IN THE NEW SOUTH.

Mr. Blaine's Journey From Wheeling to Grafton—What the Tariff Has Done for West Virginia.

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA., October 6.—Blaine's party left Wheeling at 8 this morning by a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio road for Grafton. At the Wheeling depot there was quite a demonstrative crowd, and as the train moved slowly out of the city workmen came out of their shops and the people out of houses and cheered. The first stop was made at Moundsville. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee introduced Mr. Blaine, who was warmly received. He said:

"I am glad to meet the citizens of Marshall county. I am glad to be in West Virginia. I consider it one of the encouraging signs of the time that an earnest contest is going on in what was once a slave State for the ascendency of Republican principles, and Republican principles this year mean a tariff for the protection of American labor. [Cheers.] If West Virginia is in favor of that she is Republican. If she is opposed to it, she is not Republican. The decision rests with her citizens. I know of no state in the Union more directly interested in the promotion of manufactures than your State. Your rich beds of coal and iron, your vast forests, all your natural resources favor the development of great manufacturing industries. They can be developed under a protective tariff; they cannot be without it.

ON THE WAY TO FAIRMONT.

At Cameron, Littleton, Mannington and Farmington there were brief stops, and at each point Mr. Blaine spoke briefly of the importance to West Virginia of a protective tariff.

At Fairmont there was quite a large meeting, and Mr. Blaine left the train and addressed the people from a stand. Here, as at all preceding points the people were very enthusiastic.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

At Grafton there was a very large and remarkably enthusiastic meeting. The little mountain town was packed full of people from the surrounding country. Mr. Blaine was escorted to a stand, where Hon. John A. Mason introduced him to the people. When the demonstration with which he was received had subsided he said:

"Citizens of West Virginia—As your distinguished chairman has intimated, I am not a stranger to your State. I have known it personally for more than forty years, and I have known this section of it well. I was born on the banks of yonder river, a few miles below the point where it enters Pennsylvania, and you do not need to be told by me that there was always a unity of feeling among the inhabitants of the Monongahela Valley. [Cheers.] But i do not see before me the West Virginia which I knew in my boyhood. The West Virginia of forty years ago was comparatively a wilderness. The West Virginia of to-day is a prosperous industrial centre in the United States. [Applause.] West Virginia as an independent Commonwealth began her existence during the civil war, and at that day the most liberal estimate of her total property according to the enumeration of the United States census did not exceed $100,000,000. In 1870 the census gave you an aggregate of $100,000,000, and in 1880 it showed that you possessed a capitalized wealth to the amount of $250,000,000. From the close of the war to the year 1880 West Virginia has therefore gained in wealth the enormous sum of $250,000,000. You have fared pretty well, therefore under Republican administration. [Laughter and cheers.] Probably some political opponent does me the honor to listen to me, and I would ask him as a candid man what agency was it that nerved the arm of industry to smite the mountains and create this wealth in West Virginia? It was the protective tariff [Great cheering] and a financial system that gave you good money. [Renewed cheering.] Before the war you never had a circulating medium in your midst, a bank bill that as current a hundred miles from home. ["That's so" and cheers.] You do not to-day have a single piece of paper money circulated in West Virginia that is not good all around the globe. [Great cheering.] Not a bill that will not pass as currently in the money markets of Europe as in New York or Baltimore, so that the man who works for a day's wages knows when Saturday night comes that he is to be paid in good money. [Renewed cheering.] Under the protective tariff your coal industries and your iron industries and the wealth of your forests have been brought out, and it is for you, voters of West Virginia, to say whether you want this to continue or whether you want free trade. ["No, we don't."]

"I make bold to say, with all respect, that there is not a Democratic statesman on the stump in West Virginia, conspicuous enough to be known to the Nation, (I speak only of those I know,) who advocates a protective tariff; not one. ["Not one, not one."] I go further. I do not know a Democratic statesman who will acknowledge that a tariff for protection is constitutional, and therefore, as honest men they are bound to oppose it. The Morrison tariff bill—["We won't have it"]—the Morrison tariff bill would have struck at the interests of West Virginia in many vital points, and it is an amazing fact that the Representatives in Congress from West Virginia voted for that bill.

