GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Mathew Simpses, Bishop, Quits This Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—Mathew Simpson Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home, in this city, at half-past 8 o'clock this morning. His illness dates since last February. He was advanced in age, being in his 74th year, and while hale and hearty he has not been in robust health for some time. After his return from Denver, where he attended the wedding of bishop Warren, he has done but little since. By a strong effort he succeeded in presiding over the opening of the conference in May, and this was his last work for the Church he had so steadily labored in, for half a century. He had no organic disease, and his death resulted from the prostration of old age and over work. For three days he has been lying with but the faintest flutterings of life about him but, with the vitality which astonishes his friends he clung to existence long after hope had been abandoned.

MATHEW SIMPSON.

Much of Bishop Simpson's life having been spent in Pittsburgh, and in Western Pennsylvania, his death is deeply felt by all Methodists in this city having been a pastor here, earning his early laurels in this section, and marrying a Pittsburgh lady, the older members of our local churches had become accustomed to look upon him as one of their number. In his discourse and in private conversation he had often been heard to speak of himself as a Pittsburgher with pride. Yet his field of work extended far beyond the confines of any one city. It embraced the whole continent, and in one sense, the world. His name and fame were commensurate with Methodism, and even reached beyond it. From the stripling of a young preacher beginning his labors in the Pittsburgh Conference, he rose to the distinction of Senior Bishop in the great Methodist Episcopal Church, and to-day tens and hundreds of thousands of people everywhere mourn his loss.

HIS EARLY MINISTERIAL LIFE.

Matthew Simpson, L. D., LL. D., was born at Cadiz, Ohio, on June 20, 1811, and was therefore 73 years old. He received an academic education in his native town, which gave him a taste for more knowledge. He then went on foot to Uniontown, Pa., where he became a student in Madison College, where he graduated, and was elected a tutor in his 18th year. In 1833 he received the degree of M. D., and at once commenced the practice of medicine. About the same time, feeling it his duty to enter the ministry, he was licensed to preach and was received on trial in the Pittsburgh Conference. He entered upon the work that year with enthusiasm, and developed such ability that he was sent the next year to Pittsburgh, in connection with Rev. Thomas M. Hudson and Dr. William Hunter. Much of his moral and intellectual development is to be credited to his uncle, also named Matthew Simpson, who died in Allegheny City in 1873, at the age of 98. In 1835 the future bishop was stationed at Liberty Street Church, Pittsburgh, in 1836 at Monongahela City, and in 1838 he was elected Vice President and Professor of Natural Science in Allegheny College, at Meadville Pa., into which Madison College had been merged. In 1839 he was elected President of Indiana Asbury University where he remained until, in 1848, he was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, with headquarters at Cincinnati. In 1852 the General Conference of the M. E. Church, at its meeting in the city of Boston, elected him to the office of bishop. He now removed to Pittsburgh, where he was located until 1859, when he changed his residence from Pittsburgh to Evanston, where he remained for several years, a part of which time he was the honorary president of the Garrett Biblical Institute. Later he removed to Philadelphia, and ever claimed that city as his residence.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In the discharge of the duties of his office, Bishop Simpson has attended conferences held in all the States and nearly all the Territories. He has presided at the Pittsburgh Conference four times—in 1852, at Washington, Pa.; in 1857, at Monongahela City; in 1872, in Allegheny City, and in 1871 he assisted Bishop Clark at Steubenville. On the occasion of the bishops' meeting in Pittsburgh, in the spring of 1883, the semi-centennial of Bishop Simpson's entrance into the ministry was celebrated by an immense outpouring of Methodists at Library Hall on a Sabbath afternoon, when Bishops Warren and Simpson delivered addresses. His position af Bishop took him to Euaope upon Ecclesiastical affairs frequently. In 1857 he was sent as a delegate from the General Conference to the British-Irish Conference, and was also a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, which met in Berlin the same year. On the close of his religious work he made an extensive tour of the old continent, going through Turkey and the Holy Land, and returned to the United States in 1858. In 1870 he was again sent to Europe as a delegate to the English Conference of that year. In 1874 he made a tour of Mexico, accompanied by his wife, and the succeeding year went to Europe to hold the Conference of Germany and Switzerland. In 1863-4 he made an extended tour, studying the missionary status and wants of his church in Syria, European Turkey and Switzerland, Germany and Scandinavia. He was three times a member of General Conference, and a fraternal delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference, and to various ecclesiastical bodies. In 1875 he was again appointed to visit the mission conferences in Europe.

INFLUENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Bishop Simpson was a Christian statesman as well as clergyman, and occupied closer relations to the Government of the United States than very few ministers have been honored with. During the late civil war of the United States, he was a very confidential adviser of President Lincoln upon many things connected with the affairs of State, and delivered numerous stirring addresses in behalf of the Union; he was held in such high esteem by the authorities at Washington, that with the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau the Secretary of War urged him to undertake the organization of the freedmen, and President Grant a few years ago invited him to go as a commissioner to Hayti. He refused both offers, however. Bishop Simpson was the author of the work, "A hundred years of Methodism," and the editor of the "Cyclopædia of Methodism,"

LOGAN'S DARING IN BATTLE.

How Blackjack Rallied a Disorganized Division.

One of the finest illustrations of the magnetic influence of a single man in the crisis of a battle was furnished by Logan at Peach Tree Creek, a battle fought before Atlanta. The rebels had flanked McPherson as completely as he had turned their line at Resaca, and had attacked him vigorously. McPherson was killed, and the command of the whole corps unexpectedly devolved in a moment on Logan, and he had not only his own, but other divisions to look after. He left his own immediate command, and in person rallied the First Division, which, being surprised, was in great confusion. It was done by actual personal exertion in front of the line, at a great personal risk. The troops had more confidence in Logan than in McPherson, for the reason that Logan led, whereas McPherson directed his men; and when the retreating division saw Logan riding along the confused lines, they rallied and went vigorously into the fight with a counter-charge on the rebel forces. It was a fair, square illustration of personal magnetism, of a fearless leader over brave men. It was a quality many of the Generals who gained greater military distinction than Logan did not possess, and did not lay claim to. Hooker and Thomas and Kearney had it; Grant and Sherman and Meade did not possess it, though to say so must not be construed as reflecting on them. Logan was naturally a leader of men in rough conflict. He and Blaine will make a good team in this civic fight of such supreme moment to the Nation.

A "Dude" Clothing House.

We worship that which is expressive. I was reminded of this forcibly by a firm which has won its way to the top rank in its particular line by unblushingly and shamelessly overcharging for everything they sell. They describe themselves as "haberdashers," and keep what is known is the vulgar parlance of the day as a "gents' furnishing-goods" store. They have a superb superb establishment. It is the size of two stores; is fitted in polished mahogany from floor to ceiling, and filled with a small army of snobbish clerks. A page in livery opens the door for those who enter, and they never allow a customer to take any article home himself. If it is only a neck-scarf they send it to him, though he lives five miles away. They have two delivery vans for that purpose, driven by uniformed coachmen with flunkies by their side to deliver the goods. Altogether the style of the establishment is stunning. The prices are so high that men of modest means do not buy there. This is entirely to their satisfaction, as they do not want that kind of custom. Nothing in their shop can be bought at the regular prices. Collars, for instance, which sell usually at 25 cents, are 50 cents there; and they charge 80 cents a pair for cuffs that are elsewhere 25 to 40. It is impossible to buy any sort of a scarf or necktie for less than 82, and the prices for smoking-jackets, bath-robes, and articles of that sort are positively enormous. They demand $28 for a bath-robe of Turkish toweling which could be bought anywhere else in town for $12. A few days ago a friend of mine dropped in casually to order some shirts. The door was swung open by an obsequious attendant, who bowed and pointed to a clerk who was leaning gracefully on the end of a counter. The clerk stepped forward, bent, and smiled.

"I want some shirts," said my friend.

"Well you be kind enough to step this way, sir?" and the clerk rubbed his hands together and walked softly down the store.

