"THE MILL HAS SHUT DOWN."

"The mill has shut down! Good God, shut down!"
Like a cry of flood or of fire, the cry
Runs swifter than lightning through the town:
"The mill has shut down! Good God, shut down!"
Men wring their hands, and look at the sky;
Women fall fainting; like dead they lie.
At the very best they earned but bread.
With the mill shut down, they'd better be dead!

Last year, with patience, a lessened wage
They helplessly took; better than none;
More children worked, at tender age;
Even their mite helped the lessened wage;
The babies were left at home, alone.
'Twas enough to break a heart of stone
To see how these people worked for bread.
With the mill shut down they'd better be dead!

The mill has shut down! Good God, shut down!
It has run at loss this many a day.
Far worse than flood or fire in town
Will be famine, now the mill has shut down.
But to shut mills down is the only way
When they run at loss, mill-owners say.
God help the hands to whom it meant bread!
With the mill shut down they'd better be dead!

A Forgotten Battle.

The Last Great Conflict of the Civil War Described by Ex-Speaker Keifer.

THE STRIFE AT SAILOR'S CREEK, VA.

Not 5 per centum of the intelligent people of the United States, North and South, who were of mature years at the close of the war (1865), and a far less number of those who now seek to be informed of the events of the War of the Rebellion ever heard of the battle of Sailor's Creek at all, or, having heard of it by mere name, still know anything of its magnitude or importance. Most of the well informed officers and soldiers of that war, in both armies, know little or nothing of it. This is not strange, as the battle was fought in Virginia, April 6, 1865, three days only before the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Events were then occurring so rapidly, clashing one with the other, that little or no note was made of this battle which came to public attention.

The battle of Five Forks was fought April 1, 1865; a successful assault was made April 2, on the strongly fortified Confederate position at Petersburg, Va. Richmond, the Confederate capital, was evacuated April 3, and other less important events were then occurring in Virginia almost daily and hourly. General Sherman had but recently made his triumphal march from Atlanta to the sea, and pierced with his army through the Carolinas, fighting and winning battles great and small, on his way. Fort Blakely was captured April 9, and other important movements were taking place in the Southwest. Mobile was surrendered April 12, 1865. President Lincoln was assassinated April 14. The surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army (April 26, 1865) was followed by that of General Dick Taylor (May 4, 1865) and of General Kirby Smith in Texas soon after (May 26, 1865). The capture of Jeff Davis and members of his Cabinet in Georgia, May 11, and the total collapse of the would-be Confederacy, turned the heads of the people to results and the joys of an assured and early peace, rather than to contemporaneous history.

A REMARKABLE BATTLE.

It may not be strange that, under such circumstances, one of the greatest battles of the bloodiest of modern wars should be overlooked by the writers of history. Those who were in that memorable battle, and the few who have studied its history, as given in official reports, know that in some respects it has no parallel in the war on this continent. The results immediately following from the Union victory won at Sailor's creek were, perhaps, equal to or greater than those of any other battle fought during the war. The number killed and wounded was large; the number captured in actual personal conflict on the field exceeded the captures, under like circumstances, of any other battle fought on the continent of America. No battle of modern times records so long a list of general officers taken captive amid the struggle or in the fury of the engagement as that of Sailor's Creek. There was no negotiation or treaty for surrender; nor was there a superior number of Union soldiers over Confederate soldiers engaged or on the field. Tried and disciplined troops, well commanded, of both armies fought in that battle. Many of the battles of the continent of Europe which have gone into immortal history were insignificant in comparison with it.

Sailor's creek, on which this great battle was fought, is a small stream in Prince Edward's county, Va. It flows in general direction Northward and empties into the Appomattox. The battle was fought about two miles from Rice's station. On March 24, 1865, Gen. U. S. Grant, from City Point, Va., issued orders to the armies operating against Richmond, announcing that on March 29th they would be moved by the left for the purpose of turning the enemy out of his then position. General P. H. Sheridan at that date commanded the cavalry, having just arrived from Winchester, Va., making a long and memorable raid en route. He was assigned to the command of all the forces who were to operate in this movement on the advance and the extreme left of Grant's army. The battle of Five Forks and the capture of the forts and entrenched lines in front of Petersburg caused the evacuation of Petersburg, and Richmond to immediately follow. Gen. Lee ordered the troops of his army, including all employed in manning and holding the fortified lines around Richmond and Petersburg, to rendezvous at Amelia Court House, South of Richmond.