"There is a good old adage, which I beg to recall to your minds, that 'God helps those who help themselves,' and if West Virginia is not willing to sustain a protective tariff by her vote and her influence, she must not expect it to be sustained for her by others. If she wants the benefit of a protective tariff she must give to a protective tariff the benefit of her support. [Cheers.]

THE NEW SOUTH.

I am glad that I am addressing a Southern people—a community that were slaveholders—a community made up of those who were masters and those who were slaves. But I am addressing a slave State no longer. [Great cheering.] I am appealing to the New South. [Renewed cheering.] And I am appealing to West Virginia not to vote upon a tradition or a prejudice, not to keep her eyes to the rear, but to look to the front and to the future. ["We'll do it, we'll do it," and wild cheering.] And if I could be heard, I would make the same appeal to other Southern States—to Old Virginia to North Carolina, to Georgia, to Alabama, to Tennessee and to Louisiana. They are all interested in a protective tariff, and the question is, which do they prefer—to gratify a prejudice or to promote general prosperity? West Virginia can lead the way. She can break this seemingly impregnable barrier of the Solid South. [Cheers and cries of "We'll do it, we'll do it."] Solid on what? Solid on a prejudice, solid on a tradition, solid upon doctrines that separate the different portions of the Union, whereas I invite you to join in a Union not merely in form, but a Union in fact, and to take your part in the solution of the industrial and financial problems of time. [Great cheering.] If West Virginia takes that course on the 14th of October she will do much to settle the controversies that now agitate her. ["She will."]

"The repeal of the protective tariff, according to the terms of the Morrison bill, would cost West Virginia a vast sum of money. Between 1870 and 1880 you gained in this State $160,000,000; between 1880 and 1890 you will gain much more with a tariff for protection. But I ask any business man if you could do it with free trade? ["No, no, no."]

PARTING WORDS.

"Here I close my words of counsel, leaving the action to you. I leave you not as a community influenced by sectional feeling, but as a community broadly National. I leave you as a state allied on one side to Pennsylvania, and on the other to Ohio, [Cheers] as much as you are to Virginia and Kentucky. I leave you as a State that stands in the van of the New South, inviting the whole South to join in a great National movement which shall in fact and feeling, as well as in form, make us a people with one Union, one Constitution, one destiny. [Great and long continued cheering.]

After Mr. Blaine, Hon. A. W. Tenny, of Brooklyn, made a speech.

THE TRIP TO PARKERSBURG.

From Grafton the special turned again toward the Ohio river. At Clarksburg there was a very enthusiastic gathering. Here and at several other points on the route to Parkersburg Mr. Blaine spoke briefly of protection to American industries as the chief issue of the campaign.

Bishop Walden, of the M. E. Church, who lives in Cincinnati, and several ministers of that Church who had been attending a conference at Buchanan, got upon the train at Clarksburg. They were presented to Mr. Blaine and conversed with him freely on the way to Parkersburg.

Red Cloud's Speech.

Red Cloud, the well known Sioux chief, visited the government school for Indians at Carlisle, Pa., and addressed the scholars in his own language. A prize of three dollars was offered for the best translation of this speech. We give a portion of the successful report, made by Luther Standing-Bear:

"You seem like my grandchildren; and now I went pass through the shops and saw what you can be done. I saw the shoe-maker, harness-maker, tailor, carpenter, tinner blacksmith, and they all doing well. Here you see I wear a boots which is you make it. I was surprise that the blacksmith doing very good. Also the girls can washing clothes and sewing. Also I went pass through the school-rooms and I saw some of you can write very fast, and read, and I was glad. Now, this is the thing what we send you here for, to learn white men's way. There is two roads, one is good and one is what we call a devil road. Another thing is you know, if who do nothing, just put his hand on his back and lie down, so any dime not come to in his pocket itself, so you must do something with your hands. Now you must not home-sick any; but you must try to be good and happier."—*St. Nicholas.*

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 Strange Case of Insanity.