The customer followed until they arrived at the office in the rear. There the clerk was met by a member of the firm, who was introduced to the customer. The customer rather astonished at so much ceremony, was asked with great politeness to step up stairs, which he did. On the way the proprietor asked him if he would exchange cards. This being accomplished, the next floor was reached, and proved to be a richly-upholstered and heavily carpeted parlor. The proprietor touched an electric bell, and conversed easily with his customer until the shirt maker appeared. He was measured carefully while the head of the firm walked casually up and down the room, as if he had nothing whatever to do with the shop. He said nothing about the shirt, and seemed to treat the call as purely social. After he had been measured the customer said: "You may make me a sample shirt first."

"We never make less than half-dozen shirts, sir, and our price is $50 a dozen, said the shirt-maker laconically.

"But I don't care to pay $25 for a half a dozen shirts, and then find that they do not fit me; and I think it is an extortionate price, anyway."

"Our customers," said the proprietor grandly, "never suspect us of ill-fitting them, and never ask the price."

"I don't care whether they do or not," said my friend. "I want one shirt for a trial, and I will pay you $5 for it, and that is the end of the whole matter. If you want to do it you may; if not, don't trouble yourself. There are plenty of shirt-makers in town who charge at least reasonable figures.

The proprietor looked at him coldly, twirling his eye glasses in his fingers, and said: Our customers, sir, are not grumblers."

Thereupon my friend freed his mind, stalked down stairs, and out into the street, while the flunkey opened the door and bowed respectfully. And yet, this sort of snobbishness takes in New York, for the firm is the most successful one of its line.

A South African Pet.

The banded mongoose of South Africa when domesticated becomes a most amusing little household favorite. This mongoose is in size rather larger than a guinea pig, and is of a grizzly color. with a tinge of chestnut, a number of black lines crossing the back. The eyes are peculiarly brilliant. A tame mongoose will allow himself to be freely handled, merely giving vent to an odd chattering sound, apparently indicative of satisfaction; should he become provoked, however, he will utter a sharp scream of anger. The banded mongoose is reputed to be a great destroyer of snakes, a statement which I have always doubted. That this animal occasionally kills and devours a small snake is probable, but I certainly do not believe that snakes arits usual food. In a state of domestity the mongoose will eat and thrivupon all manner of scraps from the tble, and looks upon an egg as a reat treat. When one is given to hm he generally rolls it for a shortlistance and then embracing it wit his fore legs and raising himself upa his hind-quarters, will bring the eg down with sufficient force to brek the shell, after which he greedily devours the contents. I have see the trick played of throwing a empty pill-box to a tame monpose, which he would seize in the ime manner as he would an egg, andontinue to hammer on upon the flor with much chattering and nois until it was taken from him. I hav seen a pair of these little animal running loose in the streets of Drban and permitting even stranges to handle them. Another I have een following his owner along thehighroad like a dog. This last wasif I remember rightly, killed by a Kafir's dog. Perhaps the most remrkable characteristic of the mongose is the manner in which ne will especially if hungry, spring upon aniece of food thrown to some distane, bringing his forefeet directly dovn upon it after a long leap. A ame mongoose, although not givn to wandering very far from his owner's dwelling, is so extremely actie and restless it is difficult to knot at any time where to look for him—*The London Field.*

Marth Luther.

Luther was o doubt always a man of powerfuland unguarded impulse. His wors were like living things and went straight to their mark. He did nt weigh them like a more cautious nature, and think of all their effect. But this is only to say that he wa Luther, and not another. In orde to judge him rightly we have to take him not merely in one mod, but in many moods. It is not i subtle criticism, however it may sem to be so, to look at his large nature now on this side and now on that—to contrast his tenderness with his coarseness or his (alleged) antihomianism with the deep breathings of his piety—his materialism with his holiness. No doubt there werethese contrasts in him. But are they not more or less in all men, and specially men of the massive buid of Luther? What is remarkable n him is not the presence of such contrasts, but the frankness with which he gave expression to them. He was real and simple to the cor. He had a marvelous power of utterance, and like many men who have this irrepressible fluency by work or pen, his utterance for the mement not only came fro n his heart but seemed to himself the wnoe utterance of his heart—all truth for the time. But his heart was larger than he thought, and his mind had other depths than he poured forth at separate moments. And we only rightly understand him not in this mood or that, but when we take him as a whole, and recognize that it is only a living being who is thus moved so diversly, and that we have to read into the one Luther all these chords of feeling. The schisms, in short, that we recognize in him are in his words more than in himself. He is now on the side of nature and now on the side of grace, and then of law; but nature and grace and law all meet in his massive humanity. as he speaks now with the tongue of the other—so perfectly honest in each mood of thought that he is unconscious, like a child, of inconsistencies of language. He is, in fact from first to last something of a child in unconscious impulse, in freedom of talk, and in the quick resentful hastiness with which he deals his blows and emphasizes them without reflecting, as in the controversy with Erasmus; how they may fall and injure one truth while defending another.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

