

The body of R. W. Clymer, one of the victims of the Pomerania disaster, has been recovered.

A Council of State in England is about to discuss a project for taxing cotton imports from America.

The reception of Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise, at Montreal, was as enthusiastic as that at Halifax.

One of the Pomerania's boats has been recovered with a bag containing \$25,000. The owner of the money is saved.

The President has signed the commissions of Mrs. Anne D. H. Thompson as Postmistress at Memphis. She is the widow of the late postmaster, who died of yellow fever.

The pipe line from Bradford to Kane, a distance of nearly forty miles, is now completed, and cars were loaded at Kane last week. Kane promises to be a very important shipping point.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: Russia cannot suffer to prosecute our successors in Afghanistan to whatever issue we may think fit. That action will be taken, sooner or later, is certain.

Twenty-nine vessels have arrived at Constantinople, mostly from the United States, with large cargoes of rifles and cannon. Turkish troops are now as well furnished with arms as before the war.

The Hullings well No. 2, near Kane, is now producing forty-two barrels of oil per day. Four or five more wells are going down, and this new territory will no doubt assume great importance.

A call signed by a number of prominent citizens of Virginia is published, stating that they have organized themselves into a society to preserve the credit of the State, and inviting the co-operation of every citizen.

The latest arrests of Socialists at Rome have led to the seizure of documents that have given much information relative to the organization of the Internationalists of Italy and their connection with similar bodies in foreign countries.

The lumber market at Pittsburgh is not very encouraging, the prices varying from five to six dollars a thousand. Thomas Irwin sold 40,000 feet at \$5.50. G. T. Wheeler contracted his lumber, at some point on the Ohio, at \$11.50. He thus about 200,000 feet.

The Tennessee peanut crop for the year ending September 30, was 305,000 bushels, against 500,000 for the year previous; in Virginia the crop was 405,000, against 780,000 last year, and in North Carolina it was only 85,000, against 125,000 in 1877. The growing crop, i. e., for 1878-79, is estimated at 400,000 for Tennessee, 800,000 for Virginia, and 90,000 for North Carolina. The North Carolina crop promises to be about the same as to quality as last year.

There is a wide difference in the amounts paid lecturers. The St. Louis Lyceum has gone out of business—reformed, we suppose—and its records show the exact payment to each of the many people who appeared on its platform. The scale of prices run from Henry Ward Beecher at \$800 for a single night down to Robert Burdette at \$75. Carl Schurz received \$200, \$100 less than he charged for campaign speeches. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had to be content with \$75. Henry Waterson had \$150, Wendell Phillips, \$425. The business is losing its grip.

The Oil City Derrick's report of oil operations for November, shows 202 wells drilling and 308 rigs up with buildings on December 1, which is a slight decline from October operations, and 255 wells finished, with an aggregate yield of 3,900 barrels. Of this number, 19 were dry holes. A large number of wild cat ventures were made, the same ending in dry holes. The total daily production remains about 40,000 barrels. Saturday was the most exciting day experienced in the petroleum trade in many months. It opened at 10 1/2, when there was a panicky advance of ten cents, followed by a decline to 9 1/2. At the close one of the largest speculators failed, and others were sorely crippled. The sales were 524,000 barrels. The impression prevails that the bull movement has not yet been completed.

In connection with the attempt of the town of DeRuyter in this state to invalidate its bonds, the Utica Herald says: "The town of Hancock, Delaware county, has paid her lawyers hundreds of dollars to defend suits brought to compel the payment of interest on her bonds. At the end of every suit the town has been obliged to pay not only the amount of the interest in dispute, but a heavy bill of costs. The town of York, in Livingston county, has recently met with an adverse verdict, in a similar attempt to get rid of its liabilities from a bonded debt. There are several decisions by the courts of this state which declare in substance that any irregularity of a technical character in the issuing of town bonds is not a sufficient cause to work exemption from their payment, where the stipulated value received has been had. The town of DeRuyter seems to be anxious to figure in another such decision in the law books."

Judge James L. Gillis.

