Under the Pole Star.

Greely Tells the Story of the Arctic Regions.

Valuable Results to Science.

Warm Tides Flowing South at Lady Franklin Bay—The Explorer Believes that there is an Open Polar Sea—How to Reach It.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 17.—For the purpose of obtaining some idea of the general nature and probable value of the scientific observations made by Lieutenant Greely at Lady Franklin Bay, a correspondent visited the Lieutenant at his cottage on Seavey's Island Saturday afternoon. He was very cordially received by Lieutenant Greely, and when he stated the object of his visit the Lieutenant at once consented to give all information desired. Lieutenant Greely first stated the object of the expedition, viz: To establish at Lady Franklin Bay a polar station, one of the thirteen suggested by Lieutenant Weyprecht, of Austria, who discovered Franz Josef Land. Simultaneous observations of all physical phenomena were to be taken. The complete programme which was to be followed was arranged by an International Polar Congress, in which representatives of thirteen nations took part. The observations in which the greatest possible accuracy were to be had, were those of declination and deviation of the magnetic needle, temperature of the air and sea, height of barometer, and mean and maximum rise and fall of tides.

All explorations were identical to the main objects of the expedition. The expedition was fitted out under authority of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1880. The party was composed of three officers of the army, one acting assistant surgeon, and nineteen enlisted men, selected by recommendation from the ranks of the army. Stores for twenty-seven months were put on the Proteus for the party. The Proteus steamed away from St. Johns, N. F., July 7, 1881, with the party on board. She touched at Disco Island and Upernavik to procure sledges, dogs, skins and dog food. Two Esquimaux were added to the party at Proven. Landing was made at Carey Island, in the North Water, and provisions cached by Nares in 1875 in the Alert were found in good condition. At Littleton Island Lieutenant Greely personally recovered the English Arctic mail left by Sir Allan Young in the Pandora in 1876. At Carl Ritter Bay, in Kennedy Channel, a cache of provision for use on the retreat was made.

ESTABLISHING THE STATION.

It was the original intention to establish the polar station at Water Course Bay, but the heavy masses of ice which were encountered rendered Water Course Bay an exceedingly dangerous anchorage. Moving to Discovery Harbor, the station was there established on the site occupied by the English expedition of 1875. The erection of a house was at once commenced, and the stores and equipments were landed. On the 28th of August came the parting between the Greely party and the men of the Proteus. The little band gathered on the frozen shore and watched the Proteus as she steamed slowly down Lady Franklin Bay, leaving them to the mercies of the cruel North. On the evening of the same day the temperature sank below the freezing point, and the icy Arctic Winter was on them in earnest. Their house was finished about a week after the Proteus left. It was named, in honor of Senator Conger, Fort Conger.

During the first month the cold affected the men more than any subsequent time at Fort Conger. Later on, in December, the temperature sank to from 50 to 65 degrees below zero, and so remained for days at a time, but even in that weather the cook's favorite amusement was dancing bare-headed, bare-armed and with slippered feet on the top of a snow drift. During the day the men dressed in ordinary outside clothing, but their flannels were very heavy. Five of the men were generally for a part of the day engaged in scientific work under Lieutenant Greely's direction and in the duties of the camp. The rest of the men were employed generally about one hour a day, and devoted the remainder of the time to amusement. All slept in bunks. The quarters were heated by a large coal stove, the average heat maintained being fifty degrees above zero. Playing checkers, cards and chess, and reading, were the amusements of the evening. The life was said by Lieutenant Greely to be far from a lonely one, and many of the men said they had never passed two happier years than those spent at Fort Conger.

THE ARCTIC NIGHT.

On the 15th of October the sun left them for 135 days, and a twilight varying from half an hour to twenty-four hours succeeded. For two months it was so dim the dial of a watch could not be read by it. On April 11th the sun came above the horizon and remained there 135 days, giving the party a great sufficiency of midnight sun. During three months the stars were visible constantly, the constellations of Orion's Belt and the Great Bear being the brightest. The North Star looked down from almost overhead. Standing alone outside the fort on one of these nights, the scene was weirdly grand. To the North flamed the aurora borealis, and the bright constellations were set like jewels around the glowing moon. Over everything was dead silence, so horribly oppressive that a man alone was almost tempted to kill himself, so lonely does he feel. The astronomer of the party said that with the naked eye a star of one degree smaller magnitude than can be seen here in the same way might be discerned.

