

ELK CO. ADVOCATE RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Rate type and Price. Includes Yearly Advertising, Local Advertising, and various ad sizes.

LOCAL ADVERTISING. Ten cents a line first insertion, five cents a line for each additional insertion.

Gus. Rohde the Popular Barber Still Ahead.

LOOK AT HIS PRICES. Shaving with Bay Rum, 10 cents. Hair Cutting, 15 cents. Shampoo, 15 cents.

—April 17th is Easter Sunday. —Bunker Hill Chow Chow in two-gallon pails at Morgester's.

—Our Clarion river lumber article is postponed for want of facts.

—There will be Easter service at the M. E. church next Sabbath morning and evening.

—For farm, road, or lumber harness, single or double, give Jacob Butterfuss a call.

—If you have any work in the line of upholstering send it to Jacob Butterfuss' harness shop.

—The Lutherans are having a picket fence built in front of their church and parsonage on South street.

—The work on Jacob Butterfuss' new building opposite the Bogart House, is being rapidly pushed forward.

—Take-it-Easy and Live-Long are brothers, and are related to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has lengthened many a life.

—The Reading Circle meets every Monday evening in the school house at half past seven sharp. All are invited to attend.

—Our lumbermen have been waiting for a flood, which came Tuesday. Yesterday morning the water was rising rapidly, and the fear now is that there will be a bank-sweeper.

—In a few days Powell & Kime, of the Grand Central Store, will commence to receive their large and varied stock of new goods for spring and summer trade. Wait for their elegant new stock before making purchases.

—New Goods at Morgester's this week: 100 pound Sauer Kraut. 1 keg Fine Pickled Tongues. 1 case pure Horse Radish. 100 pounds prime Clover and Timothy seed. 1 barrel prime sweet potatoes.

Congregational.

A Congregational minister from Oberlin College, Ohio, will preach in the school house on next Sabbath the 17th inst. Hours of service 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Report of the Third Department of the Ridgway Graded School for the month ending April 11, 1881.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Age, Sex, and School. Lists students like Emma E. Ross, 11, 25, 92, 9.

The highest class standing obtained by any pupil in room No. 316. The following are the names of pupils belonging to said room who received more than 90 per cent at the monthly examination for class standing.

Sub Grade—Jessie Lamoreux 100; Minnie Scholten 91; Grade—Willie Frank Wells 99; Lora Hotes 98; Nellie Holaday 93; Alice Oatfield 96.

Grade—John Regley 100; James Daily 95; John Bily 94; John Eder 93; Minnie Sykes 91; Grade—Fadhia Messenger 81; Truett—Martin Cunningham.

Visitors—Misses Mary Profly, Agnes Barringer, Nellie Dikes, Prof. Geo. R. Dixon, and Mrs. S. Ross.

—One hundred boxes Imported Sardines. 25 boxes American Sardines. Also new case Lobsters and Salmon at Morgester's.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Ridgway postoffice, Elk Co., Pa., for the week ending April 11, 1881.

Black, Mack; Bauer, Anteny; Brown, Ada; Clark, Anstus H.; Cypher, & Co.; Carson, Louis; Forsgren, O.; Garnce, Bell H. Mrs.; Goodwin, F. F. (2); Hendrich, George; Hines, Joseph H.; Hendricks, Nettie; Lane, Geo. J.; McCollin, W. P.; Miller, Louis P.; McWerton, Aggie Miss; Richard, A. J.

Persons applying for letters will please say advertised.

J. H. HAGERTY, P. M.

Ridgway Borough Organized.

The town council met at the Prothonotary's office the first Monday of April. Owing to the absence of Mr. Osterhout they adjourned to Saturday, April 9, 1881. Meeting on Saturday in pursuance of the adjournment a permanent organization was effected by electing C. H. McCauley, President, and W. C. Healy, Secretary.

J. H. Hagerty was selected as street commissioner. G. W. Nichols, M. E. Lesser, and P. T. Brooks, were nominated as candidates for street commissioner, but as neither of these gentlemen got a majority of votes on the first three ballots, the name of Mr. Hagerty was proposed as a compromise candidate, when another ballot resulted in his election. The council then adjourned to meet Wednesday, April 13, 1881, at Hall & McCauley's office.