SOME INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE. From the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) Journal. November 14th is always an interesting day to our esteemed townsman, Judge J. L. Gillis, bringing vividly to his mind some experience of his army life, which are especially interesting. Meeting him last Thursday, he gave us an outline of his experience, which we jotted for the Journal.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812 Mr. Gillis, then quite a young man, joined a company of New York cavalry, and was attached to Colonel Harris' regiment of regular dragoons. Soon after the battle of Lundy's Lane, he was out with a foraging party, and when three miles from Fort Erie, was captured by some of His Majesty's red coats. This was on the 7th of August, 1814. He was paroled at a place called Beauport, below Quebec, between the mouths of the rivers St. Charles and Montmorency, his parole limiting him to a space extending three miles from the river. November 14, 1814, (sixty-four years ago last Thursday) he was with twenty-five other prisoners, taken from his parole and put on board the transport ship "Stately," about to sail for England, under convoy of a man-of-war. Not relishing a voyage across the Atlantic, under such circumstances, Lieutenant Gillis, with five others, concluded to make an effort to regain their liberty. And while their fellow prisoners indulged in loud songs and revelry, himself, Captain Hunt, Lieutenant Clark, a Lieutenant Fontaine, of Richmond, Va., and a captain from New York State, escaped from the ship, climbing down the vessel's side on a "riddle," or rope ladder, into the long boat, taking with them for rations, one bottle of rum and one loaf of bread.

Lieutenant Gillis had first passed out at a cabin window, cut the rope holding the long boat, returned into the cabin holding on to the rope, drawing the boat close under the ship's stern, when, after the party got down into the boat they drifted out to the chain of a frigate and were hailed by its watchman, but the night being dark they escaped his detection, and drifted away, landing two miles below Point Levi, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. Leaving the boat, they climbed the precipitous banks, sat down at their loaf, drank their rum and started, for home, going towards the river Sandeila, which empties into the St. Lawrence above Quebec. Striking the river at daylight, eleven miles from Quebec, they took to the woods, going up that river, as they thought.

Traveling all that day in the woods, they kept the woods throughout the following night—the second out—and on the morning of the second day arrived at a Frenchman's cabin, he telling them that they were not on the Sandeila river, but a branch of it. He gave them a breakfast of oatmeal cakes and cooked onions, which, in their condition, were very palatable. Their host gave them three bitter oatmeal cakes, and put them on a short line to the Sandeila river. After wandering for three days through spruce and brush, on the third day they reached a beech tree ridge and feasted on the nuts of that tree, Lieutenant Fontaine eating shell and all, which gave him the colic. Soon afterwards striking a road, they came to the cabin of another French settler, and no one being at home, they consulted as to whether they should go in, help themselves to food and leave money to pay for it, or go on. Concluding to leave the cabin unmolested, they pursued their weary march, and soon after met the owner of the cabin, who, with his family, were returning from St. Mary's. The Frenchman informed them that bills were up at St. Mary's, offering \$100 reward and the King's bounty—a guinea—for the capture of each one of the refugees.

They returned to the Frenchman's cabin, who gave them food and agreed to pilot them through St. Mary's as far as St. Francis, stating that he had a brother at the former place, who would assist.

After nightfall, with their friendly(?) guide, they set out for St. Mary's, arriving there at a late hour, and rousing their guide's brother, were taken in. Bedding was put up at the windows to conceal their presence, and they were told that they could not cross the river until the lights were put out in the buildings situated on the opposite side of the stream. The brothers then, on pretext of going for a boat, went to the guardhouse and reported the presence of the Americans; the guard was ordered out, the house surrounded, and about thirty militia, armed with pitchforks, clubs, shotguns, etc., marched in, the captain carrying a long sword, shouting at the top of his voice, to the boys, "Surrender!" more frightened than were the unarmed Americans, who, tired and footsore, had been endeavoring to get some rest. Captain Hunt, who was something of a wag, seeing the militia captain with his long sword, raised himself up from the floor where he had been sleeping, and asked the stalwart captain: "What in h— are you going to do with that long spear?" The boys realizing that they had been betrayed, and unarmed, made a virtue of necessity, and of course surrendered without ceremony. They were well treated by their captors, taken to comfortable quarters and provided with a good breakfast. After daylight the news of the capture having been circulated in the village, the prisoners became heroes, were visited by all the French girls, who took quite a fancy to the Americans, blacked their boots and brushed their clothes for them. Each of the prisoners having been put in charge of a guard, and Lieutenant Gillis, while taking a walk, cut a stick, and on his return to their quarters,