An Earthquake in Horace Walpole's Time.

In the opening month of 1650 the weather-mongers were puzzled by having to undergo tropical heat, and Londoners were alarmed by evening skies of fiery red, betokening, they thought, some impending calamity. Their fears were justified by a smart earthquake shock about noon on the 8th of February, making Westminster Hall tremble to its foundations, shaking houses in Houlborn and Chancery lane, and causing dwellers near the tower to think an explosion had occurred there. Exactly a month afterward, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the earth had another shivering fit. "I had been awake," wrote Horace Walpole, "and had scarce dozed again; on a sudden I felt my bolster lift my head. I thought somebody was getting from under my bed, but soon found it was a strong earthquake, that lasted nearly half a minute, with a violent vibration and great roaring. I rang my bell; my servant came in frightened out of his senses; in an instant we heard all the windows in the neighborhood flung up. I got up and found people running into the streets, but saw no mischief done. There has been some—two old houses flung down, several chimneys, and much earthenware. It has nowhere reached above 10 miles from London." The alarm in town was intense; nothing else was talked of or written about. Dr. Sherlock made it the theme for a pastoral letter, of which 10,000 copies were sold in two days. Pastors told their flocks the earthquake was a judgment on the city for its manifold sins, and the women, at least, believed them. Shrewd traders turned it to profitable account by selling earthquake gowns for women to wear while sitting out of doors at night; a quack got rid of his earthquake pills; and Turner, the china-dealer, having had a vase cracked by the shock, doubled the price of the set. —*All The Year Round.*

Lawyer's of Fifty Years Ago.

"While I was a student," said an old lawyer of Providence, R. I., "I had very little personal acquaintance with members of the bar, but I attended court when any trial of importance was had, and so became familiar with the lawyers who conducted these trials. It is difficult, perhaps, to separate the impressions made upon me at that time from the knowledge afterward acquired when I was a member of the bar, but I shall do it as well as I can. These trials were conducted for the most part by John Whipple, Samuel Y. Atwell, Albert C. Greene, Richard Ward Greene, Thomas F. Carpenter and Samuel Ames. Occasionally Judge Daniels, Christopher Robinson, John H. Weeden or John P. Knowles would be associated with some of the gentlemen above named and in the year 1840 Charles S. Bradley and Thomas A. Jencks were admitted to the bar, and soon became prominent in the trial of causes. Members of the bar who in these days notice that important cases are frequently tried in an empty courtroom, no one being present but the judges, counsel, witnesses, and sometimes officers of the court and sometimes parties in the case, will hardly realize the change that has taken place. When I was a student almost always there was a large attendance of spectators in court, and when it was known that Mr. Whipple or Mr. Atwell or Gen. Greene was to speak the Court House would be crowded, many prominent citizens of Providence being present. Probably an audience had some effect upon the speakers. Chief Justice Marshall said that "when Mr. Pinckney was on his feet he could tell when ladies entered the courtroom without raising his eyes, by the change in Mr. Pinckney's style of speaking."

