GRANT AT SHILOH.

THE OLD COMMANDER'S NARRATIVE OF THE DESPERATE BATTLE.

HIS REPLY TO BUEL's CHARGES

The Army Not Demoralized—Gathering Up the Stragglers and Making them Fight.

THE FIRST OF THREE ARTICLES IN THE "CENTURY."

NEW YORK, January 19.—Gen. Grant was able for the first time today to call upon his physician with regard to his throat troubles. He left his home at an early hour in the morning, and made the tour to and from his physician's without any apparent trouble. Colonel Fred Grant said to night that the General had entirely recovered from the trouble with his tongue, but that his throat was not yet well. Two or three weeks ago he was in a positively dangerous state from this cause and suffered a great deal of pain, but this had entirely passed away, and a few days would see General Grant as well as he ever was. Dr. Fordyce Barker, who has been attending him, said to-day that he was steadily improving.

The General is now engaged in finishing his war recollections. These are to embrace the Mexican war as well as the rebellion. It is expected that the memoirs will be completed in less than three months. They bid fair to become extended and about the size of one volume of Appleton's Cyclopedia. No outsider has as yet been allowed to see advance sheets of the work, nor has the copy been edited. Colonel Frederick Grant said that no publisher for the work has yet been selected.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

General Grant's article on the battle of Shiloh is to appear in the *Century* for February. The first edition of the magazine, which is now about ready for the public, will reach about 180,000 copies. It is understood that the *Century* pays General Grant $10,000 for the three articles which are to comprise the series. In the course of this article, Gen. Grant says:

The nature of this battle was such that cavalry could not be used in front. I therefore formed ours into line in the rear to stop stragglers, of whom there were many. When there would be enough of them to make a show, and after they had recovered from their fright, they would be sent to reinforce some part of the line which needed support, without regard to their companies, regiment or brigade. On one occasion during the day I rode back as far as the river and met Gen. Buell, who had just arrived. I do not remember the hour of the day, but at that time there were probably as many as 4,000 or 5,000 stragglers lying under cover of the river bluffs, panic stricken, most of whom would have been shot where they lay, without resistance, before they would have taken muskets and marched to the front to protect themselves.

The meeting between Gen. Buell and myself was on the despatch-boat used to run between the landing and Savannah. It was but brief, and related specially to his getting his troops over the river. As we left the boat together, Buell's attention was attracted by the men lying under cover of the river bank. I saw him berating them, and trying to shame them into joining their regiments. He even threatened them with shells from the gunboats near by, but it was all of no effect. Most of these men afterward proved themselves as gallant as any who saved the battle from which they had deserted. I have no doubt that this sight impressed Gen. Buell with the idea that a line of retreat would be a good thing just then. If he had come in by the front instead of through the stragglers in the rear, he would have thought and felt differently. Could he have come through the confederate rear he would have witnessed there a scene similar to that at our own. The distant rear of an army engaged in battle is not the best place from which to judge correctly what is going on in front. In fact, later in the war, while occupying the country between the Tennessee and the Mississippi, I learned that the panic in the Confederate lines had not differed much from that within our own. Some of the country people estimated the stragglers from Johnston's army as high as 20,000. Of course this was an exaggeration.

A COMPLIMENT TO SHERMAN.

General Sherman, who was also engaged at Shiloh, receives the following tribute from General Grant:

During the whole of the first day I was continually engaged in passing from one part of the field to another, giving directions to division commanders. In thus moving on the lines, however, I never deemed it important to stay long with Sherman. Although his troops were then under fire for the first time, their commander, by his constant presence with them, inspired a confidence in officers and men that enabled them to render service on that bloody battle field worthy of the best veterans. McClernand was next to Sherman, and the hardest fighting was in front of these two divisions. McClernand told me himself that on that day (the 6th) he profited much by having so able a commander supporting him. A casualty to Sherman that day that would have taken him from the field would have been a sad one for the troops engaged at Shiloh. And how near we came to this!

On the 6th Sherman was shot twice, once in the hand, once in the shoulder, the ball cutting his coat and making a slight wound, and a third ball passing through his hat. In addition to this he had several horses shot during the day.