meeting one whom he supposed to be the fellow who had betrayed them, fell upon and gave him a drubbing, the unfortunate Frenchman crying "murder," when Hunt and Clark coming up, told him he had beaten the wrong man.

Each prisoner was placed in a calash and with a driver, also with a guard, were started back to Point Levi. The one having Lieut. Gillis in charge was the same Frenchman he had beaten, and on the way, at every stopping place, he amused the populace by telling how he had been mistaken and whipped for the betrayer, saying that if he looked like the treacherous pilot he deserved whipping. The party was two days and a half making the return trip to Quebec, and arriving there were put in jail for safe-keeping, the full term having sailed for England. After three days they were taken before a magistrate and arraigned on the charge of having stolen His Majesty's long boat, and the penalty for stealing was death. Our prisoners employed a yankee lawyer named Cuthbert, formerly of Boston, to defend them, and he shrewdly took the position that the British having taken them from their parole, they were at the time of the alleged stealing, lawful enemies of His Majesty, the King, and added that if the prisoners had destroyed the entire fleet, they would have been justified by the laws of war. This plea saved them and they were acquitted, when they were put on board a brig and sent as regular prisoners of war to the prison on Melville Island, where were gathered about 1100 other prisoners. There they were confined in a building composed of stalls, in each of which were swung 27 hammocks. While in that building they again attempted to escape, but were foiled by the cowardice of one of the night guards, whom they had bribed, and who at the last moment, betrayed them. For this attempt one of their number, a sailor, was put into a dungeon for ten days, and given only bread and water but his comrades managed to supply him plentifully with rum and rations so that he fared very well. Here they were kept about four weeks and then again paroled at Dartmouth, opposite Halifax, where they remained until April, when peace having been concluded, they were sent to Salem, Mass. At Salem they were royally entertained by one Crowninshield, a resident, who was with them at Melville, and who was the Judge thinks, the brother of the Secretary of the Navy under Jefferson or Madison.

This ended our townsman's military experience, which forms an interesting chapter in his life.

In 1818 Mr. Gillis made a journey to Michigan territory, on horseback, being in Detroit when there was only one brick house and but few of any other sort in the place. There he met the celebrated Lord Selkirk, of Scotland, who having located a colony at Manitoba, was then on his way to Montreal, to attend a suit brought against him for trespass by the Hudson's Bay Company, having come to Detroit in a conveyance drawn by dogs. Mr. Gillis accompanied Selkirk as far as Ancester, at the head of Lake Ontario. The Judge describes him as a thin visaged, tough, sharp Scotchman. Not until four years ago, during a cruise with his son on Lake Superior, did he learn what particular trespass Selkirk had committed, when he fell in with a Mr. McLaren, in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who gave him the particulars. The Company had agreed to furnish Selkirk and his colonists transportation from Ft. Chippewa, but on their arrival there refused to comply with their agreement. This was a great disappointment to Selkirk, and he determined to obtain by strategy what was denied him. Accordingly he invited the officers and other occupants of the Fort to dine with him, and succeeding in making the entire party drunk, while they were under the influence of his rum, Lord Selkirk helped himself to boats and whatever was necessary, and put out for his destination. Hence the suit.