Personal Items.

—Mrs. A. H. Head is quite seriously ill. —H. Little returned home Saturday.

—Henry Blesh, of Benzette, was in town.

—James Riley, of St. Marys, was in town on Tuesday.

—W. C. Healy has arrived safely from his recent trip to Florida.

—James Penfield is too sick to be out of the house at present writing.

—W. H. Osterhout returned home from New York City last week.

—Rev. J. A. Hovis, of Centreville, visited Rev. S. M. Clark this week.

—Miss Edith Hartley, of Buffalo, is visiting her uncle, Dr. T. S. Hartley at this place.

—Miss Kittie Whitmore, of this place, is visiting friends in Kane, McKean county.

—Miss Lizzie Lloyd, of Kane, visited Miss Kittie Whitmore of this place last week.

—Mr. Broughton and family have removed to Foxburg, where they will reside in the future.

—Mr. Eager, the pop man, now occupies the store-room formerly occupied by Mr. Bullers.

—Wm. C. Maloney, who has been working at Kane for some time past, was in town last week.

—J. C. Nichols, who has been visiting his parents for some time past returned to Olean on Friday last.

—Jerry Singleton is having a new front added to this building on the west corner of Main and Mill streets.

—J. W. Morgester is building an addition to his store to extend back 30 feet. G. W. Nichols is doing the work.

—John P. Decker, and William Fannin, whom we have noticed as having broken legs, are rapidly recovering.

—R. V. Kime, of the firm of Powell & Kime, and B. T. Chapin, of Brockwayville, departed for New York City last Friday.

—Miss Lizzie Dalton, of Pine Grove, Clarion county, who formerly lived at this place, has now returned and is living at Mr. D. S. Luther's.

—Mrs. J. W. Eyster, nee Luther, returned to her home in Erie on Saturday last, after a visit of several days with her mother who is quite seriously ill.

—M. Cohen, and Phillip Brownstine of the firm of Cohen Bros. & Brownstine, are now in New York City. They will open up their new stock of goods on hand in about a week.

—There was a very pleasant surprise at the M. E. parsonage Ridgway, Pa., Tuesday, April 12th, several ladies took possession and generously entertained the pastor and his family. Thanks to the ladies and to the generous donors of about \$85 in cash and valuable parcels.

BIRTH.

VAUGHAN—Saturday, April 9, 1881, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, a daughter.

—Thursday morning last, April 7, in company with Dr. D. V. Crossinire, of Kane, and Dr. Bordwell of this place, and behind Dr. Bordwell's new team, we took a sleigh ride (and the sleighing was excellent) to Grant's tannery on the leg of John May, a man of perhaps fifty four years. At fifteen years of age Mr. May had a fever near the ankle joint, which broke and finally healed over. Since which time his leg has troubled him more or less. Several months ago his leg became so lame that he was unable to work, and was confined to the house enduring great pain. An examination disclosed the fact that the bone of the leg from near the knee joint and below was becoming porous and carious, and from the heat of the outside, and the great pain endured by the patient the presence of pus was suspected which had no way of escape but through the bone which difficulty would in time extend to the knee joint, when a loss of the limb or perhaps life itself might ensue. It was decided to make an artificial opening which operation was performed by Dr. Crossinire assisted by Dr. Bordwell. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, a diagonal incision of two or two and a half inches made a few inches below the knee, when the trephine was brought into requisition and a circular piece of the carious and necrosed bone was removed from the tibia. The object of the operation was to allow the matter to escape and give it a chance to heal up from the bottom. As the piece of bone was removed the pus oozed from the hole showing that the leg was in a bad condition. The operation was neatly and quickly performed. Dr. Bordwell has charge of the patient and thinks he will fully recover from his lameness and that a permanent cure may be effected. About four weeks will be required to heal up the wound.

—Harness oil and axle grease at Jacob Butterfuss.