GRANT'S OWN INJURIES.

"On Friday, the 4th, I was myself," Grant continues, "very much injured by my horse falling with me and on me while I was trying to get to the front, where firing had been heard. The night was one of impenetrable darkness, with rain pouring down in torrents. Nothing was visible to the eye except as revealed by the frequent flashes of lightning. Under these circumstances I had to trust to the horse, without guidance, to keep the road. I had not gone far, however, when I met General W. H. L. Wallace and General (then Colonel) McPherson, coming from the direction of the front. They said all was quiet, so far as the enemy was concerned. On the way back to the boat my horses feet slipped from under him, and he fell with my leg under his body. The extreme softness of the ground, from the excessive rains of the three preceding days, no doubt saved me from a severe injury and protracted lameness. As it was, my ankle was very much injured; so much so that my boot had to be cut off. During the battle, and for two or three days after, I was unable to walk except with crutches.

"During another night of the battle rain fell in torrents, and our troops were exposed to the storm without shelter. I made my headquarters under a tree, a few hundred yards back from the river bank. My ankle was still so much swollen from the fall of my horse the Friday night preceding that I could not rest. The drenching rain would have precluded the possibility to sleep, without this additional cause. Some time after midnight, growing restive under the storm and the continuous pain, I moved back to the log house on the banks. This had been taken as a hospital; and all night wounded men had been brought in, their wounds dressed, a leg or an arm amputated, as the case might require, and everything being done to save life or alleviate suffering. The night was more unendurable than encountering the rebel fire, and I returned to my tree in the rain.

MAKING THE LAST CHARGE.

General Grant describes "the last charge at Shiloh" as follows:

This day everything was favorable to the Federal side. We now had become the attacking party. The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until finally they beat a precipitate retreat. The last point held by them was near the road from the landing to Corinth, on the left of Sherman and right of McClernand. About 3 o'clock, being near that point, and seeing that the enemy was giving way everywhere else, I gathered up a couple of regiments, or parts of regiments, from troops near by me, formed them in line of battle and marched them forward, going in front myself to prevent premature or long range firing. At this point there was a clearing between us and the enemy, favorable for charging, although exposed.

I knew the enemy were ready to break, and only wanted a little encouragement from us to go quickly and join their friends, who had started earlier. After marching to within musket range, I stopped and let the troops pass. The command "Charge!" was given and was executed with loud cheers and with a run, when the last of the enemy broke.

Improvements in Heavy Guns.

Colonel J. B. Haskins, the inventor, says; The manufacture of heavy guns is in its infancy. It is true that improvements are made from time to time in their construction, but they apply to details, rather than the principle upon which guns are built. There is but a little modification of the principle of the old brass piece of the last century seen in the 100 ton guns of to day. There is the same general loss of power in each. A pressure of 40,000 at the breech of the best gun in the market will diminish to 6000 pounds at the muzzle, with a corresponding decrease in the velocity of the projectile. What gun makers are striving for is to make a gun in which the high pressure at the breech will be maintained to the muzzle, and to discharge a shot with this tremendous pressure behind it. When this result is attained the heaviest fortification and armor will shrink into insignificance, and a city or a vessel will be battered to pieces the same as if it were an egg shell. The time, I believe, is not far distant when a gun of this power will be made. The harbor defences of the world will then have to be changed, and the most powerful men-of-war will, comparatively speaking, be nothing more than pleasure yachts.

It Recalls a Story About General Kilpatrick.

So the Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, thinks that "poetic justice will not be done until the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is installed in London as the American Minister at the Court of St. James and the successor of Mr. Lowell!" Setting aside the redundancy in the reverend gentleman's remarks, they remind us of a story which the late General Judson Kilpatric used to relate at his own expense. Soon after the announcement in the newspapers that he had been appointed Minister to Chili, General Kilpatrick was met by an old lady who had known him from childhood, and to whose public mind the General's large way of stating things had sometimes seemed like exaggeration. "Wall, Jud, she said, "I hear you have been called to the ministry. Glad to hear it. You'll make a real good preacher; but (solemnly), Jud, you must stop your lyin'."

A Lawyer's Opinion.