GEN. GRANT'S TACTICS.

Gen. Grant ordered his troops to move on roads running south of the line of retreat of Gen. Lee's army. Gen. Sheridan was continued in the advance, with the cavalry, with orders to assume command of certain corps of infantry when they came up with him. Gen. Lee successfully concentrated his forces at Amelia Court House by April 4, and bivouacked there with a leisure that indicated a confidence in his ability to hold that position indefinitely, or to, in his own time, move off to another and better one. Great well understood that the ultimate purpose of Lee would be to reach Danville, Va., via Burkeville or Farmville, and cooperate or consolidate his army with Gen. Joe Johnston's army, then in North Carolina, and thereafter to act against Sherman's army or the Army of the Potomac, or to retire to a safe distance from both, as circumstances might dictate. Had he succeeded in reaching Danville, there is little doubt but that the war would have been indefinitely prolonged. On April 5th the flying President of the tottering Confederacy issued from Danville a proclamation, announcing the purpose to continue the struggle.

The stake Grant played for was the Confederate army, under Lee. On April 3, in a dispatch to Sheridan, he said:

"The first object of the present movement will be to intercept Lee's army."

The future historian (for a good history of the war has not yet been written) will, in recording the operations and movements in this campaign of the army under the immediate direction of Grant, demonstrate that the campaign resulting in the capture of the old, well-trained and well-officered Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under so sagacious and able a general as Lee, in a country inhabited by the latter's friends, and well-known to him and his officers, proves General Grant the military equal of any other soldier farmed for grand strategy that ever lived.

Gen. A. P. Hill, a corps commander in Lee's army, was killed at Petersburg April 2, 1865, and this, or some other important reason, caused Lee, while at Amelia Court House, to consolidate his army into two corps, or wings, one commanded by Lieutenant General Longstreet, and the other by Lieutenant General Ewell. April 5th Lee was still at his place of rendezvous. Late in the day he moved the head of his army Southward, on the road to Burkeville. At Jettersville he met resistance, first from Sheridan's cavalry, under Gen. Merritt, and later from part of the Fifth Corps. The Sixth Corps reached Jettersville the evening of the 5th. His movement was there cut off, without a general engagement, and the retreat to Danville, via Burkeville, was never again possible.

On the night of April 5 the two wings of the Confederate army marched from Amelia Courthouse by circuitous roads, around the left of the Union forces, through Deatonville and Painsville, designing to move through Prince Edward's to Danville, his principal objective point. At daylight on the morning of April 6 the Union army at Jettersville was advanced in battle array toward Amelia Courthouse, and some hours were lost in ascertaining the direction of the movement of the Confederate army.

As soon as it was known that General Lee was retreating from Amelia Courthouse, the whole of the Union troops were ordered back to Jettersville, and thence the cavalry and infantry corps, by different roads and regardless of them, by forced marches started to intercept the army. The Sixth Corps, under General Wright, followed closely after General Wesley Merritt's cavalry corps, and about 3 P. M., after a march of eighteen miles, came up with it at a point about two and one-half miles from Sailor's Creek on the left, and about the same distance from Deatonville on the right, where it was engaged with a strong force of the enemy, which was covering his trains, then moving rapidly on a country road toward Ride's Station and Prince Edward's Court house. The Second Brigade of the Third Division of this corps went promptly into action, and with scarcely a halt to complete a formation for battle, it, together with the cavalry, charged and drove the enemy back across the road, capturing many prisoners, wagon trains and some artillery.

The main body of the Confederate army moving on this road had, however, passed by toward Sailor's Creek. Pursuit with such troops as were up was promptly ordered by General Sheridan and conducted by General Horatio C. Wright, who commanded the Sixth Corps. The enemy's rear guard fought stubbornly and fell back toward the stream. The Second Division of this corps, under General Frank Wheaton, arrived and joined the Third Division in the attack and pursuit. The main body of the cavalry, under General Merritt, was despatched to intercept the Confederate retreat. Merritt passed East and South of the enemy across Sailor's Creek and again attacked him on the right rear.

