Washington, D. C. Feb. 1, 1890.

'The Czar" is the title given Speaker Reed, since he, in accordance with his threats, ruled that a visible quorum was a constitutional quorum. Never has greater indignation been expressed by the Democrats of the House than was contained in the vigorous protests of Messrs. Carlisle, Crisp, Breckenridge and other against this revolutionary proceeding on the part of Mr. Reed; and never was the Honse in a greater uproar than when it was seen that the rights of the minority were being so ruthlessly taken from them. The only Republican that possessed the moral courage to even indirectly disapprove of the proceeding was Butterworth, of Ohio. Mr. Reed at-tempted to defend his action by quoting from decisions made in the State Legislatures of New York and Tennessee. ruling was made for the purpose of taking up the contested case of Smith vs. Jackson, which was opposed by the Democrats because the House had not yet adopted a code of rules.

Senators Vance and Hampton have re-

plied to the speech of Senator Ingalls on the race question.

The administration silver bill, recently introduced in the House, is meeting much opposition from Republicans. Senator Teller, in making an argument against it before the House Committee, characterized it as a "Wall street measure," and Senator Morrill, in introducing it in the Senate, took special pains to say that he would ask to have it printed and referred without committing either himself or any member of the Finance Committee in its favor. The administration seems to lack influence with its party in Congress.

One negro is satisfied with Mr. Harrison's views on the negro broblem. That is ex-Senator Bruce, who has been appointed Recorder of Deeds for this dis-

A very silly rumor was current here this week, to the effect that the Republi-cans would not pass a tariff bill at the present session because they wished the question to remain open for the next campaign. They will pass a bill because very well that the tariff is their weakes point. No bill, however, that they will pass can close this important question.

Tariff reform as preached by the Democratic platform the last campaign is daily making converts, and in the most unex cted quarters, and the fact is apparent that if voted on by the people now it would sweep the country.

It is rather early to expect Congress men to express theselves as to the candidate in '92, but the following shows the feeling in a portion of the South: Representative Blount, of Georgia-" The people of Georgia are for Cleveland." Representative Crisp, of Georgia—" Cleve-land and Tariff Reform are good enough for Georgia folks." Representative Dockery, of Missouri—"As Tariff, Reform is to be the issue of '92 we naturally look upon Cleveland as the man to lead us." Representative Davidson, of Florida-" The sentiment of my State is now over whelmingly for Cleveland." Representative Kilgore, of Texas—" Texas is for Cleveland against the world, the flesh and the devil."

The rumor that Secretary Nobls was to be appointed to a seat on the United States district bench to succeed Justice Brewer, recently appointed to the United States Supreme Court, lacks confirmation, but the Republicans who have been working so hard to get him out of the Cabinet hope that it will turn out to be true.

The district tax bill refunding about \$20,000,000 to the States that paid the direct tax levied in 1861-which was vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, passed the Senate again with only seven votes against it-five Democrats -Berry, Call, Coke, Vance and Vest-and two Republicans, Messrs. Blair and Plumb. It will shortly become a law and the Treasury surplus 7ill be \$20,000,000 less.

The Montana cases will be heard by the Senats Committee on Elections February 15th. If surface indications count the two Democrats have little show for etting seated.

The World's Fair question still drags. The House Committee is engaged in perfecting a bill with the site left blank, and the Senate Committee is waiting for the

'The House has ordered the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to investi-gate the Civil Service Commission, and serial story of Stewart and Hilton the the Committee will decide Monday when great financial drama of the age.

The publication by the newspapers of the new extradition treaty with England before the Senate has acted upon it, has angered the members of the British Legation here. They should remember that tion here. They should remember that and two years later opened that cele-in America the newspapers always get brated store at 283 Broadway, which the news and print it without asking any-gradually expanded into the greatest dry body's permission.

The G. A. R. has a strong lobby here working for the passage of a service pension bill. The bill they want passed will

illiam doesn't prosper. · He has as good illiam doesn't prosper. He has as good secretary of the treasury, but the law pusiness as mine, and an excellent loion, but he is constantly having reApril 10, 1876, he died, and troubles

Mrs. Highup-" But you must rememer, my dear, your brother William has fe to advise him."