W. B. Tawney, Esq., a leading attorney of Winona, Minn., writes: "After using it for more than three years, I take great pleasure in stating that I regard Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, as the best remedy in the world for coughs and colds. It has never failed to cure the most severe colds I have had, and invariably relieves the pain in the chest."

Trial bottles of this sure cure for all Throat and Lung Diseases may be had free at C. N. Boyd's Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

"Whacher cream wuth?" asked the countryman, pausing before the ice cream vender, backed by a crowd of companions. "Ten cents a plate," replied the peddler, seeing, as he thought, a huge sale. "Lemme see," muttered the rustic, turning and counting his friends: then, after completing his count, he said extravagantly: "Gimme one plate an' fourteen spunes. I'll swar this gang she'n't say old Hiram's stingy."—*Atlanta Constitution*

New York, Jan. 28. 1884. Messrs. Ely Bros., Gentlemen:—My boy, three years old, was recently taken with cold in the head which seemed finally to settle in his nose. His nose was stopped up for days and nights so that it was difficult for him to breathe and sleep. I called a physician who perscribed, but did him no good. Finally I went to the drug store and got a bottle of your Cream Balm. It seemed to work like magic. The boy's nose was clear in two days, and he has been o. k. ever since.—E. J. Hazzard.

Promises hold men faster than benefits; hope is a cable and gratitude a thread.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1885.

In the United States Senate this week, the so called Davis-Sherman debate has been the most exciting and magnetic subject, though by no means the most profitable. The discussion was sprung by Senator Hawley's resolution asking President Arthur to furnish the Senate with the statement regarding Jefferson Davis' policy, recently filed in the War Department by Gen. Sherman. The moment Senator Harris rose to find fault with the resolution it was evident a spirited controversy would follow, and the listless visitors in the galleries leaned forward to hear. The honor and patriotism of Jeff Davis was championed by some of the ex-confederates, among them Senators Lamar, Morgan and Vest, while loyalty and the Union were defended by Senators Sherman, Conger, Hawley and Ingalls. Senator Vest asserted that Davis was as loyal to the cause he espoused as was ever religious devotee to the God he worshiped; that he was beloved now, and would ever be beloved by a large majority of the Southern people. Senator George, of Mississippi, took the position that the question was really a private quarrel between two citizens, and that the Senate was not justified in lending the dignity of its influence to the matter. Senator Conger, of Michigan, could not understand how the contest could be between two private citizens. He thought Mr. Davis, as well as Congress, would have to do something before Mr. Davis could claim equality of citizenship with Gen. Sherman. The distinguished Senator from Connecticut said his resolution had been offered simply for the purpose of making accessible some information of historic value. He had no disposition to want to assail or exult over the men who had lost, but whenever the issue was presented he would maintain the standard he had maintained in the war, and characterize as conspirators and traitors those who had engaged in conspiracy and treason. He also read during the course of his remarks, letters that passed between Davis and Senator Vance, of North Carolina, and Brown, of Georgia, who were each the War Governors of their respective States. The correspondence was read to prove Gen. Sherman's remarks about opposition in the confederacy to Davis's administration. By this time the galleries were crowded with visitors, many of them sight-seers who are always strolling around the Capitol. The news that something out of the ordinary run was going on in the Senate spread rapidly through the corridors, and soon reached the Chamber of the Lower House. Many Representatives took advantage of their right to go on the floor of the Senate and listen to a discussion that was more interesting than an appropriation bill which was the order of the day in their end of the Capitol. There was a lady in the galleries who had not been in Congress for twelve years. "Why," said she, "they are still talking about the old war matters, just as they were when I was last here; I thought they had settled that question." She left in disgust, saying she would not return for 12 years more.

Senator Sherman defended his brother with great earnestness and entered his solemn protest against any one calling Jeff Davis a patriot in his presence. He asserted that whenever the motives of the war were called in question he would say it was a causeless rebellion, entered upon with bad motives, and that all men who led in that movement were traitors to this country of ours. "Great God," said he, "will it ever be disputed in this land, at any time within a thousand years, that in the war, and before the war Jefferson Davis was a conspirator, and a traitor to his country? Never, I trust." Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, insisted it sounded unpleasantly to loyal ears to hear Jeff Davis eulogized as an honorable man and a patriot. It did not sound well to be told by men who had been on the wrong side of the controversy, that millions of people to-day love Jeff Davis."