In 1822 Mr. Gillis left New York State and moved into Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, then a sparsely settled region, his nearest neighbors being respectively 16 and 24 miles distant. He there was appointed Associate Judge of the county, by Gov. Porter, serving two terms. He also represented that county in the legislature, was first elected in 1840, and served three years in the House and three in the Senate, of that State. In 1850 he was chosen to represent his district in Congress, serving one term. He made his first visit to Iowa in 1851, coming out in a buggy, and when he returned home found that his Democratic friends were again running him for legislature. He again came to Iowa in 1852, locating in this city, where he has ever since resided, universally esteemed by all for his many noble qualities of head and heart, and although in his 87th year, is in excellent health, takes an intelligent interest in all the affairs of his country, and seems so young and active, it is difficult to realize that he had been so many years. He had a wide spread acquaintance with the leading politicians and statesmen of the old school, was an intimate acquaintance and a friend of James Buchanan, and a member of the convention that nominated him for the presidency. Of the Judge's nine living children, (a tenth is deceased,) two sons reside in this city, one daughter resides in the state of New York, one in Pennsylvania, one in Detroit and one in Baltimore, Md.; one son resides in Pennsylvania, another, a journalist, in Richmond, Va., while his son, Capt. Jas. Gillis, who has been in the Navy for thirty years, is now commander of the United States ship "Franklin." In concluding this sketch of one so full of years, respect and honor, we do but express the unanimous wish of all who know him, that continued health and happiness may attend the Judge throughout his remaining life.

Holy Writ Against Shaving.

The Cleveland physician who maintains that shaving is a crime against health and good looks, has been ransacking his Bible for texts. He finds in Leviticus the injunction: "Neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard." He infers that the children of Israel, while in bondage to the Egyptians, imitated many of their heathenish customs, and the shaving of the beard was one of them. Hence and on the way, at every stopping place, he amused the populace by telling how he had been mistaken and whipped for the betrayer, saying that if he looked like the treacherous pilot he deserved whipping. The party was two days and a half making the return trip to Quebec, and arriving there were put in jail for safe-keeping, the full term having sailed for England. After three days they were taken before a magistrate and arraigned on the charge of having stolen His Majesty's long boat, and the penalty for stealing was death. Our prisoners employed a yankee lawyer named Cuthbert, formerly of Boston, to defend them, and he shrewdly took the position that the British having taken them from their parole, they were at the time of the alleged stealing, lawful enemies of His Majesty, the King, and added that if the prisoners had destroyed the entire fleet, they would have been justified by the laws of war. This plea saved them and they were acquitted, when they were put on board a brig and sent as regular prisoners of war to the prison on Melville Island, where were gathered about 1100 other prisoners. There they were confined in a building composed of stalls, in each of which were swung 27 hammocks. While in that building they again attempted to escape, but were foiled by the cowardice of one of the night guards, whom they had bribed, and who at the last moment, betrayed them. For this attempt one of their number, a sailor, was put into a dungeon for ten days, and given only bread and water but his comrades managed to supply him plentifully with rum and rations so that he fared very well. Here they were kept about four weeks and then again paroled at Dartmouth, opposite Halifax, where they remained until April, when peace having been concluded, they were sent to Salem, Mass. At Salem they were royally entertained by one Crowninshield, a resident, who was with them at Melville, and who was the Judge thinks, the brother of the Secretary of the Navy under Jefferson or Madison.

How a Man Becomes a Hog.

At Vergennes, Vt., Wm. Laduke wagered that he would eat in ten hours two pounds of pork steak, four large potatoes, one-half of a pie, two slices of wheat bread, each one and one-quarter inches thick, one quarter pound of butter, half a bushel of apples, and to drink two cups of tea. At 7 o'clock in the morning the gourmand began his task by eating five apples. He then ate one pound of pork steak, two large potatoes, one slice of bread, one quarter of a pie, one-eighth pound of butter, and drank one cup of tea. The remainder of the forenoon he spent in walking about and eating apples, of which he had devoured twenty-three at 12 o'clock. At noon he ate one pound of pork steak, two large potatoes, one quarter of a pie, one slice of bread, one-eighth pound of butter, and drank two cups of tea. He was then weighed, and found to have gained seven and one-half pounds. For the next three hours he averaged about two apples per hour. At 3 P. M. he ate the last apple and won the bet with half an hour to spare. His weight when he began was 145 pounds, and at the close 153 pounds, showing a gain of eight pounds in nine and one-half hours. Seven and one-half pounds of this he acquired in the first five hours, the last five hours adding only one-half pound to his weight. The half bushel of apples was "heaped" measure, and numbered just sixty-five apples. Laduke is 26 years old, five feet seven inches in height, and has never experienced a sick day in his life. He is a thin, spare man, and has worked out for his living, usually among farmers. He experienced no unusual difficulty from his square meal, and offered to bet \$5 that he could eat another peck of apples the same evening.