Citizens National Bank will be for business during the coming

## A. T. STEWART'S GOLD.

END OF THE CONTEST OVER THE GREAT MERCHANT'S MONEY.

\$40,000,000 Have Shrunk to \$15,000,000 A Brilliant Success, but a Sad Sequel. The Heirs and Judge Hilton Agree at Last-Characteristics of A. T. Stewart.

The Stewart will case is settled at last. The remains of the forty million dollars, or thereabouts, left by the great Scotch-Irish New York merchant have been divided between the church and the lawyers, the executors and heirs of Mrs. Cornelia Stewart. The greatest "will case" ever brought to suit in America (for the Vanderbilt case was only on part of the estate) fails to come to trial, and some \$15,000,000 are dis-

tributed by agreement.

But the mystery as to how \$40,000,000
shrank to \$15,000,000 is not solved, and

by agreement of all parties no more questions are to be asked. The \$15,000,000 is only an estimate; the residuum may swell a little beyond that or shrink a little below it, but in any eventa dozen persons and church will be greatly enriched. The smallest sum

A. T. STEWART.

awarded would seem enough for reasonable desires, and the amounts are briefly

The Garden City cathedral (on Long Island) gets \$800,000. Other specified legatees get about \$2,200,000. Judge Hilton gets—well, no one knows how much, but he keeps all that A. T. Stewart gave him, all that Mrs. Stewart gave him, and all that he had obtained before the suit began, and all in consideration of simply surrendering his further claim against the estate, which is a little matter of \$987,857.86! As he cheerfully surrendered this in order to keep the rest, readers will draw their own conclusions. It is no libel to say that of successful ad-ministrators Henry Hilton is the modern campaign. They will pass a bill because they hope to close the question, knowing 000 goes to Mrs. Stewart's heirs in these

	proportions:	
	Charles J. Clinch	\$3,600,000
	Mrs. Sarah N. Smith	3,600,000
	Miss Anna Clinch	1,200,000
	Miss Emma Clinch	1,200,000
	Rosalie Butler	290,000
	Helen C. Butler	290,000
	Virginia Butler	200,000
ı	Prescott Hall Butler	290,000
١	Maxwell A. Butler	290,000
ı	Lilian L. Swan	220,000
ı	Lawrence Butler	100,000
١	Charles Butler	50,000

Four of these Butlers are children of another, so it will be seen that it is all in the family and a very nice plum. All this was agreed to, and all the

All this was agreed to, and all the heirs signed the agreement in the office of Elihu Root on Broadway, and all suits, now two years pending, were withdrawn the same day. The articles of agreement covered twenty-six large pages of printed matter, and represent the work of four eminent lawyers for years, weaks, e.y. Judge Horses Passell. many weeks-ex-Judge Horace Russell



THE STEWART HOME.

and Leslie W. Russell for the executors, ex-Judge William G. Choate and Joseph H. Choate for the contestants, assisted by ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Elihu Root, Esq. By it 134 parcels of real estate are conveyed and their titles settled, including the Stewart store on Broadway, the once noted Stewart man-sion on Thirty-fourth street, two large hotels, Niblo's Garden theatre and many

other important properties.

After all, so complicated are the details that three months more must elapse before the last steps can be taken, there being suits in distant states, sales or-dered by courts and property in the hands of trustees and receivers; but practically the great case is settled, and the expectant public is to remain forever disappointed as to learning the details of Judge Hilton's management.

Of Alexander Turney Stewart the world has heard much, and but little of it need be repeated. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1802, studied at Trinity college, Dublin, but did not take a degree, landed in New York in 1823 goods business under one man in the world. Until the civil war began he confined his charities strictly to his countrymen, sending a ship load of prosion bill. The bill they want passed will ost the government more than \$110,000,100 a year.

Difference In Brothers.

ew York Weekly.