—M. Shipman, an unmarried man about 23 years of age, was injured in a serious manner at Whistletown, Wed.nesday, April 6. As he was drawing logs on a sled with a long bolster, he slipped off, perhaps striking on his feet when the bolster struck in such a manner as to double him up in a space under the bolster of 8 or 10 inches. The horses stopped at his command; when taken to the house the man was in a bent position the result of a partial dislocation of the back bone. Dr. Bordwell was sent for and on arriving bent the man forward still more, and set his back. The patient will, without doubt, fully recover.

ROSES.

To raise roses in perfection, it is needful to feed them well and place them in the full sunlight, and not where they will be shaded by trees or shrubs. After they have bloomed prune them closely, and also when they commence to leaf in the early spring. The beds in which they are planted must be very rich with well-decomposed compost, dug to the depth of at least two feet. In making a rose bed, it is a good plan to take off the soil for two or three feet in depth and fill the cavity with good ordure well rotted. Then add six inches or a foot of very rich soil with a mixture of sand. After the plants are set, mulch them with long litter from the stable. This will keep the roots moist and cool during the heated term, and make a healthy growth of branches and flowers.

After the June flowering has passed, all monthly roses should be severely pruned and the new growth cut back two or three inches, also the old branches should be cut away. The handsomest flowers always spring from fresh growth from the roots; and to make these start vigorously the knife must be freely used. For a few weeks, your pets may seem shorn of their glory, but soon they will renew their beauty and give you plenty of flowers; while if you permit the seed buds to form, it will stop the blossoming in a great degree. Therefore, as each rose fades, cut it off, or better yet, cut it off while in bloom.

From the branches which are pruned new plants can be raised. As a rule, all cutting should be taken off just below a bud or joint; and they should be selected from young growth rather than from the old where the bark has become hardened. Try to snip the branch. If it bends without breaking it is too old to grow easily; but if it snaps off once it is in the right condition to strike root quickly. Leave one or two buds above the bottom one, and trim off two or more of the lower leaves, as they will wilt easily and thus injure the cutting.

Clear sand kept very moist is the best soil in which to strike cuttings, and they can be placed in a pot only an inch apart, and put in the shade for a few days. Warmth, an even temperature, and moisture, are essential for root-growth. It will take from three to four weeks to develop the roots, and then the plants can be placed in rich soil with a little sand to lighten it, and soon they will be good, stocky plants.—Floral Cabinet.

Railroad Extension.

We give our readers the following from the Bradford Era of Wednesday for what it is worth:

Information from an authentic source confirms the report that definite arrangements have been concluded for the extension of the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg branch (now more generally known as the Bradford branch of the Erie road) from Alton southward, at least as far as Johnsonburg, or a distance of probably seventy miles. The extension will be built under the charter of the Wilcox & Howard Hill Improvement Company. The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company to supply the funds. Gen. Thomas L. Kane remains president of the Wilcox & Howard Hill Improvement Company, which looks as if it was correctly surmised that the Pennsylvania railroad company was a party to the arrangement.

The Barnes line has been adopted. It is a decided improvement on the old W. & H. H. I. Co. line in several important particulars. From Alton to Howard Hill instead of going around on the ridge via Oranby's which occasioned a great loss of distance, it goes toward the Kinzua direct, crossing the valley six miles below the head of the creek, on an iron bridge 300 feet high and 2,000 feet long. By these means no grade is lost. Two miles of ten feet each represent the only ascending grade between the Howard Hill region and Alton. But one summit is made in a depression a mile west of Howard Hill. All undulations are wiped out. Only a singly line on the curve equals four degrees.

The road will be built in first class style, steel rails, oak ties and stone ballast being used throughout in its construction. It is intended to carry heavy freights at minimum cost. Assuming three or four mills a ton per mile for the actual cost of transportation, the readers of the Era may readily calculate the cost at which the Erie, paying seventy-five cents a ton for mining, can afford to lay down coal in Bradford. The extension of the road as indicated above is a fixed fact. Work will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

"Above the distance from Alton to Johnsonburg is given as 70 miles. We believe this is the entire distance from Alton to Falls Creek.

—Pigs' feet by the pound or 25 pound keg at Morgester's.

Convention of School Directors

to elect County Superintendent. To the School Directors of Elk County: GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the court house in Ridgway on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1881, being the 3rd day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and select, *etia voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

Geo. R. Dixon, Co. Supt. of Elk County, April 14th, 1881.