Within a year or two I have seen a letter published by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which he says that the days of eloquence at the bar are gone by. This, I think, is a mistake; there will always be eloquence where there is the man, the subject, and the occasion. But there has been a great change in the mode of arguing cases in the State since I was a student at the law. Attorney General Greene, for instance, never addressed court or jury without consulting propriety in every detail. Cicero was not more careful in the arrangement of his robes. than was General Greene to appear in appropriats costume. There was nothing rude or slipshod in his manner. His voice was carefully modulated, and his whole manner was dignified and persuasive. Greene was a thoroughly instructed lawyer, a skillful and successful advocate, but he was first of all and always a gentleman. When Samuel Y. Atwell was to speak, all eyes were fastened upon him and all ears were compelled to listen. He was a natural orator and a profound lawyer. John Whipple was not so uniformly eloquent as Mr. Atwell, but he had a powerful mind, fully conscious of its own strength, and, when speaking, secured the close attention of court, jury and audience. Though a great lawyer, he did not always confine himself strictly to the case in hand, and everybody was on the watch to hear what striking or brilliant thing he would say next. Richard Ward Greene, though not an eloquent, was often a convincing talker. He always came to his argument fully prepared, and I think his brethren of the bar felt that he was a "foeman worthy of their steel."

An Incident of Sumter.

For four hours we had been pounding away at Steven's battery, and making no impression on it. This was very annoying to the men, and doubtless equally so to the officers. The non-commissioned officers believed they could demolish the battery with the 10-inch gun. The 10-inch gun referred to was mounted *en barbette* on the third tier, and the Major had ordered that no guns on that tier should be manned. Orders were sacred in the opinion of Tom Kernan, but the demolition of Steven's battery was a duty. In this case duty and orders seemed to conflict, and Tom was troubled. Tom was an old Sergeant, a veteran of the Mexican war. In his dilemma he consulted with the Ordnance Sergeant, another Mexican war veteran, and they agreed that if it could be done on the sly; under the circumstances, the Major's order might be disregarded. They would not, however, take anybody with them. The blame, if any attached to the act, should rest entirely on their shoulders. Consequently they watched their chance, and when the Major was out of the way, slipped up stairs to the *barette* battery. The gun was already loaded and aimed at the very battery they desired to strike. For weeks before the bombardment began all the guns were kept loaded. They had nothing to do, therefore, but slip in a friction primer in the vent and pull the lanyard. This was the work of a moment. The gun was fired and the two Sergeants and those below who were in the secret, watched the flight of the shot with almost painful interest. It missed—missed, seemingly, by a hair's breadth—just grazing the top of the battery. Great was the disappointment. So much risked, so little won. But the two Sergeants would not give it up so. They might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. They were determined to have another shot. The gun was reloaded, which was quite a feat for two men, as the shot weighed 128 pounds, but when they tried to run the gun "in battery," they failed. It required six men to throw the carriage "in gear," and the two Sergeants could not accomplish it. Although the discharge of the 10-inch gun had escaped the observation of our own officers, it had been noticed by the rebels. They knew all about the position and power of that particular gun, and had no doubt wondered at its silence. Now that it had opened, it was of the utmost importance that it be silenced at once; so every rebel gun that could be brought to bear was turned on it, and a shower of shot and shell came hissing and hurling about the ears of the two Sergeants, who were still struggling in vain at the handspikes. Matters had now reached a crisis. "By Gemini," said Sergeant Tom, "let us fire her as she is." It was the only thing they could do. So the elevating screw was given half a screw, the primer was inserted, and the Ordnance Sergeant ran down to see if the coasts were clear. Meantime, Tom, who was left holding the lanyard, found himself in a tight place. Shot and shell were coming thicker than ever. The rebel gunners were just getting the range. Tom was lying down, because, as he said, there was no room for him to stand up. What could be keeping his friend so long? Traverse circles were being torn up by the enemy's shot, and great blocks of granite were slashing about the terreplein. He could stand it no longer; the lanyard was pulled and the shot struck the battery and seemed to do considerable damage, but the gun, having been fired out of battery, recoiled over the counterhurters and turned a somersault backward. As the Ordnance Sergeant reached the top of the stairs he met the 10-inch gun going in the opposite direction, and, looking around for his friend, discovered him hugging mother earth, half dead with fright—not at the enemy's shot, but at having dismounted the boss gun of the outfit. Both compatriots came down. There were now additional reasons for keeping mum about the 10-inch gun, and the Major never learned how it was dismounted.—*The United Service.*