Leprosy in New York.

Just now there are three cases of genuine leprosy at the Charity hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York, the one of the most interesting being that of Abraham Brown, forty-five years of age, a native of New York. The victim was stricken only last April, and admitted to the hospital in June. The progress of the malady has been virulent and rapid, commencing, as usual, with thickening of the skin in spots, with loss of local sensibility. Accompanying this came a strange debility and lassitude, with occasional exaltation of spirits. The disease has now attacked the solid tissue of the bone, and the man's hands and feet present a sight that one would never care to see twice. Some of the fingers and toes have already dropped off, while the rest, ulcerous and loathsome, hang loosely by their rotting and disfigured joints. The brain remains unaffected, and the victim converses with intelligence. According to his own story, Mr. Brown, who is a gas engineer by profession, emigrated thirteen years ago to Santiago de Cuba, where he was employed in the gas works for three years. He returned to New York ten years ago without a vestige of the disease that has since reduced him to a living skeleton. Brown attributes his misfortune to exposure to the heat of the sun and the breathing of air loaded with foul vapors while pursuing his profession in the West Indies.

—Mr. Case, a hotel keeper at Saratoga, was horrified to find the head of a woman on the piazza of his hotel. A dog was eating flesh from it. Following the trail of the dog to a spot in a grove about 200 feet from the hotel, the arms, legs and other portions of a woman's body were found. All of them being in a decayed condition. A small pistol was found near by. The head had a bullet hole in it. The remains are recognized as those of a seventeen year old girl, Alice Reflya, whose parents lived in Saratoga. Several weeks ago she was employed as a servant in Case's hotel, but disappeared suddenly. No trace has since been had of her until her horribly mutilated remains were found. It is supposed that the girl committed suicide."

A Complete Newspaper.

The enterprise that has made the Weekly Times not only the best journal of its class in Philadelphia, but, by general acknowledgment the best journal for the family circle issued from any press, is scrupulously maintained. Its contributors from week to week are among the foremost men of the nation, and no department of news or literature is slighted in any number on any pretext. It is adapted as well to women as to men; hence, although its political intelligence is full and accurate and its political editorials free and fearless, liberal provision is made for religious, literary, dramatic and musical matters, wit and humor, travels and adventure, fiction, poetry, fashions the chronicle of current social events. In all these departments the pens of the best writers are engaged, while selections from other journals are made with care, taste and fullness that are unsurpassed. The special correspondents of the Weekly Times are found at every news centre, embracing All American and European capitals, and they are charged to spare no labor or expense to give its readers the best and earliest accounts of matters of current interest in every department of the world of news. In addition to the regular correspondence thus provided, this journal is chosen by many of the most eminent men of the day as a medium of communication with the public. The "Annals of the War," embracing chapters of unwritten history contributed by prominent actors in the war of the rebellion, are a valuable feature of the paper, and have become a recognized depository of such matters, whether from Northern or Southern sources. This department, as well as all others, will be well sustained during the coming year. Selections of some of the most valuable war articles that have appeared already have been made, to answer the general demand for their publication in book form. The volume thus compiled, covering about 800 pages (price, \$1), handsomely illustrated and elegantly bound, is offered as a premium for subscribers. A copy of the "Annals" will be given as a premium to any one sending \$15 for a club of ten, or \$25 for a club of twenty. Club terms of the Weekly Times: One copy, one year, \$2; five copies, one year, \$8; ten copies, one year, \$15; twenty copies, one year, \$25. Address THE TIMES, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—That wonderfully popular paper, the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, begins its seventeenth year with 1879, reduces its price and increases its numerous attractions. Always a favorite, the BANNER is now the cheapest as well as the best paper in the world. Its eight large pages are literally overflowing with Christmas Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor and genuine Fun. As for years, its "Rogue's Corner" will expose every Swindler, Quack, Humbug and Fraud. It has saved thousands from being swindled, and will save millions more. For 75 it will contain Illustrated Stories, Humorous Poems and Attractive Rebuses. A national favorite, it is now cheaper than ever. Only 50 cents for a whole year, or with choice of six fine premiums, only 75 cents. Clubs of 20 may receive it for only 25 cents a year. Every subscriber sending ten cents extra for postage, may receive a valuable gift free, worth 50 cents to \$500. Fall not to subscribe. Prospectus sent free. Specimens, six cents—none free. "Trial Trip," six months, 25 cents; three months, 15 cents. Address, Star Spangled Banner, Hindsdale, N. H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auditor's Notice. The undersigned auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Jacob McCauley, Esq., administrator of the estate of John McCosker, late of Fox Township, deceased, will attend at his office, in the village of Ridgway, on the 4th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of hearing claimants, when and where all may attend who see proper. GEO. A. RATHBUN, Auditor.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

