WAR IN MASHONALAND.

Provoked by Lobengula, the King of the Matabeles.

Causes Which Led Up to the Present Entanglements—The South African Chartered Company and Its Rights in the Premises.

[Special Letter.]

From far-away Africa comes the news of a war between King Lobengula of the Matabeles and the British South African company. The country in dispute between the warring parties is Mashonaland, the newest of African states and one of the richest territories in the world. Mashonaland extends northward from the Limpopo to the great Zambesi river and embraces a large portion of the country ruled by Lobengula, the warrior king of the Matabele tribe of Zulus. This territory was acquired in 1890 from Lobengula by a combination of European capitalists, under a charter from the government of Great Britain. In many respects the South African Chartered company was granted privileges as far-reaching as those possessed at one time by the British East India company. It has the right to maintain an army, levy taxes and exercise complete control over the natives. The originator and promotor of the company was Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of the Cape Colony and president of the Kimberly Diamond Mining company. He conducted the negotiations with the fierce Lobengula and by the proper application of flattery and bribes succeeded in getting from the African king documents ceding to him the vast domain now known as Mashonaland.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

After having secured his remarkably liberal charter from the British government, Mr. Rhodes established a fortress and town in the new state, naming both Fort Salisbury, probably in honor of the then premier of Great Britain, who helped him to get his valuable concession. The fertility and resources of Mashonaland were widely advertised by the South African company, and in the course of the past two years many white settlers have established homes in the new protectorate. There is no doubt that the fertility of Mashonaland is greater than that of any similar area in Africa, as the rains are regular and to be depended upon. Drainage and irrigation are equally simple, the climate is almost perfect, and the country is reached by an easy stage from the sea coast. The Zambesi river is navigable for four hundred miles, all the year around, into an interior rich in timber, hides, ivory and gold. Enthusiasts have gone so far as to say that Mashonaland is the region whence King Solomon's emissaries brought the gold used in decorating the great temple at Jerusalem. Moreover, Mashonaland is the hunter's paradise. All the large game known to the Dark continent is found there. Elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, lions, tigers, leopards and the lesser beasts of prey abound in the woods and rivers of this fertile tract.

After the state government had been organized on paper, the company appointed Dr. Jameson administrator of the country, and at once established an army of 1,000 men, divided into three divisions, under the command of British officers. The company's men are armed with Winchester rifles, besides machine guns and other modern

LOBENGULA, KING OF MATABELELAND.

implements of warfare. Many are superbly mounted on thoroughly seasoned horses. Besides this force the company has at its command the Bechuanaland border police, consisting of 220 well equipped and brave men under command of Maj. Gould Adams, of the Royal Scotch fusiliers. In addition, Maj. Grey, commandant of the British Bechuanaland police, has been ordered to raise 150 men in the protectorate to reinforce the border police. Roughly stated the British force, including settlers able and willing to fight for their homes, numbers 2,420 splendidly equipped and armed men.

This army, it might be supposed, would be strong enough to make short work of the Matabeles; but it must not be forgotten that King Lobengula is at the head of a host of 15,000 warriors whose boast is that they have never been vanquished in battle. The king himself is a great general.

The natives of Mashonaland are the thriftiest of Africans. They are agriculturists and stock raisers. As fighters they have never been a success. The Matabeles, on the other hand, consider work undignified, and whenever they needed a fresh supply of beef, grain and female slaves they invaded the land of their neighbors and stole what they wanted.

Last July Lobengula's warriors to the number of one thousand arrived at Fort Charter and made a bloody attack on the native quarter, killing every man they met and carrying off the women. Terror spread throughout Mashonaland and thousands of blacks flocked to Fort Victoria for protection. The Matabeles made a demand that the fugitives, whom they called "slaves of their king," be turned over to them. This request was, of course, denied. The invaders then drove off a lot of cattle belonging to white settlers. They were promptly pursued by a detachment of mounted men, and some of them paid with their lives for the daring assault.

A formal demand was made upon Lobengula for the return of the stolen cattle, but affairs had assumed such a serious turn that the king could not comply with the orders of the British officials. He sent an evasive answer whose impudence was dictated by the leaders of his war party. He asked for the return of the natives, their cattle and sheep, who had found refuge in Victoria. It is needless to say that such a course could not be pursued. The governor of the Cape Colony was informed of the progress of events, and in due course of time the South African company was ordered by the colonial office in London to stand on the defensive.