When the ayes and noes were called, only ten Senators voted against the Hawley resolution.

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c. a bottle by C. N. Boyd.

A huge lemon was recently picked at Panasoffkee, Florida. It measured 24 inches in circumference one way, 22 inches the other, and weighed four pounds and thirteen ounces.

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.

"What's in a name?" flippantly remarked the prisoner, as he was being tried for forgery. "Ten years in this case," replied the Judge, as he signed the order for his committal.

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 bill posted on a wall in a village in the west of England announces that a "lecture will be delivered in the open air, and a collection made at the door to defray expenses."

A Sensbie 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.

God meant you to be glad and joyous; religion is not a hinderance but a help to that.

What to do With the Boys

One of the London journals has been opening its columns day after day to a popular discussion of one of the most perplexing problems of family life. This relates to the future of English boys. Scores of letters have been received from practical fathers, anxious widows, and struggling young men in response to the inquiry "What shall we do with our boys? Those taking part in this interesting discussion agree on only one point: namely, the difficulty of finding openings in professional or mercantile life, or even of securing employment for the sons of the middle class. The opinion most commonly expressed is that fathers of that class-merchants, lawyers and tradesmen—make the mistake of educating their sons to a higher level of pursuits than they ought, and neglect to provide for the contingency of mediocrity by apprenticing them to mechanical callings of a lower social grade. There are many, however, who maintain that the artisans are mainly at fault in over educating their boys, and in this way rendering them discontented with their own ranks in society. It is urged that there would be room enough for the boys of the middle class, if the sons of working people were not encouraged to rise above their station and push their way into clerkships and professional vacancies. The fact, moreover, that skilled laborers are constantly emigrating in large numbers is adduced as convincing proof that the mechanical trades are already overcrowded and that the sons of the middle class will not gain any material advantage by a retrograde movement.

This interesting series of letters serves to throw a side light upon the social condition of the country which is so often discribed as prosperous and contented under "the benignant sway of free-trade principles." If the skilled working men in mechanical trades and agricultural pursuits are seeking employment abroad and the sons of the middle class are at their wits' end to find a livelihood at home, England cannot be considered a land of promise and thrift where there is no such thing as social discontent. The officers' widows, country persons, and perplexed tradesmen, who confess that they do not know what to do with their boys and the ill-paid despairing clerks and professional men, who have reached middle life without being able to marry and "settle down" in contentment, offer conclusive evidence that the sons of the middle class do not have a fair chance in England. The dearth of remunerative employment is admitted on all sides, although there is no agreement respecting the causes of the evil or the remedies to be applied. The majority of the correspondents find fault with the prevailing methods of middle class education, but have few practical suggestions to offer in the way of reforms. The remedies have a wide range of variety, and are no sooner prescribed by one class of correspondents than they are scouted by another as impracticable. The man who suggested the occupation of lace draughtsman as a suitable one for middle class boys is immediately reminded from Nottingham that every gentleman in that town is making his son a draughtsman and that the trade is "flooded out," so that experienced operators after a seven years' apprenticeship can only earn from eighteen to twenty shillings a week. The proposal that a gentleman's regiment" shall be recruited from the class that cannot find clerkships or professional employment is at once amended so as to restrict its membership to university graduates who are unable to earn a living. An out cry for more dentists and veterinary surgeons is met with a counterclaim that there are so many of them already that they are emigrating to Australia. Every suggestion fares badly in this curious controversy. The only point on which the correspondents are of one mind is that the English middle class does not know what to do with its boys.