A singular case is reported at the Otsego, N. Y., county house. Several years ago a young man was sent there. He gave his age as 24 and his name as John Ward. He finally became insane. Last June he was sent to the county house as incurable. The phase of insanity to which he is subject is the strangest on record. He does not talk; he does not move. He has no more apparent power of will than if he were inanimate. If stood up he will remain on the spot as if he had grown there. If not called for he would remain standing for three days until he should fall from exhaustion. If put in a chair, he sits there until moved again, as if he were a part of the chair itself. His health is fairly good. He must be fed like an infant. At times he has not enough of animation to swallow his food. If any article is placed in his hands he will hold it until it is taken from him. His case is attracting the especial attention of physicians.

A Sensble Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized C. N. Boyd to refund your money if, after taking three-fourths of a bottle, relief is not obtained. Price 50 cts. and $1. Trial size free.

Extracting Needles from a Woman.

LOCKPORT, October 2.—Mrs. Seeley living in the town of Sardinia, between the forks of the Cattaraugus and the foot of Lord Hill, some time since complained of pain in her arms. A physician discovered that there were needles in the muscles. He made a sore, applied a poultice, and a few days afterwards took out several. The other arm was similarly affected, and was similarly treated, with like results. At last accounts he had taken from the womans arms forty six needles. All were broken. Some had fine points, and others were broken at both ends, resembling pieces of wire. The woman claims to be unaware of how or when the needles were introduced into her system.

Since boyhood I have been troubled with catarrh and hay fever, and had been unable to obtain permanent relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm. It has cured me. E. L. Clickener, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Price 50 cents.

A Story of Two Slaves.

Probate Judge Hawn isused a marriage license recently to James and Eliza Kelley. There is nothing remarkable about the issuing of the license, were it not from the fact that the old couple were not fully convinced that they had ever been married, although they have lived together many years. It is one of the old stories of how a young couple, as slaves, were made man and wife after the custom prevalent in the sunny South at that date. Children were born to them, but the slaves dealer came that way and their children. Times grew harder and it was not long ere the husband and mother were separated, one going to Louisiana and the other to Tennessee. Then came the war and the exodus of slaves to Kansas and other States, and unbeknown to each other they both came to Leavenworth.

While attending church in this city one Sunday the old man became convinced that he saw his long-lost Liza in the congregation and at the close of the services approached her, called her by name and in a moment the two people, who had been separated for over thirty-five years, were locked in each other's embrace. They had saved some little money durin their separation and purchased a farm about six miles west of the city, and as they passed along together the question as to whether they were ever legally married was frequently discussed and for fear there might be some mistake they concluded that the better way would be to secure a license and have the matter definitely settled. This they did, and there was no happier couple in all the world than James and Eliza when the ceremony was done. The record shows that he is ninety-four and she sixty six.

Murdered by a Mob.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 9—A special to the *News* from Laredo says: "Particulars have been received of a bloody affray yesterday at Saleuns, on the Mexican National Railway. Jose M. Santos, Judge cr Alcalde of the town, becoming obnoxious to the people by reason of many arbitrary acts, the citizens gathered in a great crowd yesterday morning and attacked the Municipal Hall, where Santos was holding court. The police defended the alcalde, and a sharp fight ensued.

The mob overpowered the authorities and entered the municipal building, where they seized and murdered Judge Santos and the Chief of Police. It is reported that over twenty were killed and many badly wounded. It is believed that the mob was led by the celebrated outlaw, El Cayote (the wolf,) who escaped from jail at New Laredo a few days since. Judge Santos caused the arrest of El Cayote for participation in the Bustamente robbery a few years ago.

Into a Wash-out.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 3—From local offices on the Omaha road the particulars of a bad railway accident near Bayfield are learned. The train consisted of two flats and had a crew of twenty-two men, who were all riding on the engine and tender. The engine plunged into a wash-out. The boiler was staved in and the escaping steam added to the horror of the disaster. Every man but one was killed or wounded. Two, Johnson and McConnel, were killed outright and nine others badly scalded. The wounded were removed to Ashland, where four more died before morning.