The Matabeles seemed pleased with this condition of affairs, and have devoted many weeks to the concentration of their army on the borders of Mashonaland. This army is by no means to be despised. It consists of four divisions, each division presided over by one of the four chief "indunas" or generals. Each division embraces a number of kraals, which has one, two or three indunas, according to size. A kraal which bears the name of a regiment (impi) is the headquarters of that regiment, and the war shields and assegais are kept in a hut in the center of the kraal. The warriors are completely under the control of their medicine men and wizards, who move them as one man by their superstitions. They are excellent spearsmen and have never been defeated in open warfare. It is safe to say, however, that the war which has just begun will end in defeat for the blacks and the extension of British territory in South Africa.

Those who remember the terrible war waged by Cetywayo, the heroic but misguided Zulu king, and the tragic death of the French prince im-

A MATABELE BELLE.

perial, can see many points of resemblance between that and the present struggle. The doom of the black man in Africa is sealed. Lobengula may make a bold fight, but in the end he will be stripped of his power and his warriors will become the servants of the whites. But even if war had not been declared, eventually the same result would have been attained.

In years to come Lobengula will figure in history as a heroic character. To-day, it is true, he is called a cruel wretch, but posterity judges actions more impartially. Whatever may be his vices he fights for his native land, and that is enough to cover a multitude of shortcomings. The pictures of the African king accompanying this article and that of the Matabele belle are from photographs taken in Africa some six years ago, and are probably the only authentic portraits to be found in this country.

The map of the seat of war in Mashonaland may prove of considerable interest to students of geography. It is taken from the Chicago Tribune, and shows the entire field of conflict. It shows the wagon road connecting Kimberley with Fort Salisbury; also Forts Tuli, Victoria, Charter and Salisbury built along the road and garrisoned by 1,000 police, mostly mounted. The southern boundary of Matabeleland is the Shashi river. The Limpopo river is the northern boundary of the South African republic. Bechuanaland includes the domain of King Khama, the famous friend of the whites, and it is to protect his chief town, Palapye, from an attack by the Matabeles that a white column has been pushed forward to occupy Tati. The capital of King Lobengula, Bulawayo, contains about 20,000 people, of whom 4,000 are warriors. The town can most easily be attacked in the rear by a column from Mashonaland, as the high granite Matoppo hills form a natural defense and there is only one pass through them on the south. Matabeleland proper is about as large as Germany, and it is believed to contain about 200,000 people.

G. W. WEIPPERT

UNDER THE SPOUT.

A Strange Indian Method of Putting Little Ones to Sleep.

Sir George Campbell records in his Indian Memoirs a very strange habit of native mothers in the neighborhood of Simla. He seems inclined to recommend its adoption in England, but perhaps he is speaking in jest.

I wonder not to have seen more notice of the curious practice of the hill women of putting their babies' heads under a spout of water to send them to sleep and keep them quiet. When the new cartroad was first made, there was a village at a halting-place where rows of such children might be seen in a grove close to the road.

The water of a hill spring was so adjusted as to furnish a series of little spouts, each about the thickness of one's little finger. Opposite each spout was a kind of earth pillow, and a little trough to carry away the water. Each child was so laid that one of the water-spouts played on the top of its head, and the water then ran off into the trough.

I can testify that the process was most successful. There never were such quiet and untroublesome babies as those under the spouts. The people were unanimous in asserting that the water did the children no harm, but on the contrary, benefited and invigorated them. In fact, they seemed to think that a child not subjected to this process must grow up soft-brained and good-for-nothing.

Certainly their appearance showed no signs that this singular method of bruising the intellectual part of their bodies had done them any harm.

COST OF BRITISH DEFENSE.

The Immense Expense Incurred by England's Military Operations.

The British empire spends as a rule upon defense from $250,000,000 to $280,000,000 a year, of which the military expenditure of India, with the indirect expenditure for the sake of India on the mobile land forces at home, forms the largest item, says Sir C. W. Dilke, in North American Review. Almost the whole of this vast sum is expended out of British loans or taxes under the control of the parliament of the United Kingdom, and out of India taxes under the indirect control of the house of commons through the secretary of state, who is a member of the government of the day. This expenditure, although vast, although open to the reproach that it does not do more than maintain a fleet slightly superior to that of France, and an army of very small numbers, is a feasible as compared (in its ill effect upon the wealth of the nation) with the military expenditure of Italy, or, in a less degree, with that of other continental powers. The evidences of the overpressure of taxation in India itself, many as they are, are slight in comparison with those which are present in the case of Italy; and it may be assumed therefore that, while the taxpayers of the United Kingdom and of India may make their voices heard in insisting upon better value for their money, the expenditure will not in itself be brought to an end by bankruptcy.