"The moon would remain in sight for from eleven to twelve days at a time. The thermometer registered on June 30, 1882, the highest temperature at Lady Franklin Bay which we knew during our stay. It was 52 degrees above zero. The lowest was in February, 1883, and was 60 degrees below zero. In this February our mercury froze and remained solid for fifteen days, so intense was the cold. The mercury in the thermometer invariably rose during storms or high winds. The highest barometer was slightly above 31 inches, and the lowest slightly below 29 inches, showing a great range. The greatest variations were in the Winter. The electrometer, an instrument used to ascertain the presence of electricity was set up but to the astonishment of Lieutenant Greely not the slightest results were obtained. The displays of aurora were very good, but not to be compared with those seen at Disco Island or Upernavik."

ELECTRICITY AND THE TIDES.

As far as Lieutenant Greely could observe, no crackling sound accompanied the displays, and the general shape was that of a ribbon. The Southwesterly horizon was the quarter in which the brightest displays were seen. Sir George Nares reported in 1876 that no shadow was cast by the aurora, but Lieutenant Greely says that he distinctly observed his shadow cast by it. There were no electrical disturbances save those manifested by a rumbling of distant thunder heard twice far away to the north.

In the course of the tidal observations made a very interesting fact was discovered, viz: That the tides at Lady Franklin Bay came from the north; while those at Melville Bay and Cape Sabine came from the south. The temperature of the north tide is two degrees warmer than that of the south tide at Cape Sabine. Why this was Lieutenant Greely would not venture to state. He used in measuring the ebb and flow of the tides a fixed gauge—an iron rod planted in the mud. The average rise of Spring tides at Lady Franklin Bay was found to be eight feet. Surf was only observed twice during the two years.

At Lady Franklin Bay the average temperature of the water was 29 degrees above zero, or three degrees below the freezing point. Wolves weighing ninety pounds were killed around Fort Conger, and there are foxes and other animals there. Of fish there is a wonderful scarcity. Perhaps the greatest surprise of the expedition was the the taking from Lake Alexander, a fresh-water lake fifteen feet above the sea level, a four-pound salmon. From the bay or sea only two very small fish were taken during the entire two years, and very few are to be found North of Cape Sabine. The vegetation at Lady Franklin Bay is about the same as at Cape Sabine, and comprises mosses, lichens, willows and saxifrage. Snowstorms are, of course, most frequent, and rainfalls very rare. The highest velocity of the wind was registered during a terrific snowstorm—seventy miles per hour.

LOCKWOOD'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Lockwood's trips to the North, in 1882 and 1883, were productive of the most valuable results. Standing, on the 19th of May in each year where Dr. Hayes had formerly stood at about the same day, Lockwood, from an elevation of 2,000 feet, using his strongest glass on Hall's Basin and Robeson's Channel, could discern nothing but ice packs. There it was Dr. Hayes claimed to have seen his open polar sea. On the trip of 1882 Lockwood reached the highest latitude ever attained—83° 25' North. This was about 300 miles directly North of Lady Franklin Bay, but to get there he traveled over 1,000 miles, the open water and broken packs frequently causing him to retrace his steps fifty miles. Lockwood sounded the sea both years between Cape Bryant and Cape Britannia, but could not touch bottom with 135 fathoms of line. Markham, a few years before, about 1,600 miles to the west, got bottom at 72 fathoms.

Lockwood found at his farthest North about the same vegetation as at Lady Franklin Bay, but no signs of a polar current or open polar sea. In 1883 he was stopped near Cape Bryant, 125 miles from Lady Franklin Bay, by an open channel extending West to the east of Grinnel Land. The width of the channel varied from 200 yards to five miles but on the North the ice packs extended as far as could be seen with a glass. With his supply of provisions, the failure of which had caused his return the year before, Lockwood was confident that he could have reached 85° degrees North if this open channel had not barred his way. No fossil remains were discovered on this trip, and the only ones found were the trunks of trees on the Southwest coast of Grinnell Land. The only sea animals seen by Lockwood at 83° 25' were the walrus and seal, and, strange to say, the walrus is not to be found at Lady Franklin Bay. At 83° 25' the deflection of the magnetic needle was 104 West, more than one-fourth of a circle. As far as Lockwood went the Northeastern trend of the Greenland coast still continued. The maps of the new regions he discovered are in the possession of Lieutenant Greely and are very carefully made. All through, the magnetic needle was never quiet, except during storms. In February, 1883, preparations for the retreat were made by establishing a depot at Cape Baird, twelve miles to the South.

