:

"Do and of you fellows from town want to take a hand?"

We remarked that that was what we came out for.

"Well, choose 'em," he yelled; and they chose us.

We began with "baker," then "shady," &c., till we got warmed up. Then he turned to harder and still harder words, like "cinnamon." But it was "no go." We town boys stood there proud in our strength and laughed to see them go down before us.

Finally he said he would go to a geography and get us down on geographical words. So he did. "Edge-whip-it" said he. We looked at each other in utter amazement. "E-d-g-e-edge, w-h-i-p-whip, i-t, edgewhipit;" said my chum, Mitch. "Next!" he roared and so he "floored" every soul till only a young lady and I stood opposed. We simply surrendered; for it had been spelled at in all ways, earthly and unearthly.

"All down!" he bawled. "The word is spelled E-g-y-p-t! Edge-whip-it.

That settled it. That school district is known to this day as the "Edgewhipit district."

A Surgeon's Experiment.

Dr. de la Pammerais was executed in Paris in June, 1864, for a murder of the Palmer type. On the night before his execution, says a correspondent, he was visited by Surgeon Valpeau, who, after a few remarks, informed him that he came in the interest of science, and that he hoped for Dr. de la Pommerais' co-operation, "You know," he said, "that one of the most interesting question of physiology is as to whether any ray of memory, reflected or real sensibility survives in the brain of a man after the fall of the head." At this point the condemned man looked somewhat startled, but professional instincts at once resumed their sway, and the two physicians calmly discussed and arranged the details of an experiment for the next morning. "When the knife falls," said Valpeau, "I shall be standing at your side and your head will at once pass from the executioner's hands into mine. I will then cry distinctly into your ear: 'Couty de la Pommerais, can you at this moment thrice lower the lid of your right eye, while the left remains open?" The next day when the great surgeon reached the condemned cell he found the doomed man practicing the sign agreed upon. A few minutes later the guillotine had done its work. The head was in Velpeau's hands, and the questions put. Familiar as he was with the most shocking and ghastly scenes, he was almost frozen with terror as he saw the right lid fall, while the other eye looked fixed at him. "Again," he cried frantically. The lids moved but they did not part. It was all over.—*Paris Paper.*

Forcing Rhubarb Asparagus, Etc.

The forcing of the producing of vegetables far in advance of the usual season, by aid of artificial heat, occupies much time of the English gardener. It was formerly much more prevalent in this country than since the rapid carriage by railway and steam brings large supplies raised at the South to Northern markets, and furnishes many vegetables much cheaper than they can be produced here by forcing. Lettuce, which does not bear long transportation, is about the only vegetable that is now forced on a large scale. Boston is the headquarters for this industry, and there are many acres of glass devoted to it in the neighborhood of that city, the growers supplying the markets in nearly all the large Eastern cities. Asparagus was never forced to a large extent for market with us, as the plants must be four or five years old before they are large enough for this. The beds in the South States are now productive, and the supply is annually increasing. It comes in small quantities in January and is abundant in February. Rhubarb is occasionally forced as an incidental crop by floriste, who thus utilize the space under the benches of their greenhouses. Roots from old bed, or plants raised for the purpose are stacked closely under the benches and fine soil sifted over to fill up all the spaces between the roots. With the temperature at from sixty to seventy-five degrees stalks are soon produced, and the florist often thus derives a handsome return for a small outlay. A supply for family use can be readily forced by placing a few roots in a barrel or cask with earth to fill the spaces. The plants do not need light; indeed, the stalks are all the more tender when produced in the dark, hence the barrel should be covered, taking care to supply water as needed. It may be set near the cellar furnace or in a warm place in a spacious kitchen. If more convenient, it may be set under a shed with fermenting manure piled around it. Of course preparation for forcing in this manner should be made before the ground closes. Still, advantage may be taken of the usual "January thaw" to lift a few roots for the purpose, and still give a supply of stalks much earlier than they can be had from the open ground. The roots after forcing are worth but little, and it is better to keep up a supply by making new plantings than to set out.

Mildew in Small Fruit.