Putting the Stripes on Barber Poles.

"I had sometimes wondered, and as a matter of fact I don't know now," said a man, "how they managed to get the spiral stripes on a barber pole so uniform and true, but I saw one way of doing it illustrated recently, and perhaps it is the way. A painter who was transforming the lower part of a telegraph pole in front of a barber shop into the customary sign had run two wires around the pole from the point at which he wished to begin down to the ground, and he was putting in the color in the spiral stripes thus outlined."—N. Y. Sun.

—Smith's former popularity is attested by Goldsmith, Arrowsmith, Billsmith, Spearsmith, Needsmith or Nailsmith, Buckesmith or Buckelsmith, Locksmith, and many other compounds.

Stub Ends of Thought.

More men make money than money makes men.

The perfume is where the flower is.

Cupid is a crank.

Hope is over on the seesaw.

Sleep is death without decay.

A kiss is an emotional explosive.

Selfishness casts its shadow from all points of the compass.

A gentle temper is as honey in a golden vessel.

When a heart breaks it breaks silently.

Salvation may be free, but it cost money to convey the information.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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 25 cents per box. For sale by J. N. Snyder.

Father—Well, Tommy, how do you think you will like this little fellow for a brother?

Tommy (inspecting the new infant somewhat doubtfully)—Have we to keep him, papa, or is he only a sample?

Two Valuable Friends.

1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises and Burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Pan-Tima sold at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

A Boston man who has acquired and kept riches says that one of his rules of life has been never to lend any money on personal promises to pay that he was not willing to give away and able to lose.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The most disastrous flood was that of Holland, 1530; 400 000 persons drowned.

The children's health must not be neglected. Cold in the head causes catarrh. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied into the nostrils. The worst cases yielding to it. Price 50c.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

He—Why did your pastor object to your going to the ball game?

She—He said the umpire wasn't a christian.

The most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the worst forms of Scrofula, all blood-taints and poisons of every name and nature, are utterly rooted out by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so certain and effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, and every kindred ailment, are completely and permanently cured by it.

"Almanac" eggs is what they call them when the youthful bloom has worn off—presumably because the farmer got his receipt for keeping them perennially fresh out of the old annuals.

La Crippe.

During the prevalance of the Grippe the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free trial bottles at J. N. Snyder's Drug Store.

Hoax—"It doesn't make much difference how bad business is, Brown's profits are always out of sight." Joax—"How's that?" Hoax—"He's an optician."

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50 cents at J. N. Snyder's drug store.

"You never miss the water until the beer runs dry," remarked an inebriated philosopher in the Postoffice recently.

A Hard Fight.

The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and Colds attack us, which, if neglected, result in Pneumonia and Consumption; these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina, the great Cough and Consumption Cure, and save doctor bills. Pan-Tina sold at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

A Boston Baby.

Boston Ma. "What does baby want? Is it this pencil?"

Boston Baby. "Ahgoo, agoo!"

"Of course that's it. And does baby want paper?"

"Ma! ma! ma! ma!"

"Yes, mamma cognizes correctly. I wonder what baby wants of pencil and paper?"

"Me! me! me! me! me! me!"

"Bless his heart! He wants to begin to write his memories."—*Good News.*

Don't Quarrel

With people for groaning when they suffer with Rheumatism or Neuralgia; the pain is simply terrible; no ancient torture was more painful; but people ought to be blamed if having Rheumatism or Neuralgia and won't use Red Flag Oil; it has cured hundreds of sufferers and costs only 25 cents at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

INTERESTING RUINS.

An American's Discoveries in Peru and Bolivia.

Thought to Be the Most Ancient Remains of Lower Civilization to Be Found Upon the Western Hemisphere.