Communications.

DEAR EDITOR: It is fun to have persons go for each other in the columns of a newspaper; isn't it? It is not at all likely that any blood will be spilt or that they will even hurt each other; besides it makes the paper so much more interesting. You had no idea how I felt honored, when reading your last paper, I saw that some one had taken notice of my reply to "Asterisk." Had nothing more been said about it, I would have thought that my communication was too insignificant to be taken notice of by intelligent persons. But, behold, even "Asterisk" himself thought it worthy to be answered. However, the "beautiful shade trees," that were once upon the Lutheran church property, but are alas no more, are beginning to present a serious aspect. The article in your last paper on the subject smells of the law. Indeed, so strong is the scent, that one might almost suppose it came from a law office.

Now the law is a very uncomfortable thing, especially when one has trespassed it. To smack one on the month with the law is little less than "shut up." To be threatened with a room in the Western Penitentiary is rather a severe rub, yet the compassion of the writer is clearly manifest in the fact that he allows me to select a room, which is not often done, I shall be sure to select one which is not encumbered with such "beautiful shade trees." I was aware of the law prohibiting the destruction or injuring of trees, before "Asterisk" drew my attention specially to the fact, having once stayed with a country squire, who at least pretended to know something about it. No doubt "Asterisk" will cry, that makes it all the worse. But, the trees described by the squire were ornamental shade trees, planted and reared for that special purpose along public thoroughfares. According to the interpretation of the law by "Asterisk," an old scrubby tree would never dare to be cut away, in order that a new one might be planted in its place. It has been wondered why it was not a case of trespassing the law in the first instance? And it was suggested that a school boy acts much in the same manner, having tried to get off a joke on one of his companions and being worsted in the attempt he threatens to tell the teacher. It was a good joke politely to intimate that the Lutherans were lunatics, but when that joke rather re-echoed, it was not half so much fun.

But, laying aside all jokes, the Lutherans by no means cut away those trees in contempt of the law, nor to aggravate any person, indeed they would be sorry if anyone should think so. The fact, that this is a new Borough, suggested to them that new improvements should be made, and if a little patience be exercised, they will plant as many trees as they cut away and perhaps one more. A higher than human law says: "And now the axe is laid unto the roots of the trees; and therefore every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire." A LUTHERAN.

Something About the Arrest of De Forest Weld.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 29th instant contains the following: "De Forest Weld, a dry goods merchant of Jamestown, N. Y., was arrested on March 25, on an order granted by Justice Lawrence in a suit brought against him by Bates, Reed & Cooley, of No. 343, Broadway, to recover a balance of account due for goods and other places where fever cases are reported, and only taking care of patients, but removing the prolific causes of fever."

"Do you find that the increased death rate is among the poor?" "The increased death rate among the poor is due to the bad ventilation of tenement houses. The poor must save coal in the winter, and they keep their rooms shut tight. Children run from these warm rooms to cold halls without adequate protection, and high fever results. There is also much sickness among the adult population of tenement houses from this cause. But bad ventilation produces disease, whether in the houses of the rich or the poor. The rich, however, have a great advantage because they generally get more water. It is a prolific source of disease in tenement houses that they do not generally have water on the upper floors during the winter. There are some rich people who live on high ground that suffer from this cause. Pneumonia and bronchitis are not confined to the poor."

"Do you think of any other cause of the increased death rate?" "There is, of course, the natural increase to be allowed. Our population is growing all the time. Then you must recollect that the immigration this year has been unprecedented. I do not know how much exactly, but I know that some of the increase in our death rate is due to our increased immigration. The deaths in our public institutions have increased. Then the lodging houses, which are centres of disease in many cases, have contributed a great many. On looking over the death rate of London I found that in some weeks their rate for pneumonia and bronchitis was greater than ours."

"If we had had clean streets do you not think our death rate would have been smaller?" "There can be no question that the streets ought to be cleaned all the time and that clean streets are healthiest. This has been shown in the health produced by the snow and ice remaining in the streets for so long a time."