MAKING THE RETREAT.

Day after day the anxious men looked off over Lady Franklin Bay, expecting the ice to open, so they might commence their journey towards home. At last, on August 19, 1883, the welcome news that ice was open, was brought. All had been made ready, and that very day the party embarked in the little steam launch. Behind them they left their dogs, as they could not be taken. Four barrels of pork and some seal oil were left for the animals. Lady Franklin Bay was crossed to cape Baird, a distance of thirteen miles, and then the Grinnell Land was followed South as far as Cape Hawkes. Large quantities of heavy ice were met, and extreme was the danger that every moment the little launch would be crushed. The suffering of the men was great. They were now within 50 miles of Cape Sabine.

Striking from Cape Hawkes direct for Bates Island, the party was caught in the ice pack and frozen in ten miles South of Cape Hawkes. In thirteen days they drifted South twenty-five miles on the floes, suffering horribly from the cold. So they drifted to within eleven miles of Cape Sabine, and were obliged to abandon the steam launch on September 10th. The pack now remained motionless for three days, and several times the party got within two or three miles of Cape Sabine, only to be drifted back by Southwest gales. Five seals were killed and eaten while the party were drifting about. Eventually a heavy Northwest gale drove them by Cape Sabine, within a mile of Brevoort Island, but they could not land. On September 22d there arose the most terrific gale they had yet seen on the Arctic Ocean. Their ice floe was driven hither and thither by the tempest and the waves washed over them again and again, the spray freezing to them and causing them intense suffering.

Night came on, one of inky blackness. The wind threw the heavy floes together, and crash after crash of ice breaking from their own floe, warned the men that death was near to them. No man knew at what minute the floe might break up and the waters engulf them. The first faint light of dawn showed them that little remained of the floe upon which they were. The sea washed another close to them. Closer it came and at last, at the word, the men succeeded in getting upon it.

LAND GAINED.

The storm slowly subsided, and they gained land at Esquimaux Point, near Baird's Inlet, on September 29th. Here Winter quarters were built, and scouts were sent to Cape Isabella and Cape Sabine. In a few days they returned. Their report sent a thrill of horror to every heart. At Cape isabella and Cape Sabine were found only 1,800 rations, and from Garlington's records they learned the fate of the Proteus. Every one knew that death must come to nearly all of the party long before the ship of rescue could force its way into Melville Bay. Efforts were made to sustain the spirits of the men by lectures and light reading. On October 15th the party removed to Cape Sabine.

On January 18th Cross died of scurvy. In April the rations issued daily had dwindled to four ounces of meat and six ounces of bread. Man after man died, and all hope had fled when, on that stormy day, the blast of the Thetis' whistle roused the survivors from the lethargy of approaching death.

AN OPEN POLAR SEA.

Lieutenant Greely, when asked as to his ideas upon the probable results of Arctic explorations, said: "I do not think the North Pole can be reached unless every circumstance hitherto found to be unfavorable should prove favorable to the party attempting to reach the pole. If it is to be done at all, it will be done by way of Franz Josef Land. It could never have been reached by the Jeannette's route. That there is an open Polar Sea, I am well nigh certain. This is proved by the ice drifting out of Mussel Bay and Spitzbergen in midwinter and the Northern drift of the polar pack experienced by Payy and Lockwood, in 82° 83'. Men can stand two winters very well at Franklin Bay, but physical strength rapidly deteriorates. If we had had every supply and necessary of food we could have lived, perhaps, eight or ten years at Lady Franklin Bay."

A Stirring Triumph.

From the New York World.