Maj. William Sully Beebe, a retired army officer living at Thompson, Conn., is about to send to the leading archæologists of this country and Europe what he considers proofs of some very remarkable discoveries that he has made during researches that have cost him twenty years of study and a large sum of money expended in novel lines of investigation. He believes, says the New York Sun, that his findings will convince scientists that America is the seat of an older source of occidental civilization than either Assyria or Egypt. Maj. Beebe claims that the races that flourished around the Mediterranean—the Accadian, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Roman and the Greek—prove themselves to have been the borrowers from an earlier people on this continent, because in the parallels that occur in the early traces of both civilizations the greater purity is found in the American examples. Myths and symbols and folklore tales that European students have not been able to make clear are simplified when read by the light of his American discoveries. In the journey to distant lands they have been altered, copied blindly or repeated ignorantly, he thinks, so that they have obtained altered or modified meanings on the other side. To give only one example: Maj. Beebe asserts that the zodiacal sign of Sagittarius was at first an armadillo, the name of which in Peru meant an armored hare or rabbit. The sign and name remained the same wherever the armadillo was known, but by the time the symbol reached northern Mexico and the region of our states it became changed to an "armed rabbit"—a rabbit carrying a bow and arrow. It is the same sign, Maj. Beebe says, and stands for the same constellation in the heavens as the European symbol of a man with a bow and arrow, Sagittarius.

Maj. Beebe declares the most ancient remains of former civilization on this continent to be those ruins of temples and of cities that are found in the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca, on the Bolivia-Peru border. These relics are scattered over a great extent of country and reveal remarkable skill in stone cutting, in architecture and in ornament. This region is fourteen thousand feet above the sea level and too cold to provide sustenance for more than a sparse population, but there is little doubt that its climate and its population were once very different. It once supported thousands of stonecutters who could neither live nor work there now. The Aymara tribe of Indians, the present inhabitants, have retained in great purity the language they spoke when the Spaniards conquered the country, and at that time the Spaniards took down their fables and legends in great numbers. Maj. Beebe sent a capable man there to verify the old observations and make new ones, and, after a study of eight other American tongues and people to the north of the Aymaras, he is convinced that they are the relics of the oldest American semilividization, and that their influence spread over North America. Proofs of this he claims to have found as far away as Iowa and New Jersey. He asserts that there are in Egypt, and, for that matter, all around the Mediterranean, the most evident duplications of the work of these Aymaras in dials like that at Stonehenge, in Assyrian and Egyptian buildings, in the folklore and in the languages of many peoples.

Of almost equal interest to Americans is Maj. Beebe's discovery with regard to the pictographic tablet found at Davenport, Ia., and declared by Smithsonian experts to be spurious and worse than valueless. Maj. Beebe declares that he is able to read it. He says that it reproduces the symbols and myths of the Aymara Indians, and tells the same stories that are conveyed by means of the great dial-temple at Tia Huanacu in their country—the same that Mr. Inwards, of London, found to correspond so nearly in appearance with a miniature temple left in Assyria. Maj. Beebe has reduced all his proofs to writing, and arranged the vast number of analogies that he claims to have discovered between old and new world beginnings in such a manner that when all are collected and presented in print and sent out, the scholars of the world may, with the least possible trouble, examine his work and judge his claims. He is a man of leisure and of means, who in taking up the study of Hebrew had his attention directed to those similarities between the Israelites and our North American Indians which have been often and generally discussed.

SPARROWS ON A SPREE.

An Ingenious Planter Saved His Cotton by Getting the Birds Dead Drunk.

The English sparrows have proved a nuisance in the cotton country, for as soon as the pods open they pick out the cotton and carry it off, and some planters have lost, as they claim, hundreds of pounds in this way. There is one man, however, on the Mississippi that has not lost much, says the St. Louis Chronicle. When he found the sparrows were committing depredations he procured a quantity of wheat, soaked it in sweetened whisky, and strewed it along the rows. The sparrows found it and thought they had a picnic.

So they had, but in fifteen or twenty minutes were the tipsiest lot of English sparrows ever seen on the face of this earth. They rolled about on the ground, falling on their backs and sides and kicking their heels into the air like a parcel of drunkards, all the while uttering the most comical squeaks. They did not have long to squeak, however, for the boys gathered them up and threw them into bags. The first day they gathered two bushels of drunken sparrows. Three or four days later the experiment was repeated with almost equal success, and from time to time since. They made excellent potpie, but the survivors have evidently come to regard the plantation as hoodooed, for now very few come about it.