General R. S. Ewell was in immediate command of the Confederate forces engaged. By about 5 P. M. the Confederate army was forced across the valley of Sailor's Creek, where it took an unusually strong position on the heights immediately on the West bank of the stream. These heights, save on their face, were covered with forests. There was a level bottom, wholly on the East bank of the creek, over which the Union forces would have to pass before reaching the stream, then swollen beyond its banks by recent rains, and which washed the foot of the heights on which General Ewell had rested the division of his army, ready for an attack if made, and with the hope that under cover of the night the whole Confederate army might escape in safety to Danville.

THE PLAN OF BATTLE.

The pursuing troops were halted on the face of the hills skirting the valley, within range of the enemy's guns, and lines were adjusted for an assault. Artillery was put in position on these hills, and a heavy fire was immediately opened. An effort was made to get up General G. W. Getty's First Division of the Sixth Corps, and a portion of the Second Brigade of the Third Division, which had been despatched to attack a battery on the right, but the day was too far spent to await their arrival. After but a few moments' delay, General Wright, as directed by Gen. Sheridan, ordered an immediate assault to be made by the infantry under cover of the artillery fire. Colonel Stagg's brigade of cavalry was, at the same time, ordered by General Sheridan to attack and, if possible, flank the extreme rightof the enemy's position. General Merritt's cavalry Divisions (First and Third) simultaneously attacked the Confederate army on his right and rear. General Ewell covered his immediate front with a strong and well connected line of infantry, massing a large reserve force of infantry in column, in rear of his centre, to be used as the exigencies of a battle might require. His cavalry operated on his right flank and rear. He had present on the field at least three full infantry divisions, with parts of others under the command of Generals Kershaw, Custis Lee, Barton, De Barre, Corse and others of the most distinguished of that army. Commodore John Randolph Tucker, commanding an independent "Marine Brigade," held an important position in General Ewell's line.

Without waiting for reserves to arrive in sight the two divisions of the Sixth Corps descended into the valley and in single line of battle (Second Division on the left and the left and the Third on the right) moved steadily across the plain in the face of the destructive fire of the enemy, and with shouldered guns and ammunition boxes also, in most cases, over the shoulder, waded through the flooded stream. Though the water was two to four feet deep, the stream was crossed without a halt or waver in the line. Many fell on the plains and in the water and those who reached the West bank were in more or less disorder. The order to storm the heights was promptly given by the officers accompanying the troops, and it was at once obeyed. The infantry of the Sixth Corps began firing for the time while ascending the heights and when within only a few yards of the enemy. His advance line gave way, and an easy victory seemed about to be achieved by the Union forces. But before the crest of the heights was reached General Ewell's massed troops, in heavy column, made an impetous charge upon and through the centre of the assaulting line. The Union centre was completely broken and a disastrous defeat for the Union army was imminent. This large body of the Confederate infantry became, by reason of this success, exposed to the now renewed fire from General Wright's artillery remaining in position on the hills East of the stream.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

The right and left wings of the charging Union line met with better success, and each drove all in its front, and, wholly disregarding the defeat of the centre, persisted in advancing, each wheeling upon a pivot, in the centre of the line—then held by the Confederate masses. were soon subjected to a terrible death dealing infantry fire upon both flanks as well as well as by the artillery in front. The swollen stream forbade a Confederate advance to attack the unguarded artillery. General Merritt and Colonel Stagge' cavalry, in a simultaneous attack, overthrew all before them on the right and rear. The Confederate officers gallantly struggled to avert disaster, and bravely tried to form lines to the right and left to repel the galling flank attacks. This latter proved impossible. The troops on the flanks were pushed up to within a few feet of the massed Confederates, which rendered any reformation or change of direction by them out of the question, and speedily brought hopeless disorder. A few were bayoneted on each side. The enemy were falling rapidly and doing little execution themselves. Flight was impossible, and nothing remained to put an end to the bloody slaughter but for them to throw down their arms and become captive. As the gloom of approaching night settled over the field, covered with dead and dying, the fire of artillery and musketry ceased, and General Ewell together with eleven of his general officers and about all his gallant army that survived, were prisoners. Commodore Tucker and his Marine Brigade, numbering about 2000, surrendered to me a little later. They were under cover of a dense forest, and had been passed by in the first onset of the assault.