LONDON, ENGLAND (*Special by Cable*).—In the suit of The Charles A. Vogeler Co., of Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., against Parrott & Co., of this city the Court of Appeal has granted the plaintiffs a perpetual injunction with costs. The action, which grew out of an alleged infringement of plaintiffs' well-known trade-mark, St. Jacobs Oil, was originally heard in the High Court of Justice, where Vice-Chancellor Bacon, without going into the merits of the case, considered it was one that should go before the Comptroller of Trade-Marks. From this opinion the Charles A. Vogeler Company appealed, claiming that they were being injured by the goods of the defendants, entitled St. Davids Oil, being mistaken for theirs, and that while they had taken steps to bring a case before the Comptroller of Trade-Marks, months would elapse before a decision could be obtained, and as their business would be seriously injured by such delay, a restraining order should be granted at once. The result of the appeal was that a perpetual injunction was made, with costs. The proceedings before the Comptroller have been abandoned by the defendants, and the Baltimore house has thus achieved a double victory. By the order of the Court of Appeal Parrott & Co., and their agents, are perpetually restrained from using the term "St. Davids Oil," or any similar term, as well as the words, "The Great German Remedy," and any words or marks similar to those used by the Charles A. Vogeler Company in connection with their St. Jacobs Oil. The progress of this suit has been watched with interest by the mercantile and manufacturing community of Great Britian, where thousands of trade-marks of almost incalculable value are owned. It was shown by the evidence that plaintiffs had sold during the past few years over seven million bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, and expended as high as five hundred thousand dollars in a single year for advertising throughout the world. Their success in this suit is regarded with great satisfaction in business circles. Eminent English and American legal talent figured in the case. The counsel for The Charles A. Vogeler Company, of which latter Mr. H. D. Umstaetter was personally present, were Queen's counsel Theodore Aston, assisted by John Cutler and Theodore MacKenna, of London, Rowland Cox, of New York, and Gen. William Henry Browne, of Washington, D. C.

"I am a base ball player, said the prisoner to the Judge. "I'll tell you how it happened.' 'Go on, sir.' 'I was at the bat. There were three men on base. I asked for a tow ball and reached back to strike, but it wasn't where I wanted it. Then this man—' 'Hold on, sir. Who do you allude to as this man? 'The corpse, of course. Then this man shouted 'foul and out.' Then I brained him.' 'Who did you say he was?' 'He was the umpire.'

'Oh, I beg your pardon. 'You are discharged, sir, The clerk will enter the costs against the late umpire's estate."

The best medical authorities acknowledge the great value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, well knowing that they are the most effectual remedy ever devised for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

In 1858 Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, then Commissioner of the Land Office, testified under oath that he had exacted forced contributions from the clerks under him, to make good a deficiency in the accounts of the Pennsylvania State Central Committee.

From Colonel J. Maidhof, of New York: "I have suffered severely for the last last ten years from Hay Fever in early and mid-summer and in the fall. I desire in the interest of my fellow sufferers to testify in favor of Ely's Cream Balm. My short use of it demonstrated its efficacy. J. Maidhof, 101 Broadway.

Curiosities of the Deep.

When the Swedish bark Monarch, which is now in the Erie basin, New York, discharging nitre, left Antwerp for Valparaiso some months ago, her mate, Mr. George Von Scheele, was commissioned by the University of Upsala to collect specimens of Marine animal life during his voyage. His efforts were to be especially directed to the collection of such specimens as are found on the surface of the ocean in various latitudes thro' which he would be obliged to pass.

Mr. Von Scheele provided himself with a large number of bottles and tanks, a quantity of alcohol, and a simple drag net made of thin cotton cloth fastened to a galvanized iron hoop. Every day, when the speed of the vessel was not too great, Mr. Von Scheele lowered the drag from the lee quarter of the poop deck. "I put it there," he said, "because the ship in drifting to leeward would naturally accumulate the floating animals and weeds, and would leave them in a line along the lee side of the wake."

The voyage out to Valparaiso lasted 101 days, and from that port to New York 79 days. As a result of his labor Mr. Von Scheele has nearly 900 bottles of various sizes, besides a dozen small iron tanks, filled with specimens preserved in alcohol. How many distinct varieties there are Mr. Von Scheele does not know, having no glass for minute examinations, but probably there are several thousand. One of the specimens likely to attract the attention of a non-expert in such matters is a lobster from the Island of Juan Fernandez. It is very nearly four feet in length, and in its alcohol bath has the reddish-yellow appearance of its northern relatives when ready for the table. Another of the specimens will be of special interest to scientists, because it is enclosed in a delicate film or nest, about which there has been considerable dispute. A ribbon fish, four or five inches long, was visible when in the water only because of its eyes, which were little black dots, the body being as transparent as the water that surrounded it. In the alcohol it has become a shriveled white tape of a milky color. Another specimen is a white spider, with a body two inches long and tentacles five inches long, that give it much the appearance of a miniature cuttle fish.