Convertible Steamships.

Convertible steamships are the newest designs in shipbuilding. They are built to carry general or liquid cargoes on very short notice. The first vessel of that type, the new British steamship Mexican Prince, arrived here a few days ago from the Tyne. She was built at Wallsend, England, for James Knott, and had every requirement for loading and discharging anything that might have to be sent across the sea. Steam fans to drive out gases that always accumulate on this type of vessels were part of the ship's equipment. Winches and high-power pumps were also on board to suit the varying demands of commerce.

The Advantage.

They met on the street and the lady was so sure she knew him that she stopped and spoke to him.

"I ber your pardon," he said, icily, "I think you have the advantage of me. I don't know you?"

Then she froze.

"I think not," she replied, "in view of the fact that I know you and you do not know me," and she sailed away as red as a scarlatina.—Detroit Free Press.

One of His Peculiarities.

Young Poodlekins—Watch that Japanese fellow bow and smile when I speak to him. Hello, Jappy! How! There, did you see him? Isn't a Jap a peculiar creature anyhow?

Miss Quick—Yes, I have noticed it. One peculiarity about a Japanese is that he is always a gentleman.—Chicago Tribune.

A LONG TRAIN

—of diseases follows bad blood and inactive liver. Every one knows when their blood is impure and liver sluggish; pimples and boils appear, or they feel drowsy, weak, tired and thick-headed.

We want to teach you how to fight it. Begin in time. Plenty of fresh air, exercise, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will bring you out of danger. The Fraction of "Discovery" enriches and purifies the blood and renders the liver active. As the germs of disease enter the circulatory system through the liver, they can be resisted there and in the blood. In those scrofulous conditions of the blood which invite Consumption, you have the means of prevention and cure. You can save yourself from Grip, Malaria, or Fever by putting all the functions of the body in a healthy state, besides building up *healthy flesh*, by taking the "Discovery." Better than all the emulsions of Cod liver oil. which put on fat, but not wholesome flesh. G. M. D. is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure all blood disorders, or money refunded.

CURTIS K. GROVE,

SOMERSET, PA

BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS AND EASTERN AND WESTERN WORK

Furnished on Short Notice.

Painting Done on Short Time

My work is made out of *Thoroughly Seasoned Wood*, and the *Best Iron and Steel*, Substantially Constructed, Neatly Finished, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Employ Only First-Class Workmen.

Repairing of All Kinds in My Line Done on Short Notice. Prices REASONABLE and All Work Warranted.

All and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices do Wagon-work, and furnish Selves for Wine ville. Remember the place, and call in.

CURTIS K. GROVE.

Near Court House SOMERSET, Pa.

A. H. HUSTON.

Undertaker and Embalmer.

A GOOD HEARSE

and everything pertaining to funerals furnished

Somerset, Pa.

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$120 DOLLARS PER MONTH

IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY

made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Somerset and Cambria Branch

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 9:30 a. m., Somerset 4:10, Stoystown 4:52, Hooversville 5:20, Johnstown, 6:10.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 12:55 a. m., Somerset 1:18, Stoystown 1:46, Hooversville 1:57, Johnstown 2:50 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation—Rockwood 6:26 p. m., Somerset 6:45 p. m., Stoystown 7:11 p. m., Hooversville 7:22 p. m., Johnstown 8:15 p. m.

Sunday Accommodation—Rockwood 12:50 a. m Somerset, 1:18.

SOUTHWARD.

Mail—Johnstown 7:40 a. m., Hooversville 8:26 Stoystown 8:40, Somerset 9:11, Rockwood 9:35.

Express—Johnstown 3:30 p. m., Hooversville 4.16, Stoystown 4:30, Somerset 5:01, Rockwood 5:25.

Sunday Only—Johnstown 9:00 a. m., Hooversville 9:16 a. m., Stoystown 9:30 a. m., Somerset 10:1 a. m., Rockwood 10:25 a. m.

Sunday Accommodation Somerset 5:01 p. m. Rockwood 5:25 p. m.

*Daily.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 18, 1892

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

DISTANCE AND FARE.