In cultivating berries we expose them to the sun, thus depriving them of the protection which nature furnishes them. Nature associated the wild strawberry with the grasses or other low vegetation or means of shade; the bushberries with a large growth, sufficiently staggling to form a partial shade the means of existence, both dense shade and full exposure to the hot sun being avoided. I have known of good success with raspberries in orchards where the ground was well enriched, and also on steep land facing the north, but never on a southern exposure lying bare to the sun all day. The heat and drought of our seasons shrink and dry the berries and check growth, and ultimately cause the disappearance of the plant. This is true not only of the raspberry but the strawberry, the blackberry, and, as it now seemes the gooseberry also. All are affected with mildew of some kind, as we see in the rust spots of the strawberry and the red dust of the raspberry and blackberry. There are doubtless other conditions that favor mildew, such as wet, undrained clay soil, ill treatment. With partial shade relieving the plant, especially during the middle or after part of the day, when the heat is the greatest, with the proper soil and treatment, thus securing a free growth and healthy condition of the plant, there will be little mildew to annoy, and the continuation of the plant in vigor and health during its natural term is assured. The best soil for berries is a sandy loam though it is held that some sorts, especially of the strawberry, succeed best on clay, which may be where the harshness of the soil is reduced to mellowness by careful cultivation and the working in freely of vegetable meterial. Managed in this way I have succeeded in raising very superior crops—only, however, when the soil was drained, not before. In underdrained clay the chances are that the plant will be hurt by the frost, the roots being sometimes lifted to the surface and killed, as I have experienced. This I have never known to occur in a sandy soil or a well drained clay loam. And I have found that the deeper the soil the better. as it favors moisture which berries of all kinds so much need, the roots penetrating deeply if given a chance, which in a measure is a security against drought and heat and the smothering effect of snow and ice.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Convincing.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. C. N. Boyd, the Druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, or any Lung affection.

If the object of a pilgrimage to a summer resort is to keep cool, the "Devil's Slide" in the Yellowstone Park is the place to go. It freezes there every night in the year.

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

In Africa they cure malaria by drinking strong coffee.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents bottle
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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BAKING
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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 survey made on the 5th day of July, 1795, in pursuance of a warrant to John Miller, of 400 acres, adjoining lands warranted in the name of Cornelius Reilley, 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 418 acres and 134 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the name of M. King, John Shaff, 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. 1883, 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 Emmet, John Miller, Adam Cramer, John Shaff, and others, now Simon Enos, C. P. Markle & Sons and others containing 404¼ acres and allowances, 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 H., vol. 65, page 663, and which Anthony Growall conveyed 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. in Deed Book vol. 60 page 127 &c., 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 in part in Milford and in a part in Elklick townships, Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Beachly & Meyers, A. Growall, now C. P. Markle & Sons, Jacob Vought tract, S. Heimbaugh's heirs and others, containing 199 acres and 97 perches, of which 150 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, Ross Heimbaugh, 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, Stutzman's heirs, Wm. Vought, David Weaver, Jacob Wilfrath, Taylor's heirs, Findlay and Hay, and others, containing 394 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 Heimbaugh, Rudolph Meyers heirs now Kregar, 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 a block as nearly equalateral as possible and through which the purchaser shall have the right to drive not more than three beddings of usual and average width used in 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 thereon 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 Borington, now C. Von Lunen, E. Bender, H. J. 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 112 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 3d day of September, 1881, to B. F. Lung, recorded in Deed Record of Somerset Co., Pa., Vol. 61 pages 91 and 92; and by B. F. Lung 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, page 93 and 94 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. 45, page 548, adjoining lands of Jacob Vought, J. M. Olinger, —— Beachly, 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. Charey in pursuance of a warrant dated the 16th day of February A. D. 1794, and the same tract conveyed by deed dated Aug. 3, 1881 by John J. Fike et al to C. P. 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 B. Markle and Cassius 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, 86x150 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 $45.48 per annum to Elizabeth Miller during her natural life and at her death the payment of $758.14 to the heirs of Jonathan Miller, deceased.

S. B. MARKLE, Jr.,
jan30. Executor.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. 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. jan26.

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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HERALD,

Somerset, Penna.

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 Wiland, 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 Lichty, 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. Kelm and N. George Kelm, Admrs. of S. C. Kelm 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 Reuman Craylich, containing 112 acres and 138 perches, more or less, adjoining lands now owned by Samuel Rhoads, Daniel Weyand, George Zimmerman, and others, and being the same premises designated as No. 13 in the appraisement of Jacob Schneider, 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. Thompson.

—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 Walls, 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 Centre 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 Couse 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. Jrest use of George Gessner and Emma Reinhart, et al.

—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 John Moore, adjoining No. 1 and others, containing 424 acres strict measure.

No. 3. The undivided one-half of a tract of unseated 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 tract 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 440¾ 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 436 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 429 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 409 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 name of Jamel Corey, containing 409¾ 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 419¼ acres and allowance, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Chew Wilcox, Josiah Corey, Wm. Corey, and Elias Corey.

No. 11. The undivided one-fourth of a certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, containing 401¼ 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 Rilde.

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 Weltzer, John Robert Nicholson, 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 Gesbet, containing 398 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 Abraham 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 George Barker, 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. Kaufman and Joseph I. Kaufman, 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 meeting-house, thence by lands of Jacob I. Kaufman, David Weaver's heirs, Sem Kaufman and public road, containing one hundred acres more or less. (The part occupied by the meetinghouse is reserved).

No. 2. Being a