Mr. Highup—"I don't see why brother

Mr. Highup—"I don't see why brother

Mr. Highup—"I don't see why brother

See Why was a good see a go

ses. No matter what he attempts, he too hard to bear began for his gentle, affectionate but unsophisticated wife. None of their children had lived more than a few days, and Mrs. Stewart had become almost a recluse. He often de-clared that he had not a relative in the world, and did not like any of Mrs.

Stewart's relatives. Some of them he cordially detested. His mien was rather forbidding. He had sharp features and an unfriendly, suspicious air. His business was his darling and his pride, and he wanted it continued under one management. But it would be folly to suppose that a man by the name of Stavard. pose that a man by the name of Stewart could die leaving some \$30,000,000 and no "relatives" appear. The New York city directory alone contains two pages of "Stewarts"

of "Stewarts. "relatives" came — "not single spies, but in battalions." Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton received letters from every part of the globe, chiefly, of course, from Great Britain and Ireland, and the countries thence settled, but some in almost every written language. One claimant, a Russian, was specially importunate and finally threatening. He claimed to be able to prove that A. T. Stewart was his brother, an exile who changed his name on coming to America. On the night of Nov. 7-8, 1878, the remains of Stewart were stolen from the vault in old St. Mark's churchyard and \$25,000 reward was offered for their recovery or information to convict the countries thence settled, but some in al-\$25,000 reward was offered for their re-covery or information to convict the robbers. The whole country was con-vulsed. A new crime had been invent-ed. Double guards were set at the tombs of Commodore Vanderbilt and others. The bodies of several million-aires were in the next few years buried in the center of immense blocks of ce-

The robbers sent the usual hints for a "negotiation." Judge Hilton peremptorily refused, and the public blamed him severely. He insisted that Sexton Hamill was the guilty party, and this raised a storm of indignation. For two years the search was maintained—a romance in itself. At last the judge yield. mance in itself. At last the judge yield-



GARDEN CITY CATHEDRAL.

ed to the pleadings of Mrs. Stewart and "negotiated." The robbers sent from Canada pieces of the coffin and cerements in proof of their possession of the bones—for these alone remained—and demanded \$250,000. Judge Hilton re-fused, but Mrs. Stewart employed her own agents and the terms were at last

Full particulars are not known, but it is conceded that the sum finally paid was \$80,000. In the summer of 1881 a secret agent of Mrs. Stewart drove a one horse wagon alone at night into the most se-cluded hollow of Westchester county, N. Y., met the robbers, paid the money and received the remains, with satisfactory proof of their identity. They now lie in a secure vault under the cathedral the deceased had donated, and it is said that if robbers should succeed in reaching the vault, a touch on its railings would start a hidden spring and set the great bells in the tower ringing and alarm the sleeping village.

All this time the business left by Stew-All this time the obsiness left by stewart was running down, and the widow was falling more and more under the control of Judge Hilton. At length, so say her relatives, it reached a point where she could not employ or discharge a house servant or give §5 to her church without his consent. On his healf it is without his consent. On his behalf it is alleged that, in the prime of life and with a large and

growing law practice, he gave up all else to carry out the wishes of A. T. Stewart that the busine should be continued under one management, and ued under one tion therefor he

ificently rewarded. The public
know to a certainty but two facts:
Judge Hilton has received much, but the

Alle

business is not continued.

His first notable performance was an order that "Jews" should not be admitted to the hotels in his control. The Israelites in return did not admit goods from the Stewart-Hilton establishment into their stores. It is scarcely necessary to add that they had the best of it. The old Stewart business was soon abandoned and the executor devoted his energies to Mrs. Stewart and the estate. No one knows its real value then. Judge Hilton puts it as low as \$15,000,000; the contesting heirs put it at four times that. Third parties place it at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

Of the "gifts" made by Mrs. Stewart to Judge Hilton no estimate can be made. They aggregated millions, and still he held an acknowledged claim against her estate for nearly a million more. She was nearly seventy years old when her husband died. She gave also \$1,100,000 to her own relatives. In due time it appeared that but four days after her hus-band's death she conveyed all her inter-est in "the business of A. T. Stewart & Co." to Judge Hilton. This is the conveyance which he in the recent suits claimed to be absolute. Her will also "important concessions" judge, but gave the "residue of the estate of Cornelia M. Stewart" to her relations. There was a suit, of course, and after two years it is settled as above detailed. The millions so laboriously gathered by the great merchant are scattered, and the sensation loving public is never to know how.