	Miles.	Fare.
Johnstown to Altoona	36½	$1 10
" " Harrisburg	120½	3 11
" " Philadelphia	270	8 30
" " Blairsville Int.	29½	75
" " Greensburg	47	1 41
" " Pittsburgh	78	2 34
" " Baltimore	293½	7 65
" " Washington	297	7 75

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Trains arrive and depart from the station at Johnstown as follows:

WESTWARD.

Southwestern Express	6:08 a. m
Western Express	8:22 a. m
Johnstown Accommodation	9:35 a. m
Express	9:10 a. m
Pacific Express	9:24 a. m
Way Passenger	8:32 a. m
Mail	5:16 a. m
Johnstown Express	8:50 a. m
Fast Line	9:04 a. m.

EASTWARD.

Keystone Express	5:35 a. m
Sea-Shore Express	5:40 a. m
Harrisburg Accommodation	8:24 a. m
Day Express	10:35 a. m
Altoona Express	12:02 p. m
Mail Express	4:11 p. m
Johnstown accommodation	7:00 p. m
Philadelphia Express	7:35 p. m
Fast Line	10:30 p.m

For rates, maps, &c., go to Ticket Agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Nothing On Earth Will MAKE HENS LAY, LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. Its quantity counts health of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. One large can saved me $40; send six more to prevent fatal. Sold by one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. In stamps. Five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 lb. can, by mail, $1.00. By express prepaid, $1.25. Largest cheapest. Sample copy of The Great Poultry Paper sent free. Forty-fourth year (price $1) and large can $1.25. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., 37 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

—AND—

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., I will, on

Thursday, Dec. 14th 1893,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., expose to public sale, on the premises, in Meyersdale borough, all the following described real and personal property, late of the Meadow Elevator Manufacturing and Construction Company. A certain piece of land containing one-half acre, situate in Meyersdale borough, Somerset county, Pa., being part of the out lots in the Glimpse survey to said borough, and being the same piece of land conveyed to me in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Joseph G. Mognet, doing business under the firm name and style of the Mountain Electrical Manufacturing and Construction Co.—deed of assignment dated July 1, 1893, recorded in Deed Record of Somerset county, Pa., Vol. 90, p. 404—together with several buildings thereon erected, a foundry, a building 80x100 feet, 3 stories high, iron roof and sides, boiler and engine house attached, with 120-horse power boiler and 60-horse power engine, lathes, bellows, presses, saws, tools and wood-working machinery, all new and in first class condition.

Also, at the personality of said J. G. Mognet, in the name of the Mountain Electrical Manufacturing & Construction Company, 167 gongs, 37 dozen push buttons, sewers and binding posts, handles, a large quantity of defined kinds of wire, patterns, bell material, car wheels, warehouse truck, bell boxes, tools, batteries, chairs, desks, etc., etc.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed.

CYRUS B. MOORE,
Assignee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale upon the premises, on

Saturday, Dec. 9th, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late the estate of Peter P. Baker, deceased to wit:

A tract of land in Black township, adjoining lands of John D. Baker on west and north, Jonathan Schrock and Oliver Critchfield on the south, and Abraham Long on the east, containing 121 acres and 79 perches and allowance. Having thereon erected a two-story frame

Dwelling House,

new bank barn and out buildings, all cleared land except about 7 acres of timber; two good orchards are on the premises; good water at the house and in nearly every field; is about 2 miles north of Rockwood, on road leading to Somerset; convenient to church and school.

Terms:

10 per cent of purchase money to be paid down on day of sale; the remainder of ⅓ at confirmation of sale; ⅓ in one year and ⅓ in two years thereafter with interest on deferred payments from confirmation of sale.

HENRY H. STAYER,
Scott & Ogle, Atty's. Commissioner.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, we will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 9th, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate of J. O. Hay, viz:

All certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of John P. Ankeny, John Rink and others, containing 66 acres more or less, about 125 acres cleared and balance in timber, having thereon erected a good dwelling house and barn, good fruit on same. Partly adjoins Jennerstown borough.

TERMS:—⅓ of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and balance in two annual payments with interest.

VALENTINE HAY,
W. J. R. HAY, Assignees.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Somerset borough, on

Friday, December 8th, 1893,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Joseph Keefer, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Somerset borough, Somerset county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the east by Main street, on the west by an alley, south by lot of James Zimmerman, and on the west by a street, having thereon erected two and a half-story dwelling houses, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Keefer, at the suit of A. J. Colborn.