A large part of the collection is believed to be new to investigators. A peculiar looking grub, having legs shaped like birds' claws, which was found in the mouth of a flying fish, is supposed to be one of the new species. There are probably also new varieties of well known species in the lot.

One interesting feature of the collection is the difference in the nature of the specimens collected in the same locality under different circumstances, the ship having passed twice over the same ground, once during pleasant weather and once in a gale. In pleasant weather delicate little animals, hardly visible to the naked eye, were found, besides a number of common shrimps, but out of the crests of the waves in the gale the drag brought nothing but a chunky little yellow crab, never more than half an inch long and usually much shorter. The crabs clung to the meshes of the drag with such tenacity that some of them lost their claws when they were removed.

Mr. Von Scheele is a very intelligent seaman, and takes much interest in the subject he is studying. The bark will be loaded with kerosene for the East Indies after it has discharged its cargo here, and Mr. Von Scheele believes he will obtain many more new specimens out there than he found in the voyage from Valparaiso.

Siberian Hospitality.

Even hospitality, that true Slavonic virtue, has not become acclimated in this inhospitable region. The peasants like to visit and treat each other, especially on high days and holidays, but this hospitality is the result of calculation. When a man is going to visit his neighbor, he never goes straight to his house, but walks along the road, and stops as if by chance at the window and begins a conversation; then, if the master or mistress wishes to see him, they invite him in. When the samovar is ready, they drink tea out of saucers, now and then taking a bite of a piece of sugar. In this way they consume about three cups, and then turn the cups upside down, placing on the bottom the remains of the sugar they have been nibbling at.

As soon as tea is over, the guest rises to go, and then the following dialogue invariably takes place:

"Why are you in such a hurry?" says the hostess.

"Time to go home," answers the guest.

"Stay a little longer."

"Thank you; you have given us plenty to eat and drink."

"There was but little."

"No; there was quite enough; we had plenty."

This coversation, which always takes place, and is almost mechanically repeated, being ended, the guest approaches the host, and taking his hands, says:

"I thank you for the vodka, the tea, the cakes, the sugar," etc.

It is indispensable, when thanking the host, to enumerate everything the guest consumed during his visit. At the end of this catalogue the visitor humbly begs his host to come and see him, which, after a time, he does, and things go on in exactly the same way. Care must be taken that the viands provided are of equal quantity and quality. If at any time a man eats or drinks more than his host, when a guest, on a former occasion did, quarrels, upbraidings, or sarcastic remarks are the result.

"I gave them tea and sugar, and they gave me nothing but tea;" or "I gave them cake and had nothing but bread in return."

I recommend to those suffering (as I have) with Hay Fever, Ely's Cream Balm. I have tried nearly all the remedies, and give this a decided preference over them all. It has given me immediate relief.—C. T. Stephens, Hardware merchant, Ithica, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

The first prayer book of Edward VI. came into use by authority of Parliament on White Sunday, 1549.

Convincing.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity of testing the article direct. C. N. Boyd 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, lung affection.

Red, White, and Blue Lakes.

William R. Guilfoyle, director of the Botanic Gardens, at Melbourne, Australia, writes as follows to a friend at Middleton of a charming sight at Queensland: "I was perfectly charmed with the beauty of a series of small lakes which ran for some miles through a valley. They were literally covered with water lilies of three distinct colors—pink, blue, and white. I have often thought since that these lakes ought to be known as "the Lakes of the Red, White, and Blue." I must say that I never beheld a more beautiful sight in my life than those water lilies. The growth of the pink species (Nelumbium we call it botanically) was very singular. The flowers, nearly as large as a dinner plate, stood about a foot above the leaves, standing porasol-like to shield the floral gems from the scorching sun.

"The blue water plant (Nymphoea) was less fortunate, though quite as beautiful as its pink neighbor, by having its flowers and foliage lying flat on the surface, and it was remarkable that those flowers which shared the shade of the pink lily's leafage were of a much brighter blue. The white variety then came in to soften still more, or perhaps I should say to intensity, the brilliancy of the picture, for, like diamonds, they glittered among the saphires and rubies."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box.