It is believed three more will die from scalding. Ten coffins were ordered from St. Paul this morning, which indicates the number of victums was even greater.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that each druggist is authorized to refund your money by the Proprietor of this wonderful remedy if it fails to cure you. C. N. Boyd has secured the agency for it.

Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial size free.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at C. N. Boyd's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large size $1.00.

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, Bronchtis, and Consumption. Price 50 cents and 1.00.

Terrible Fate of a Farmer.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 2.—A terrible affair occurred near this city last night. Mack Fisher, a prominent farmer, was awakened at midnight by the yelps of his dogs. He rushed out in his night clothes and saw a ferocious dog attacking his favorite setter. He attempted to separate them, when the dog sprang at him and buried its teeth in his side and also shockingly lacerated his arm and thigh. He finally killed the brute by grasping it by the hind legs and dashing out its brains. This morning it developed that the dog was mad and had bitten several animals in that locality. Fisher's friends are searching for madstones, but death from hydrophobia is inevitable.

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

Blaine and Logan Meet.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Gen. Logan and wife arrived this morning. Blaine and Logan are to hold one or two public receptions to-day and review a procession to-night.

He Hanged Them With his Own Hand.

We have received a number of letters respecting the part preformed by Mr. Cleveland in the execution of Patrick Morrisey and John Gaffney in Buffalo twelve years ago. The same subject is also the occasion of various remarks in some of the journals. The Philadelphia *Times*, for instance, puts to us the following question:

Is the Sun forgetful that the law imposed the duty upon Cleveland, and that he always fulfills his public duty with fidelity?

The law imposes no such duty upon a sheriff. He is not required to execute a malefactor with his own hand. He must see that the sentence of death is executed, but there is no obligation upon him to be himself the hangman. It is true that when he performs this revolting office himself he saves to his own pocket the fee which he would otherwise have to pay to a professional executioner. It is a question of money, not of duty.

In all ages and in all countries the work of a public executioner has been regarded as something shocking and repugnant. This may be a prejudice unworthy of philosophic genius, but it is fixed in the human heart nevertheless. No man of a high feeling of humanity, no man of elevation and refinement of thought, no one, in short, but a fellow of low and brutal instincts, would himself be willing to perform this dreadful office.

It may be that there is nothing inconsistent in the election to the Presidency of one who has been an executioner. That is something for the people to determine, and it will be decided according to the feelings of each citizen. The Philadelphia *Times*, in the brief extract which we have quoted, presents the argument in favor of choosing Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, hangman as he has been. The *Times* goes too far when it assumes that the law of New York requires a sheriff to kill a convicted murderer with his own hand; but, with this exception, its argument is accurate.

Murderers must be executed. Sheriffs are by law intrusted with the supervision of the execution; and it may be that the doing to death of the criminal by the sheriff's own hand constitutes a merit in him and entitles him to a greater degree of respect and confidence on the part of reformers and patriots.

This may be the popular judgment on the question at the ballot box; but at the same time we are bound to declare that, even if such should be the vote, no American citizen will feel any pride in the fact that a hangman has been promoted to the Presidency."—*New York Sun.*

According to published statistics the average life of Presbyterian ministers in this country is a little over fifty-six years, while that of Congregational ministers is about ten years longer than that; and the average term of ministerial service among the Presbyterians is about twenty-eight years, while among the Congregationalists it is thirty-five. What makes the differeuce, whether it is that the singing of the metrical version of the Psalms of David is wearing, or the believing of the Westminster confession and the learning of the "Shorter Catechism" are exhausting to the vital powers, or the elders are harder taskmasters than the deacons, does not appear; but these are solemn facts for Congregational ministers who are thinking of becoming Presbyterians.