THE LADIES OF THE CORPS.

Information Concerning the Wives of Diplomates.

The ladies of the diplomatic corps at Washington form no inconsiderable element in social life at the capital. Baroness de Fava, the wife of the Italian



BARONESS DE FAVA.

MRS. REIJO MUTSU. MRS. YE WAN.
minister, is now first lady of the corps Her husband came to the United States as King Humbert's representative in 1881. The baroness comes of a Lombard family distinguished in war, diplomacy, politics and science. She was born in Milan and is the daughter of an eminent physician, who was greatly interested in and identified with the unification of Italy. She was a great beauty in her girlhood, with a magnificent voice and so marked a talent for music that she at so marked a talent for music that she at one time studied under instructors, who wished to fit her for the stage. Her family, however, opposed this design, and it was given up. Subsequently she married the Baron de Fava.

The baron has long been in the diplomatic service of his expression, and his expression, and

matic service of his sovereign, and his wife has been admired at the various courts at which she and her husband have resided. She is no longer young, having a son, Professor Francis Fava, who occupies the chair of engineering and architecture at the Columbian uni-

Mrs. Mutsu, the wife of the minister representing the Imperial archipelago, comes from among the aristocrats of her native land. She is a native of Tokio, the capital of the mikado. Her name is Reijo, meaning dragon, the emblem of good fortune. She married Mr. Mutsu in 1871. They have a daughter about 15 years old whose name is Saiya, which means constancy. She is being educated at the best schools at the capial. They have also two sons.

The minister and his wife are refined

and cultivated people and have become imbued with notions foreign to their own country. The wife has abandoned her native costume and fashion of dressing her hair, and when she appears at re-ceptions dresses like any fashionable American woman.

American woman.

The Corean legation only recently broke down the barriers which keep their women from the outer world, and not long ago two ladies of that legation appeared at drawing rooms and receptions The Corean reception was one of the fin-est given during the last season. The wives of the officials received and ac-

quitted themselves with grace.

The Chinese government has permitted the wives of its representative and his secretary to come to America. Mrs. Tsui Kwo Yin, the wife of the Chinese minister, is quite a Mongolian beauty. When a Chinaman really has an ance try to trace it goes away back to the time when Romulus had not been heard of. Mrs. Tsui Kwo Yin does not trace her lineage back of the flood, but to a time when the land could not have dried out and the walking become good. Mrs. Geong She is lady of honor. Then there is Mrs. Wang Hung Ting, wife of the secretary of legation, who is a very attractive woman.

These ladies, though they are permitted to reside in America with their husbands, are not allowed to go to balls and receptions. They go out in closed carriages but have not yet tasted the sweets of in-dependence enjoyed by the American woman.

Dunn Under Investigation

"It never rains but it pours." Sergt. Dunn, of the New York government signal service, is painfully aware of the truth of the adage, for during six months he has had nothing else than rain to predict. For all this he suffered the themas of the Gothamites, but he was not destined to get off even with this punishment. Very recently a squall came

up upon which the sergeant had not calculated. A second lieutenant of the signal service appeared in the office at the top of the Equitable building and thereupon there was a which set all the

SERGT. DUNN.

volving like tee-The lieutenant came to investitotums. gate the office, and when a second lieutenant asserts himself there is no end to the terror he can strike into the breasts of non-commissioned officers and privates. It is not the wretched weather the sergeant has been giving the citizens of New York that the lieutenant complained of, but the fact that the discipline is lax. Perhaps, being interested in scientific work, the men engaged in signal duty forgot to rise and stand at attention every time the lieutenant entered. In other words, one's attention may not always be given to Boreas and a second lieutenant at the same time.