Of the particular operations of the cavalry the writer of this, of his personal knowledge, knows little; but no less praise is due it than to the infantry General. Sheridan (May 16, 1865) in an official report of the battle, speaking of the infantry attack, says: "It was splendid; but no more than I had reason to expect from the gallant Sixth Corps." He also speaks of the fighting of the cavalry and the captures thus: "The cavalry in rear of the enemy attacked simultaneously, and the enemy, after a gallant resistance, were completely surrounded and nearly all threw down their arms and surrendered. General Ewell, commanding the enemy's forces, a number of other general officers and about ten thousand other prisoners, were taken by us. Most of them fell into the hands of the cavalry; but they are no more entitled to claim them than the Sixth Corps, to which equal credit is due for the result of this engagement."

The overthrow of General Ewell's wing of General Lee's army forced him to move with what remained of it Northward, and to the North bank of the Appomatox. From this position he was unable to extricate himself, and the surrender at Appomatox Courthouse followed. There was after this battle, some fighting between the cavalry of the two armies, and between the Union cavalry and some of the Confederate infantry, but heavy fighting between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia ended at Sailor's Creek.

An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Keator, Editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette*, writes: "For the past five years I have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cold I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs and colds."

Call at C. N. Boyd's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle. Large size $1.00.

Said an old Colorado miner a short time ago: "They ain't turning out no millionaires in Colorado these days. The crop of bonanza kings is played out. Don't make no mistake. Things have changed mightily out our way. The smart fellows who raked in big stakes in the mines quit the country or went into some more substantial business. The unfortunate devils who thought they had picked up enough to last them forever soon went broke.—*Denver Tribune.*

Pa—"I do not like that young man and wish he would stay away."

Daughter—"He does not come very often."

"Very often! He is here nearly every evening, and sometimes in the afternoon."

"But, pa, he never comes in the morning."

"No; I wish he would."

"You do?"

"Yes. If he could once see you in the morning he would never come again."

Shall We Eat the Sparrow.

The Ornithologists of America in solemn council assembled have decided with respect to the English sparrows to turn the rascals out.

This is all very well; but the Ornithologists have also decided that he shall make his exit through the American stomach, and it is now simply a question of whether the American stomach, already overloaded with foreign iniquities, can stagger under this added responsibility.

"Make sparrow pot-pie of him," says the American Ornithologist, and he will be reduced in numbers.

Now pot-pie as an instrument of decimination to anything except the human species is open to grave suspicion. It would have been much more practical and deadly had the American Ornithologists said: "Make him fashionable on bonnets."

The English sparrow, from all accounts, is a fecund and predatory nuisance. He has not only destroyed the balance of animated nature and driven out the insectivorous birds, but he consumes about one bushel of grain to the acre and makes no return for it. He is not even a decent scavenger, for he turns up his nose at anything but the best food and the daintiest crumbs. He is therefore, in the mildest possible phrase, an unmitigated curse, not unlike the locusts of Egypt or the beetles of Colorado.

But the proposition deliberately made by science to the American people, that in order to get rid of this curse we must eat it is something that will give the native appetite a pause.

It is quite true, according to the epicurean statistics, that the gourmands of New York have been eating him for some time at the fashionable restaurants under the hallucination that he was a red-bird. But it is a well known fact that the gourmands of New York will eat anything if it is only on the carte, and in order to exterminate the sparrow by the dietetic process we have got to get the entire population to go into the sparrow eating business with diligence and zest.

There is another consideration of weight here. It is said by those who know that one swallow does not make a spring, and it is equally evident to those who have tried the pot-pie experiment that fifteen sparrows do not make one swallow.

With these distressing facts staring the American Ornithologists in the face, it certainly behooves them to think of some more feasible plan of turning the rascals out than by eating them, and we suggest again that it would be much more expeditious to wear them.

Napoleonic Strategy.

"What a brilliant idea! I shall capture him now beyond a doubt," exclaimed Miss Minnie Mincy, as she clapped her hands in glee and communed with the silent stars.

The next evening she determined to put the idea into execution. Alphonso De Poultice called as usual; they took a walk as usual; they approached an ice-cream saloon as usual, and he invited her to tarry awhile as usual, but here the idea came into play and she replied:

"No, thank you; I find that ice cream does not agree with me, and I have determined never to touch another plate."

It was seemingly a great stroke of Napoleonic genius, and she could not help admiring her brain power as he started back in a daze.

Did he propose?