It may be urged that if a similar discussion were opened in the columns of a New York journal, it would be ascertained that there are many American fathers who do not know what to do with their boys. We can readily believe this; and also that there are even more American boys who dont know what to do with themselves and are not wholly contented with their prospects in life. There is a tendency here as in England to disparage educational methods and to advocate a system of trade apprenticeship for boys, even of the highest social grade. It is often urged that the colleges spoil four excellent farmers and merchants for every lawyer or clergyman of genuine ability whom they prepare for a successful professional life. Education cannot transform mediocrity into genius in America any more than it can in England; and while it has compensating advantages, it does not tend to make unsuccessful men contented with their lot. But while the future of the American boy is often a matter of grave uncertainty to himself and to his family, he will succeed here, if he can succeed anywhere. If he does not succeed here it will be because he does not have the right stuff in him. The fault will lie with himself, and not, as in England, with the times and the social and economic conditions.

The other evening quite a chill was in the air, and George ventured out on Sixth Avenue with his girl. "The night air is chilly," he said, with a little shiver. If you were more warmly clad I would ask you to have some ice cream; but that thin muslin dress, and"— "I am not at all cold!" the girl interrupted. "To be sure I might have thrown something over my shoulders; but George dear think how warmly I am wrapped up in you. At this George's fears gave way, and a few moments later a smartly-dressed waiter was deferentially inclining his ear.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harrison Weimer, dec'd late of Milford Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, January 30, 1885, at the late residence of said dec'd.

JOHN A SHULTZ, Administrator. dec17.

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Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

A Cheap Ice House.

An ice house need not be a costly institution, says the *New England Farmer*, and it need not be sunk in the ground, and there is no necessity for double walls. A roof, to ward off sun and rain, and something which will hold sawdust at the sides of the ice, are all that is required. The roof and sides may be made of the very commonest and cheapest materials. Two of the most satisfactory ice houses I have ever seen were the cheapest. Of one, the sides were made of rough poles, and of the other of refuse boards and slabs. Neither cost more than twenty dollars. The greatest expense was for the roof, for that must be able to turn rain. In the section where the ice house was a pole pen with a board roof, poles could be had for nothing. There must be good drainage. To secure this, broken rocks are usually recommended; but if you have not the rock throw in sticks of wood or rail pieces till you have a foundation a foot deep. Upon this put a layer of sawdust six inches thick. The ice house must be of a certain size, so there will be a certain bulk of ice, otherwise it will not keep. We would place the minimum bulk at twenty-five tons. The more ice the better it will keep. It is important that the ice be well packed; in fact it must be closely packed. At the sides there should be a well packed stratum of sawdust a foot thick, and on top a stratum one-half foot thicker. There must be ventilation; the gables may be left open or windows be made if they are boarded up. A ton of ice occupies about forty cubic feet; from this you can estimate the size of the house you want. Fill it full; get the ice from the purest source you can. Then early in the Spring you must begin to watch it; visit it every day and tramp it solid at each visit. The winds of March are often so warm that the ice will shrink and waste to some extent, and if an air hole is found the ice will waste rapidly. Build a cheap house if you can afford none better; you will find the labor of filling it not great and next Summer you will say it was the best work you ever did.

A Changed Aspect of affairs.

A swell who had been paying devoted attention to a rich banker's daughter finally interviewed the old gentleman on the subject. After a few preliminary remarks he said:

"I love your daughter, sir, and want to marry her."

"Ah, is that so?" replied the father, looking at him sharply over his glasses. "I'm not surprised at it. She's a good girl."

"I know it, sir, and it was her goodness which won me from the first."

"Ahem, yes—I've heard you had some very extravagant habits and some as bad as they were extravagant."

"I've not been a saint, sir, but when I am married and brought under the tender influence of a good and loving woman, I shall reform."

"I'm glad to hear that. It would be unpleasant for your wife if you didn't. Are you aware, sir, that when I give you my daughter I give you, with her, $25,000, in U. S. bonds, $25,000, sir!"

"I was not aware of that sir, but it would make no difference to me. Pecuniary considerations do not enter into my calculations at all, sir. Love is of far more importance, sir, and it is a wife, not a bank account, I am looking for. Money is mere trash, sir."

"Don't give yourself away, young man; don't give yourself away. I said when I gave you my daughter, I'd give you the money; but you see I'm not going to give you my daughter and that changes the aspect of affairs very materially. Good morning. Call around after you have been reformed about fifteen years. Aurevoir.