Miss Frances Willard comes out strong sometimes. She says: "Catch Edison and constrict him inside a wasp waist-coat, and be sure you'll get no more inventions; bind a bustle upon Bismarck, and farewell to German unity; coerce Robert Browning into corsets, and you'll have no more epics; put Parnell into petticoats and home rule is a lost cause

The Gift of Gab.

Stephenson was a strong and original thinker on many scientific subjects, but he had not always sufficient fluency of speech to defend his views. One evening he held an animated discustion with an acquaintance, Dr. Buckland, on the theory of the formation of coal, and as Buckland excelled him in tongue fence, Stephenson was completely silenced. Next morning he was walking shenced. Next morning he was waiking thoughtfully through his grounds, when Sir William Follett came up, and asked what he was pondering. "Why, Sir William," said he, "I am thinking over that argument I had with Buckland last night. I know I am right, and that if I had only his command of words I should had only his command of words I should had only his command of words I should have beaten him." "Let me know all about it," said Sir William, "and I'll see

about it," said Sir William, "and I'll see what I can do for you."

The two sat down in an arbor, and the astute lawyer entered with zeal into the points of the case. When he had completely mastered the subject, he said: "Now I am ready for him." After dinner Sir Robert Peel, who had been acquainted with the plot, adroitly introduced the subject of the controversy, and the result was that in the argument which followed the man of science was overcome by the man of law. "And overcome by the man of law. "And what do you say, Mr. Stephenson?" asked Sir Robert, laughing. "Why," he re-plied, "I say this: that of all the powers above and under the earth, there seems to me to be no power so great as the gift of gab."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Houses and the Death Rate.

Mr. Noel A. Humphreys read a paper of much interest before the Statistical society on "Class Mortality," in which he drew attention to the fact that in the Peabody bull lings in London, which now ccommodate some 20,000 persons of the poorer classes, the number of infant deaths has been reduced seven per 1,000 below that of infants in London generally during the last five years. This shows, he said, how much housing has to do with our rate of death; and this is confirmed by the fact that the poorer classes who live much in the open air like gardeners, nurserymen and agricul tural laborers, attain an average age al most as good as that of clergymen them selves, in spite of their much greate privations.

It is impure air, in the long run, which shortens life even more than any other cause. It is a pity that insurance offices and benefit societies cannot inspect the houses of their clients, and charge a higher fee for insuring the lives of those who live in ill drained and ill ventilated houses than they charge for insuring the lives of those who live in well drained and well ventilated houses. What a reform in house structure that might bring about.-Boston Transcript.

An interesting aneedote of Daniel Web-ster is given by Hon. Charles K. Tucker-man in his article on "Bygone Days in Boston" in The North American Review. Webster was delivering an address in Fancuil hall on the necessity for indi-vidual exertion and unflinching patriot-ism to avert the dangers that threatened the political party whose principles he espoused, when he perceived a terrible sway of the packed assembly (consequent on the rush of those endeavoring to enter)

and noted the danger that might ensue.

The orator stopped short in the middle of a sentence, advanced to the edge of the platform, extended his arms in an authoritative attitude, and, in a stento-rian voice of command, cried out: "Let each man stand firm!" The effect was each man stand firm? The enect was instantaneous. Each man stood firm; the great heaving mass of humanity re-gained its equilibrium and, save the long breath of relief that filled the air, perfect stillness ensued. "That," exclaimed the great orator, "is what we call self government!"—so apt an illustration of the principle he was expounding that the vast audience responded with deafening

Burne-Jones' Greatest Work.

According to the London correspondent of The Liverpool Post, Mr. Burne-Jones is nearly approaching the comple-tion of the greatest work of his life. It is a commission he undertook many years ago for Mr. Agnew, and upon which he has bestowed an infinitude of loving care. The subject is found in the old legend of the Briary Rose, which Tennyson put into verse nearly sixty years ago.

years ago.