No, gentle reader. Things do not always turn out as we expect. He merely made up his mind that he would stick to that girl right along year in and year out until he met somebody that he wanted to marry.

Life in the Orient.

Girls of marriageable ages are worth $16 apiece in Japan, with few takers.

Arabs believe that washing the face is simply an indirect form of suicide.

In Japan, India, Egypt and Turkey the natives wear European costumes when they can afford it; in China never.

The popular vehicle in Japan is the jinrichisha; in China, the Sedan chair; in India, the palanquin—worst of all, in Egypt, the donkey is universal.

Cholera is raging in Madras, India. The panic-stricken peasants refuse to furnish provisions to the people in that city, and the outlook is serious.

As far back as B. C. 2205, in the time of Yu, all the common metals are mentioned in a list of tribute offered the Emperor of China. Fifty years before the Emperor Shun had buried gold to make the people less covetous.

A Remarkable Discovery.

Mr. George V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints, purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year.

Sold at 50c. a bottle by C. N. Boyd.

The wife of Senator Bayard is one of the most fascinating women in Washington. Tall and slender, with dark eyes and black hair, she has a youthful appearance, and she is mother of nine children, the youngest of whom is twelve years old. She has a small face and head, and a very prominent nose, which gives piquancy to the face. She evinces great culture, and her perfectly charming manners betoken good breeding.

An Oregon bicycler has two wooden legs. And he hasn't had his bicycle much over six months, either. This is unusually quick work.

JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and all other bodily pains and aches.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
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ROYAL 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.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY
Trade Mark. Use a Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
This medicine, combining Iron, with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS
FOUTZ FOUTZ FOUTZ
No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
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BALTIMORE, MD.

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Beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plate, and 1000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Seeds and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 15 cts, which may be deducted from first order.
It tells what you want for the Garden, and how to get it instead of running to the grocery at the last moment or whatever seeds happen to be left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS AT HEADQUARTERS.
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INVALUABLE TO ALL
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.
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PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST
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CHRONIC DISEASES a SPECIALTY.
The Purest and Best
DRUGS, PAINTS,
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PATENT MEDICINES,
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&c., &c., &c.,
Kept constantly on hand, and sold at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Store and Office on Main Street, three doors East of the Somerset House, Somerset, Pa. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Call and inspect my stock.
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Passage tickets to or from Europe by prominent STEAMSHIP LINES. Railroad fare at reduced rates in connection with ocean passage. ☞ Drafts and Money Orders on all places in Europe.
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(Office at Johnstown Savings Bank,)
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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE.
PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER
ELY'S Cream Balm.
Cleanses the Head.
Allays Inflammation.
Heals the Sores.
Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.
A quick and positive Cure.
Fifty cents at Druggists; sixty cents by mail registered. Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cents.
ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jonathan Dornsayer, dec'd, late of Somerset Township Somerset County, Pa.

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 to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the law office of S. U. Trent, in Somerset, Pa., on Saturday, 28 February 1885.

LEVI KOUPP,
Administrator.
jan21.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Gary, dec'd.

Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Somerset County, Pa., to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said Estate to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Somerset, Pa., on Friday, January 30, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., of which all will take notice.

J. M. UHL,
Auditor.
jan7.

"Rough On Coughs."
Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggist.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Pain" Porous Plaster:
Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervousness, Debility $1.

Whooping Cough,
and the many Throat Affections of children, promptly, pleasantly, and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Balsam, 25c.

Mothers,
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Toothache."
Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrhal Throat Affections,
Hacking, Irritating Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Wide Awake.
three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Balsam, 25c.

"Rough On Pain" Porous Plaster:
Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

Wasn't Impressed.

Walter and his little sister arrived early one morning in Albany, where with their mother they were to spend the day with an old friend of hers, who has a home more elegant than the children had ever seen. After quite an elaborate breakfast, the children were overheard in conversation by their mother.

"Wasn't it lovely?" Florence was confiding to her brother. "So many things kept coming; and there was so much glass, all different colors, and such beautiful plates, and flowers, and such lots of fruit——!"

"Pooh!" interrupted Walter, who in reality had been quite overpowered by the breakfast, but who never lost an opportunity to assume a patronizing tone toward his sister: "why, the poor things didn't know enough to have griddle-cakes!"

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.