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
SOMERSET COUNTY SS.
At an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, on and for Somerset County on the 24th day of May, A. D., 1884, before the Honorable, the Judges thereof, in the matter of the estate of Henry Suhre, deceased, on motion of John H. Uhl, Esq., the Court appoint L. C. Colborn, Esq., Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrators to and among those legally entitled thereto. By the Court.
A. A. STUTZMAN, Clerk.
The undersigned auditor thereby gives notice that he will sit at the office of Colborn & Colborn, in Somerset, Pa., on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1884, to perform the duties of the above appointment, when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.
L. C. COLBORN,
jun18-3t. Auditor.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, on Thursday, June 26, 1884, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the incorporation of a Company, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874; said Company to be known as Western Pennsylvania Telegraph Company. The object of said Corporation shall be the construction, maintenance and operation of lines of telegraph for public use, through and in the following Counties, viz: Greene, Washington, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Forest, Venango, Butler, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Somerset, Indiana, Armstrong Clarion, McKean, Elk, Jefferson Clearfield, Cambria, Blair, Bedford, Centre and Cameron; and for such purpose to have and exercise all the rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the said Act.
The names of five of the subscribers to the Articles of Association are
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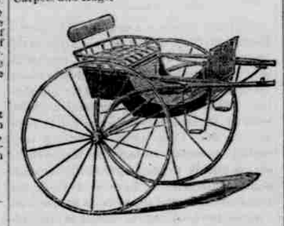
Bradley's Little Reaper is only 8½ feet wide, and cuts a 5 foot swath. This is without doubt the lightest running and most easily operated machine made. No quivering or scattering in heavy grain. Binders carry no rake. Cuts wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, clover, timothy and corn ready for shocking. It is a perfect gem. Every owner of a Bradley is delighted, and is shouting its praises all over the County.

Bradley's Changeable Speed Mower,
Is a light running, perfectly balanced, and easily operated machine. Has a floating bar, and tremendous cutting power; no clogging or choking up no matter how the grass is.

Bradley's Self Dumping Horse Rake.
Has high wheels and long teeth, curving well under, and carry the hay. Any lady or boy able to drive, can easily operate it. Dumps itself, and turns as readily as a sulky. It is "perfection." Don't fail to come and see it.

Water-Proof Building Manilla.
The best and cheapest roofing known, easily put on, and lasting. Also used in place of plaster, and for weather boarding. Carpets and Rugs.

The Bradley Road Cart
Is the lightest running vehicle made. Gentlemen buy them for their road driving. Business men use them for running about. Ladies and children enjoy them, in fact, everybody will have them. Ten different sizes. Send for circular.
Powell's Fertilizers, warranted pure or forfeited. Powell's Tip Top Bone fertilizer Powell's dissolved Bone, etc. etc., and Powell's Chemicals for making Fertilizer at home, costing only $2 per ton. Agents wanted in every township. Also, any other implements or machines you may need, I can procure for you at less than factory prices. Being a practical farmer, I know what machines are best adapted to our use, and have spent much time to get the BEST. My aim has been to get machines that are well made and durable light running, easily operated, and that do the work well, and I think I have succeeded. *Keep a full line of repairs always on hand.* You are invited to call and see before purchasing. These machines are always on exhibition, and in season at work in my fields. Visitors always welcome, except Sundays. I sell above machines for less money than manufacturer's prices. Circulars by mail on application.
H. H. FLICK,
Mayfield Farm, Lavansville, Pa.
Farm Southwest of P. O. apr23-6m.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
DR. S. L. GESNER.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.
Is now stopping in Somerset, at the Somerset House, for a short time only.
All those afflicted with
DISEASED EYES
Would do well to consult him in regard to their Eyes. References as to capability of suiting diseased Eyes: Dr. Henry Brubaker, Gen'l Wm. H. Keonts, H. L. Baer, Esq., and many others.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of certain writs of Vend Ex., 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, JULY 18, 1884,
at 1 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants, John J. Keim, Daniel Hershberger, A. P. Beachy, Elias Hershberger, P. S. Hay, Henry Bodes, Elias Wineland, Catharine Lint, wife of C. G. Lint, Eliza Felk, wife of D. M. Felk, Samuel Flickinger, George A. Bodes, William Flickinger and Joseph Keim, doing business in the name and style of the Steam Grist Mill Company, an incorporated joint stock company, and C. G. Lint, husband of the said Catharine Lint, and D. M. Felk, husband of said Eliza Felk, of, in and to the following real estate, situate in West Salisbury, Eklkek township, Somerset County, Pa., being two certain lots of ground adjoining public road leading from Salisbury to West Salisbury on the north, street on the west, lot of Ferdinand Breig on the South, and Casselman river on the east, having thereon erected a three-story Steam Grist Mill, in good running order, engine and boiler house attached. Also, a two-story dwelling house, shoemaker shop, and stable, with the appurtenances.
Taken in execution at the suit of John Hershberger.
NOTICE.—All persons purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that a part of the purchase money—to be made known at the time of sale—will be required as soon as the property is knocked down, otherwise it will be again exposed to sale at the risk of the first purchaser. The residue of the purchase money must be paid on or before Thursday of the first week of September Court, the time fixed by the Court, for the acknowledgment of deeds, and no deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.
JOHN J. SPANGLER,
june18. Sheriff.