The prettiest lady in Somerset remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this C. N. Boyd will guarantee it to all. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

A story comes from Massachusetts of a girl falling dead with fright, caused by a sudden kiss. A Boston paper thereupon proceeds to read the girls of that city a long lecture on the neccessity of being prepared for a sudden kiss. The advice is all right. There is nothing like being prepared for what the future has in store for us, but a kiss is so rare and improbable a thing with a Boston girl that it means a great deal of watching and waiting for very small returns. Beside, it would be dreadful to have it go abroad that Boston girls were always waiting to be kissed. What girl could endure that? Better that one girl should seem to be taken unawares now and then than the spectacle of a whole town of girls on the *qui vive* for what may never again take place.—*Detroit Free Press.*

I bought medicine in thirteen States, but nothing helped me till I got Ely,s Cream Balm. In four days I could hear as well as ever. I am cured of the catarrah as well. It is the best medicine ever used. —Garrett Widrick, Hastings, N. Y.

The projected system of electric railways in Austria is expected to revolutionize street travel in the cities of that country.

A walnut tree seven feet in diamater was recently cut in Howard county, Ark., for the World's Expositions at New Orleans.

From B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Red Bank. N. J. I was so seriously troubled with catarrah it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work, My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepsner.

It is proposed to punish German soldiers who attempt suicide with instant death.

There are 138,065 Masonic lodges in the world, with a membership of 14,160,543.

At a free ice water tank in New York over twelve hundred pounds of ice is used daily.

A Pennsylvania girl, who sued a former lover for breach of promise, sought to establish her claim by means of his letters, several of which had postscripts containing alleged promises of marriage. The letters were thrown out of court, and she lost her case owing to the discovery that in the postscripts, whenever the personal pronoun was use a small "i" was used, while in the body of the letter it appeared properly as a capital, showing that the two parts of the epistles had not been written by the same hand. The young woman must have learned in her childhood days the great importance of little drops of water and little grains of sand, will probably file away her little "i's" in the same box.

The Harvest of 1884.

The New York Herald says: The critical periods with the crops, when untimely frosts may spoil the fairest prospects, has almost, if not altogether, passed, and the harvests over by far the larger portion of the country are now largely secured. The aggregate yield of the cereal crops in the United States will probably be exceptionally good both as to quality and quantity The departmen of agriculture on the 10th inst., reported the corn crop as in better condition than in any September since 1880, the general average being 94, against 84 last September, 83 in 1882 and 60 in 1881. The estimate made for this year's yield is 1,800,000,000. These figures may be found too high when the returns are all in, but if realized the forthcoming crop will be the largest ever reported in the history of the country. So far this fall no serious and general frosts are now reported as imminent.

The long drought in the states east of the Mississippi and the southwest may have more seriously affected the growth than is now apprehended. But this week's rainfall has considerably relieved the drought in many localities. The official returns put the wheat harvest of 1884 at about 500,000,000 bushels, the general average of condition being 98, against 83 last year. The wheat estimates, though highly satisfactory are not relatively as high as those for Indian corn. These are also subject to revision when fuller reports are received. But the probability is that they are not far from correct. The cotton crop, though backward, suffering from the effects of drought and likely to be below the average yield, is in better condition than it was last September, while the condition of tobacco is reported higher than in any September since 1877.

The Quarrel Between France and China.

France, for nearly one hundred years, has had commercial interest in Annam, a country adjoining the Chinese frontier. From time to time France has sought to increase her influence in that country, and in 1874 she extorted a treaty from King Tuduc guaranteeing the independence of Annam and establishing a sort of French protectorate over the country. China, which for centuries has claimed and exercised rights of suzerainty over Annam, protested against the treaty, and denied the right of the King of Annam to make any such arrangement with France. The controversy thus begun between France and China grew in bitterness. In 1881 France made war on King Tuduc for failing to carry out his obligations under the treaty. The war continued until after the King's death last July, and then France made a treaty of peace, known as the treaty of Hue, with his successor, which provided for a territorial cession to France, and confirmed the French protectorate over Annam. This treaty was more obnoxious to China than that of 1874, and widened the breach between the two countries. France then demanded an indemnity from China for certain aid and comfort given her enemy during the Annamese struggle. The powers could not agree on the indemnity question, and their various complications led to the attack at Lang-son and the fight at Foo-Chow.

That education is making rapid strides in the South is shown by the fact that in Florida alone the number of public schools has increased from 676 eight years ago to 1479 at the present time, while during the same period the number of pupils in attendance has increased over 80 per cent.