Thirty-nine acres of land, about two and one-half miles from Ridgway, on which is a two-story frame dwelling house 18x25 feet, with cellar. Also barn and other necessary outbuildings. About a dozen fruit trees on the place. Eight acres under cultivation and about five acres fallow. Priced low and terms reasonable. Address A. A. MALIN, Ridgway, Elk county, Pa.

Estay.

Came to the premises of James McManus, a few weeks ago, a red calf. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. JAMES McMANUS, 42-5t Shawmut, Elk Co., Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition of citizens of Ridgway township will be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Elk county of the incorporation of a Borough of the town of Ridgway.

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RULE TO PLEAD.

George A. Johnson, et al. vs. Wm. E. Wykoff, with notice to John A. Wykoff. In the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ELK COUNTY. No. 78, Sept. Term, 1878. EFFECTIVE. And now to-wit: November 21, 1878, upon motion of Messrs. Hall & McCauley, attorneys for Plaintiff, the court grant a Rule on the Defendants to appear and plead to the above entitled action on or before the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1879, or judgment will be entered against them by default. Summons in Ejectment having been issued by Plaintiff against Defendant for all that certain tract of land situate in Benecette township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, being an undivided two-thirds part of two hundred and eighty-eight acres, part of warrant No. 5023, and bounded on the north by warrant No. 5012; east by warrant No. 5480; south by Coleman Johnson and others and remainder of warrant No. 5023; and on the west by warrant No. 5022, containing two hundred and eighty-eight acres, to enforce specific performance of contract between Ralph Johnson and said W. E. Wykoff, dated June 24, 1876, the sheriff having made return thereon that the said Defendants cannot be found in said county. From the Record. Attest—FRED. SCHENING, Prothonotary. HALL & McCAULEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nov. 23, 1878. dec5-4t

NEW LIVERY STABLE

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DAN SCRIBNER WISHES TO inform the citizens of Ridgway, and the public generally, that he has started a Livery Stable and will keep

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A new store started in Ridgway under the auspices of the ladies of Grace Church, with MISS A. E. McKEE, as Agent and Saleswoman. A fine assortment of goods on hand and selected with great care. EMBROIDERIES. LACE EDGE FRINGES. HANDKERCHIEFS. LADIES TIES. TOILET SETS. LINEN SUITS. CHILDREN'S SUITS. SAMPLE SILKS. Machine silk, thread and needles. Also a fine lot of Dress Goods, Fancy work of all kinds. Framed mottoes, etc., etc. All cheap as the cheapest and goods warranted first class. Call and examine our stock. MISS A. E. McKEE, Agent for the Society.

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TWO DOORS WEST OF POST OFFICE. THE undersigned is carrying on Boot and shoe making. Custom made work neatly done to order and prices to suit the times. Mending a specialty. Please give me a call and be convinced before going elsewhere. Thankful for past patronage, we respectfully solicit it in the future. Mrs. M. E. MALONE. nov7m3.

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THE SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

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