THE CATTLE BUSINESS.—The Committee appointed by the National Bureau of Animal Industry to gather statistics relating to the cattle business in the West, has nearly completed its work. Its report will show that there are 23,000,000 head of cattle in the States west of the Mississippi river, being an average gain of 30 per cent. since 1880. Texas leads with a gain of 70 per cent., and Kansas is second, showing an increase of 57 per cent.

A Sensible 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.

WATER DID IT.—"I see you are building a new house, Mr. Brown?"
"Yes, you are right."
"Made the money out of whiskey, I suppose?"
"No."
"Why, you are a liquor dealer, are you not?"
"Oh, yes, but the money I'm putting into this house was made out of the water I put in the whiskey. Every cent of it was made out of water, sir."

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Oh it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50cts. and $1 00.

Trial size free at C. N. Boyd's.

"Can't you give me a definition of nothing?" inquired a No. 17 school teacher. "Yes, mum. It's a bunghole without a barrel around it," shouted little Ted Saunders, whose papa is a cooper.—*Cooper's Record.*

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.

It is only five years since young Emory Speer, then quite beardless, appeared in the National House of Representatives as the youngest member of that body, and used to be asked by old members riding up to the Capitol in the horse-cars: "Are you one of the clerks?"

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.

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 Naugle and others containing 144 acres more or less. The Improvements are Two Good Dwelling Houses, Good Bank Barn and other outbuildings and a fine 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 Glindesperger, David Kauffman, Samuel Thomas, and others, containing 80 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 to be paid to the Executrix of Tobias Blough, dec'd annually during the life of the widow, and at her principal sum death 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.

SAMUEL E. 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, Conflugence borough, Upper Turkeyfoot township, Middlecreek township, New Centreville borough, Milford township, Southampton township, Confluence borough, 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 enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects made in such 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. LEPLEY,
JONAS MCCLINTOCK,
A. J. HILERMAN, Clerk. Commissioners.
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., being lot of A. R. Humbert on the north, alley on the east, Wm. Pullins on the South and main 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 as soon as the property is knocked down. Deferred payments to be secured by judgment on the premises.

H. A. HARTZELL,
Executor.

NO SURPRISE!
The Government Endorses
The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
From the Tenth Census, Vol. 8 Just Published
"The *American Agriculturist* is especially worthy of mention because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duly tested every month in a German edition, which also circulates widely.
This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvelous nearly
HALF A CENTURY
Career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.
What it is To-Day.
Six months ago the *American Agriculturist* entered upon a *new career of prosperity*, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer in engravings; printed on finer paper and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly one hundred illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the *American Agriculturist*, Joseph Harris (Rural Thoughts), C. L. Webb and Andrew S. Fuller are the other long-time writers who have made the *American Agriculturist* what it to-day *are still at their posts.*
WHAT, FREE??
Every subscriber whose subscription is *immediately* forwarded to us with the price, $1.50 per year, at the rate of 12 cts. to pay postage on a yearly gift—making $1.65 in all—will receive the *American Agriculturist* (English or German) for all of 1885, and be presented with the *American Agriculturist Family Cyclopædia* (just out) *700 pages and over 1000 engravings*, strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.
This entirely new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for everything, or nearly, of human knowledge, including an Agricultural Supplement by Dr. Thurber.
Send three 2 cent stamps for mailing, you specimen copy *American Agriculturist* an elegant 40 pag Premium List, with 60 illustrations, and specimen pages of our Family Cyclopædia. Canvassers wanted everywhere. Address,
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David W. Judd, Pres. Sam'l Burnham, Sec.
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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Zimmerman, dec'd. } In the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa.

And now to wit, 20th January, 1885 on petition of Jacob J. Zimmerman, Executor of above estate filed, on motion of Meyers, Colborn & Colborn, the Court appoint John K. Scott, Esq., Auditor to ascertain the amount yet due the estate by the heirs on account of advancements, and make a distribution of the recognizance to and among the heirs according to law.

Somerset County SS.
Extracts from the Record, Certified 20 SEAL. January, 1885.
CHAS. C. SHAFER, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Somerset, Pa., on Thursday, the 19th day of February 1885 at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

JOHN R. SCOTT,
Auditor.
jan28.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned duly appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the funds in the hand of Alexander Rhoads, Administrator of Joseph Wiltrout, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 29 h day of January