Mr. E. C. Palmer, North Monroeville, Huron County, Ohio, writes: "Permit me to add my unsolicited testimonial to your list. My little boy, two years old, fell from a step and struck his forehead. A large, black and blue lump raised and swelled rapidly. We immediately applied St Jacob's Oil and the discoloration and swelling disappeared. We have used it often with like effect and would not be without it."

A Lancaster County Mill Burned.

LANCASTER, Jan. 14.—The large stone mill of Samuel Kafroth, at Millport, this county, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, with its contents, consisting of 10,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $7,000.

If love were not so very blind we would not have many divorces.

EXECUTOR'S SALE —OF— Valuable Real Estate!

There will be sold at public outcry at the late residence of Tobias Blough, dec'd, in Quemahoning township, on

TUESDAY, FEB'Y 10, 1885,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, late the property of Tobias Blough, dec'd, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Quemahoning Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., one and a half miles from Dull's Station, adjoining lands of Jonathan Blough, Henry Smith, Josiah Morley, Joseph Nangle and others containing 144 acres more or less. The improvements are Two Story Dwelling Houses, Good Bank Barn and other outbuildings and a new large Orchard. The above land is in a good state of cultivation, is well watered, and is convenient to both Church and School.

There will also be sold at public outcry in Conemaugh Township, County and State aforesaid, on the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, late the property of Tobias Blough dec'd, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Conemaugh Twp., County and State aforesaid, 2 miles from Davidsville, adjoining lands of Samuel Gindlesperger, David Kauffman, Samuel Thomas, and others, containing 50 acres more or less. The improvements are a Log Dwelling House, Log Barn and other Outbuildings, and a large orchard of bearing fruit trees. This is a desirable property, as it is convenient to both schools and churches.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. when the property is sold, and the balance of one-third when the deed is made; one-third to remain a lien on the land as widow's dower, the interest of which is to be paid to the Executrix of Tobias Blough, dec'd annually during the life of the widow, and at her decease to the Executors of Tobias Blough, dec'd and the remainder in three equal annual payments, without interest. Deferred payments to be secured by judgment bond.

SAM'EL S. BERKEY, LABIAS BLOUGH, Ex's of Tobias Blough, dec'd. jan7.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that appeals will be held from the Assessments for 1885 at the Commissioners' office, Somerset, for the several districts of the county as follows, viz:

For Jenner township, Jennerstown borough, Conemaugh township, Paint township, Shade township, Stoystown borough, Quemahoning township, Stonycreek township, New Baltimore borough, Allegheny township, Jefferson township, Somerset township, Somerset borough, Berlin borough, and Brothersvalley township, on

TUESDAY, FEB'Y 24, 1885

For Addison township, Lower Turkeyfoot township, Listonburg borough, Confluence borough, Upper Turkeyfoot township, Middlecreek township, New Centreville borough, Milford township, Southampton township, Northampton township, Wellersburg borough, Summit township, Meyersdale borough, Greenville township, Larimer township, Elklick township, and Salisbury borough, on

WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 25, 1885,

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the assessment and valuation of their taxable property and effects in the said cases made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law. The appeals will be held at the above mentioned days between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.

PETER DUMBAULD, ADAM C. LEFLEY, JONAS McCLINTOCK, Commissioners.

A. J. HILEMAN, Clerk. jan. 14.

EXECUTOR'S SALE —OF— Valuable Real Estate!

BY virtue of the power delegated to me by the last Will and Testament of David Mountain, deceased, I will expose at Public Sale on the premises in Confluence, Somerset county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, FEB'Y 7, 1885,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate viz:

A certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Confluence, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lot of A. K. Humbert on the north, alley on the east, Wm Pullins on the South and Union street on West, and known as lot No. 33 on the general plan of the town having a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and other outbuildings thereon erected.

TERMS:

One-third on delivery of deed; balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at sale as the property is knocked down. Deferred payments to be secured by judgment on the premises.

H. A. HARTZELL, Executor.

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What gives our Children rosy cheeks, What cures their fevers, makes them sleep? Castoria.

When Babies feet, and cry by turns, What cures their colic, kills their worms. Castoria.

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Farewell then to Morphine Syrups, Castor Oil and Paregoric, and Hail Castoria.

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