For sale by C. N. Boyd. june20

Iowa Dynamiters.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, August 16.—Early yesterday morning W. E. Blake who has been active as an attorney in the prosecution of saloon-keepers since the prohibitory law went into effect, was startled from his bed by a bright flash of light and a sharp explosion. He thought but little of the matter at the time, but on examination later in the day he found a machine of destruction filled with dynamite, which he now believes was prepared with the view of blowing up his residence, but which failed to explode. Mr. Blake says he has no known enemy, and that in the prosecutions he has been courteously treated by the saloon-keepers.

A Fortunate Discovery.

A new light is thrown on the subject of Consumption by Dr. Wagner Kemp, discoverer of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. A remedy that has proved itself to be a remarkable compound. It does its work thoroughly, stopping a hacking cough instantly.

Sold by C. N. Boyd. Price 50cts. and $1.00 Trial bottle free. Get one.

A Destructive Fire.

NORTH EAST, PA., August 13.—There was to have been an entertainment this evening in the beautiful park for which this town is noted, given in honor of Pittsburg, as a large number of Pittsburg people are summering at various resorts here; but instead, the park is filled full of dry goods and groceries in promiscuous heaps, and the town is in a gloomy and almost hopeless condition. Early this morning fire destroyed the entire business part of the town, the Presbyterian church, Masonic and United Workman's halls, the principal hotel and forty-six business places, including general stores, the First National Bank and Short Bank. The loss will reach $200,000, with not much insurance. The fire originated by an explosion in a drug store.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two Bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at C. N. Boyd's.

A Sea Serpent that Can Yell.

The captain and the crew of the Silksworth, now at Montreal, assert that they saw the sea serpent off the Gaspe coast on the voyage up. The monster rose frequently 30 feet out of the water, and swelled out tremendously every time. At the water line it was about four feet in diameter; its head was like that of a conger eel; mouth like that of a shark; body striped like that of a mackerel; fins simply immense, and voice a horrible yell. There is no doubt that the captain, who is fully corroborated by the crew and passengers, believes his story, which is regularly entered in the ship's log. Skeptics can object to nothing except that the monster was seen at half a mile distance by moonlight, which may have exaggerated his size if not his awful bellow.

The Oldest Man in Somerset

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on C. N. Boyd, and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits, and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. Price 50 cents and 1.00.

A New York druggist says that soda water is going out of fashion among the better classes, and that he supplies the majority of his customers with bottled mineral waters.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

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Absolutely Pure.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRECHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. It promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

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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 to public sale at the Court House, in Somerset Borough, on

WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1884,

at 1 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, Adam Cramer 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, 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 434 acres and 154 perches, adjoining lands warranted in the names 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. H. Markle, jr. dated 8th day of Feb'y A. D. 1881, and recorded at Somerset, Pa., in Record of Deeds volume 80, pages 121, 122, and 123, 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 Ramel, John Miller, Adam Cramer, John Shaff, and others, now Simon Enos, C. P. Markle & Sons and others containing 408 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 H., vol. 66, page 663, and which Anthony Growall conveyed to C. P. Markle C. C. Markle and S. H. Markle, Jr., by deed dated 8th day of October, 1880, recorded in Deed Record of Somerset Co. Pa. Vol. 59 pages 337 and 338 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 a part 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, Heintaugh heirs and others, containing 1109 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 Listaman 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 Heinbaugh, George Kreager and others, containing 343 acres and 79 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 Weimer, Jacob Wiltrout, Taylor's heirs, Findlay and Hay, and others, containing 204 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 tp., Somerset co., Pa., adjoining lands of David Heintaugh, 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 equilateral as possible and through which the purchaser shall have the right to drive not more than three holdings 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 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 Berington now C. Von Lunen, E. Bender, H. J. Custer S. Custer, Noah Ream, John Pfiel, and others (having and excepting however two small pieces of ground, the first of which contains 4 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 24 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. 48, 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. Cherry in pursuance of a warrant dated the 10th day of February A. D. 1794, and the same tract conveyed by deed dated Aug. 3, 1881 by John J. Pile et al to C. P. Markle, C. C. Markle and S. H