Every one knows the story as told in the dainty verse of "The Day Dream," with its pictures of the sleeping palace, the sleeping beauty, the arrival of the fairy prince with "joyful eyes, and lighter footed than the fox;" how he broke the charm that lapped his love in sleep and how:

Over the hills and far away Beyond their Beyond their utmost purple rim,
And deep into the dying day
The happy princess followed him.
Mr. Burne-Jones tells the story in his

own way in four pictures of colossal pro-portion and infinite beauty. The work so far forward that there is hope of its eing exhibited in Bond street next year.

Tom, who had been forbidden to climb trees in his new trousers, had disobeyed, and was receiving a lecture from his father for injuring his clothing.

Fearing that a flogging was to follow,
Tom sought to create a diversion.
"Pa," he exclaimed, "my teacher says
some plants are masculine gender and
some feminine: now I know which trees

are-do you?'

are—do you?"

The father's curiosity was excited; he was fairly trapped. "No," he said, "which are they?"

"Masculine," said Tom, "'cause they wear boy's pants,"—and for that time he escaped the switch.—Youth's Companion.

What We Should Say. A little boy-instead of a little wee

boy.
A silver dollar—instead of a large sil-

He drove the horses-instead of he

rove the carriage.

He came through the doorway—instead of through the door .- Good House"Try Ayer's Pills"

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Recommended as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the land. These words would be—'Try Ayer's Pills.'"

"By the use of Ayer's Pills along I

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured myself permanently of rheuma-tism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I believe, would prove a specific in all cases of incipient

## Rheumatism.

Rheumatism.

No medicine could have served me in better stead."—C. C. Rock, Corner, Avoyelles Parish, La.

C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time. They have cured me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from these complaints."

"I have derived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

Aver'e Cathartic Pille

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

HOW IT WORKED.

Good morning Jack! why I haven't seen you for a month past. What in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your youth."

"Well Phil, I have. Dou't you remember the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort of mood a man got as sometimes when he feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

"Not so bad as that, I hope; at all events you didn't go that way you are looking far too happy and hearty."

"Thank goodness, no! or rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently, and I was first yex d and then half convinced."

I remember it perfectly, and you needn't say another word upon the subject; your looks tell me that you took the medicine."

"No doubt of it: everybody remarks upon my improved looks and temper; but I must really tell you all about it. I got the old style, as you recommended, and didn't mind the bitter taste at all. I finished the bottle in about two weeks, and was greatly improved, so much so that I determined to change off and try the new style.

"Well, how did you like it?"

w style.
"Well, how did you like it?"

new style.

"Well, how did you like it?"

"You told me your wife preferred the new style, I believe, well, I must say I agre with her. I like the old style very much but the new is a finer, smoother, more expensive preparation."

"I believe it is; in fact, I have heard so, and I wonder the McDonald Drug Company sell it for the same price they do the old style, because it is really a very costly preparation."

"well, that dosn't concern us. Who was it said that people fancied themselves pious sometimes when they were only billous? No matter! I was only going to say that I believe people often seem wicked when it is only their liver, or their stomach, or some other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried."

"And if all the miserable dyspepsis, and victims of bihousness, headache and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would only take Vinegar Bitters, what a happy world this would be!"

"I should recommend the new style."

"I should recommend the new style."

"Usever go back on the old style."

"Well, they can pay their money and take their choice for both kinds work admirably."

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



## The Great Blood Purifier

and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within thirty

minutes—Try it.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. The A beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington street, New York.



UDITOR'S NOTICE .- In the A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the reaccount of Peter S. Fisher, administrator of Hugh McMonlgle, deceased, Having heen, on motion of Jacob Zimmerman, Est, appellide Auditor to report the distribution of fundamental to and the second legally entitled thereto, No. 97 Franklin street, in Johnstown, The Bard OF JANUARY, 1890, at 10 clear the property of the purpose aforesaid, on THURBDA. A., when and where a parties interested may appear, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

Johnstown, January 4, 1890.

Auditor.