STALLIONS.
1884. SEASON 1884.
STRATHEARN!

Bay Stallion, imported from Scotland. Weighs over a ton. Took first prize at our County Fair last fall.
Terms: $20 Insurance.
ALHAMBRA,
Bay Stallion, weighs 1,[illegible] pounds.
HIGHLAND CHIEF,
Brown Stallion, Sixteen hands, weighs over 1,200.
CHALREY,
Bay Stallion, fifteen hands high, weight 1,150.
The above horses will stand at my Stables this season from April 1st to July 1st. Parties wishing to breed from a draft stallion cannot go amiss, as the get from Strathearn is second to none. I will show his get against those of any other horse in the County for Bone, Size, and Smoothness of Make-up.
The Trotting Stallions above named need no comment, as their produce has stamped them as among the best in the State. Some of these get are trotting low in the 2's now. One of Alhambra's fillys was sold to a party in Portland, Maine a few weeks ago. Insurance on the above, $25. Parties having lost colts by either of my horses can breed back at half rates.
I have also on hand and for sale the Celebrated Self-oiling Shuttle Farm Wagon.
PETER HEFFLEY.
mar26.

CATARRH

Causes no Pain or Dread, Gives Relief at Once Not a Liquid or Snuff. Applied with the finger. Thorough treatment will Cure, Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists'
HAY-FEVER
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.
mar26.

I am now prepared to handle a Larger Stock of
Drugs and Medicines
Than ever before. I have added a Complete Stock of
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
AND
WINDOW GLASS.
If you are going to use any Goods in this Line, call and get Prices. Try
Franklin Ready-mixed Paints.
They are the Best in the Market. Sole Agency for
"ALABASTINE"
Used for Walls and Ceilings. NOTHING BETTER.
I have Greatly Increased my Stock in
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
CALL AND GET PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
Good Goods,
Low Prices!
Pure Drugs Are a Specialty.
C. N. BOYD,
MAMMOTH BLOCK,
SOMERSET PA.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will send you free a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time, or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 every evening. That all who want to work may test the business, we will make this unparalleled offer: To all that are not satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc. sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan3.

PITTSBURGH—FIRE-ARMS CO.
66 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing-Tackle, Cutlery, Glass Balls, Clay Pigeons, Hunting Suits, Base-Ball Supplies, Police Goods, Lawn-Tennis, Boxing-Gloves, Indian Clubs, Dumb-Bells,
GYMNASIUM AND SPORTING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enclose Stamp for Fifty Page Catalogue.
may28-4t.

FAHRNEY'S

OR
PANACEA
A a Blood Purifier—this medicine is highly recommended for all manner of chronic or old standing complaints, Eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches and Rashes, Ring Worms, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood. With this rare medicine in your house you can do without Salts, Castor Oil, Citrate of Magnesia, Senna or Manna, and seen the whole of them, and what is better, it may be taken with safety and comfort by the most delicate woman, as well as by the robust man. It is very pleasant to the taste, therefore easily administered to children. It is the only vegetable remedy existing which