The latest cause given for Indian famines is the existence of an excessive number of goats. The theory is that goats destroy trees, and the consequent decay of forests decreases the average rainfall. There are 14,000,000 goats in the Madras presidency alone.

A firm in Philadelphia is building a hat for a man at Jacksonville, Ill., that will be, it is said, the largest ever made for actual wear. The circumference of the head is to be 32 inches, and the size of the hat when turned, will be 10.

The people in Egypt who have obtained award for property destroy during the Alexandria fire are exceedingly indignant at not being paid There is no money in Egypt's treasury, however for them.

Paris has 172,000 acres in parks, or one acre to every thirteen inhabitants; in Vienna the proportion is one acre to 100 persons; in Chicago, one to 200; in Philadelphia, one to 300, in Brooklyn, one to 639; in New York, one to 1363.

One patent medicine firm has bottled and put on the market Somebody's "Lung Restorer." This is too much. No reward yet offered has ever brought back a lost lung.

Morosini will open a macaroi bucket-shop in Milan.

There are 54 savings banks in Maine which have on deposit $32,000,000 annually.

California produces figs which measure over eight inches in circumference.

Vanderbilt spends $250,000 annually on his household expenses.

New York market men predict a very short crop of potatoes this year.

Tichborne, the claimant, is to be released on a ticket of leave Oct. 24.

The confectionery trade of the United States amounts to $32,000,000 annually.

India is threatened with a small wheat crop in consequence of a severe drought.

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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 both.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in Cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y. may28tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Mrs. S. J. Cover & Son, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of September, 1884. The business will be carried on at the old stand at Jenner X Roads by James M. Cover.

MRS. S. J. COVER.
JAMES M. COVER.
oct1-3t.

The Largest Merchant Tailoring and Clothing House in America.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, Philadelphia.
A full line of card samples of the great piece goods stock will be found with
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AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.
No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs—none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 82 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.
"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Bybalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

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All the personal property of the deceased, consisting in part of horses, cows, heifers, calves, sheep, hogs, 1 Threshing Machine, 2 Mowers, 1 spring wagon, 2 sleighs, 1 grain drill, 1 set of hay ladders, 2 log sled, 1 horse rake, 1 straw cutter, (Dexter,) 1 fanning mill, one lot sugar kettles, 1 washing, and a large lot of household furniture, wheat, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat and potatoes by the bushel, wheat and rye in the ground, timothy and sour hay, wheat straw, oats straw, and corn-fodder by the ton, plows, harrows, and a large lot of farming implements of the most improved style. Harness, bridles, saddles, etc., etc. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 a. m.
SARAH BOWMAN,
Administratrix.
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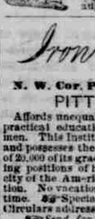
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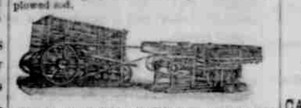
The only complete pulverizer and leveler in the world. All wrought iron and steel. The front coulters turn to the left, and rear to the right. By this arrangement the whole surface of the ground is cut, lifted and turned. The coulters work like so many small plows, and do not tear up sod or rubbish. Can be adjusted in an instant by means of the lever, to work deep or shallow. The principle of the Acme is to cut, lift and turn—pulverize clods, and level uneven surfaces. It will pay any farmer to come 50 miles to see the Acme and its work. It is the only implement that can do the work thoroughly in hard or tough soil, or newly plowed sod.

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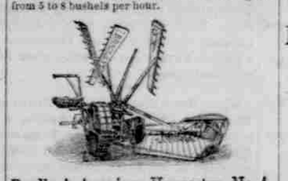
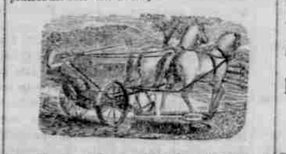

Bradley's American Harvester, No 4.
Bradley's Little Reaper is only 3½ feet wide, and cuts a 5 foot swath. This is without doubt the lightest running and most easily operated machine made. No quivering or scattering in heavy grain. Binders carry no rake. Cuts wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, clover, timothy 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.

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