—ALSO.—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of George Fogle, E. W. Hartman and Charles Miller, of, in and to all that certain tract of land and distillery, situate in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., bounded by the state road on the north, lands of Alonzo Hartman on the east, south and west, containing thirteen acres and ninety-six perches more or less, having thereon erected a new distillery building, with all the necessary distilling apparatus, a bond house and other buildings, with the right and privilege to have the free use of all the water to run the distillery, that flows across the road from the spring back of the house of Alonzo Hartman. For reservation see Deed from E. W. Hartman and wife to Alonzo Hartman, dated March 30th, 1891, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 77, page 320, &c., with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Fogle, E. W. Hartman and Charles Miller, at the suit of George G. Walker and John H. Miller.

—ALSO.—

All the right title, interest, claim and demand of S. A. Topper, of, in and to all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in New Baltimore borough and in Allegheny township, Somerset county, and state of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of A. E. Fyan, Henry Maybusher, John Fisher, Adam George's heirs, Frank Topper and J. M. Topper, containing one hundred and forty (140) acres more or less, about twenty acres of which is timber, balance cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, distillery in running order, ware house, large store room and other buildings, with an orchard of fruit-bearing trees on the premises, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of S. A. Topper at the suit of S. W. Bittner and George S. Walker.

—ALSO.—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of J. H. Friedline, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Fairhope, Fairhope township, Somerset county, and state of Pennsylvania, adjoining land of William Stner on the south, Wells & Sheridan on the east and north, and by a street on the west, said lot is one hundred (100) feet wide and one hundred and ten (110) feet deep, having thereon erected a one-story frame dwelling house 16x28 feet with a kitchen attached 14x16 feet, and other buildings, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. H. Friedline at the suit of S. D. Livengood.

—ALSO.—

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Tobias L. Kaufman, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Davidsville, Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a post, thence by Main street south 21¼ degrees west 4.4 perches, thence by road leading to Somerset north 56½ degrees west 10 perches, thence by an alley north 31½ degrees east 8 perches, thence by lot of Catharine Bowser south 56½ degrees east 7.1 perches thence by lot of Jr. O. U. A. M. south 31½ degrees west 3.4 perches, thence by the same south 58½ degrees east 2.2 perches to a place of beginning, containing 20.14 perches strict measure, having thereon erected a dwelling house and other buildings, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Tobias L. Kaufman, at the suit of Isaac W. Kaufman.

—TERMS:—

NOTICE.—All persons purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that 10 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when property is knocked down. Otherwise it will again be exposed to sale at the risk of the first purchaser. The residue of the purchase money must be paid on or before the day of confirmation, viz: Monday, Dec. 14, 1893. No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

ISAIAH GOOD,
Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors, or otherwise, that the following accounts have passed Register, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, Pa., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1893.

Account of I. D. Leydig, administrator of Israel Emerick, deceased, who was guardian of Michael M. Devore.

Account of J. S. Hochstetler, administrator of George Geiger, deceased.

First and final account of John H. Reitz, administrator of Matthias Haines deceased.

First and final account of Frank Rodgers and Lydia M. Rodgers, executors of John R. Leiber, deceased.

First and final account of N. S. Baker and Adam S. Miller, administrators of Solomon J. Baker, deceased.

First and final account of Tobias Lehman, administrator and trustee of Philip E. Seese, deceased.

First and final account of John S. Trimpey and Ephraim Trimpey, executors of Frederick Trimpey, deceased.

First and final account of W. H. Miller and J. J. Kimmel, administrators of Susan Stull, dec'd.

First and final account of O. P. Shaver, administrator cum *testamento annexo*, of Jacob D. Meyers, deceased.

Second account of B. S. Fleck, executor of William S. Morgan, deceased.

First and final account of D. J. Brubaker and Tobias S. Fisher, executors of Rufus C. Landis deceased.

Account of James M. Cover and Graham Hoffman, executors of Henry Hoffman, deceased.

Account of Solomon Uhl, executor of Isaac Bricker, deceased.

First and final account of John Geisel, administrator of Elizabeth Geisel, deceased.

Account of Wm. P. Hay and W. P. Nair, administrators of John Nair, deceased.

First and final account of Wash. Meehan, administrator of Lobengier Kimmell, deceased.

Register's Office, A. J. HILEMAN,
Nov. 15, '93. Register.

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Next door west of