"How about the escape of sewer gas from the openings at the street corners, that was spoken of at the Cooper Institute meeting?" "That cannot be so. There are traps at all those corners to prevent the sewer gas from escaping through the openings. Sometimes in summer we cause them to be flooded by the fire department when the water in the traps evaporates, but in winter no sewer gas can escape from them. There may be effluvia from the deposit in the traps."

"Is the Health Department taking any steps to improve the health of the city?" "Yes. Additional inspectors have been appointed to trace out the causes of disease wherever developed."—New York Sun.

The Earthquake on the Isle of Chios.

London, April 8.—A despatch from Chios, dated Thursday evening, says: Slight shocks of earthquake continue. Large quantities of blankets, goods and medicines are shipped from Smyrna by each steamer. Two hundred sappers have left Finess in a gunboat to bury the dead. The number of dead is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. The injured are more than twice the number of those killed.

An Increased Death Rate.

WHY MORE HAVE DIED THIS YEAR THAN IN THE SAME PERIOD IN 1880. Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, has just completed the record of deaths in the city of New York for the first three months of the present year. The total number of deaths was 9,105, which was 2,291 more than for the corresponding period of last year. The records show that there was an increase of 416 deaths from scarlet fever, 139 deaths from diphtheria, 94 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever, 88 from small-pox, 109 from croup, and 42 from malaria. The number of deaths in January of the present year was 3,188. In February, 2,839; and in March, 3,144.

With the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this apparently alarming increase of mortality in the city, a San reporter called upon Health Commissioner Janeway yesterday and inquired whether he had any official explanation. Dr. Janeway said: "New York City is not alone in its increased rate of mortality this year as compared with last year. The records show that many other cities have had the same misfortune. The Board has caused a table to be prepared showing the comparative death rate of foreign and American cities for the first three months of 1880 and 1881. In Philadelphia the death rate was 18.63 in 1880, and 20.45 in 1881. In Boston the death rate was 20.45 in 1880, and 24.12 in 1881. In St. Louis the death rate was 11.54 in 1880 and 19.7 in 1881. In Baltimore the death rate was 18.08 in 1880 and 22.18 in 1881. All these cities show an increased death rate in some cases greater than that of New York. These figures refer only to the first week in January, but the figures for other and later weeks show a similar increase. During the week ending February 19, the death rate in New York was 24.30 in 1,000 in 1880, and 29.45 in 1,000 in 1881. In Philadelphia the death rate in that week in 1880 was 25.41, and in 1881 it was 25.31, so on through the other weeks there is corresponding increase in the death rate as compared with that of last year."

"How do you account for this?" "There are many things that have contributed to the increase. In the case of diphtheria, which has probably been no worse than in 1875, the cause has been defective plumbing, and the extreme cold winter as much as anything. Diphtheria has been prevalent in Boston and Brooklyn, even more than in New York."

"How as to malaria?" "I think there has been some defective sanitation with respect to the deaths resulting from other causes have been attributed to malaria. One cause of malaria has been the necessity for keeping houses closed. People have suffered from malaria in warm weather. In some cases I think the air in the house worked up from the ground and produced malaria. There has been some digging that always contributes to malaria, especially in summer."

"How about the filthy streets?" "It is difficult to say how much the filthy streets contribute to ill health. They are less injurious in cold weather than in warm weather, but yet become warm enough to produce much fermentation or putrefaction. As the weather grows warmer the filth of the streets will undoubtedly be a fruitful cause of death. But the condition of the streets is not the only cause of the increased mortality in this and other cities."

"What other causes are there?" "In the cases of small-pox we know that the disease was the result of contagion from some workmen who came from Philadelphia and some Italians."

"How about the lung troubles?" "The extreme cold weather is responsible for much of the pneumonia and bronchitis. Such a severe season also carries off an unusually large number of old persons."

"How about the fevers?" "We have observed that scarlet fever sometimes strikes a year. We have appointed an additional number of inspectors to follow up and investigate the causes of fevers. These inspectors are going into lodging houses and other places where fever cases are reported, and only taking care of patients, but removing the prolific causes of fever."

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CENTRAL

State Normal School,

(Eighth Normal School District.)

LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

A. N. RAUB, A.M., Ph. D. Principal.

This school as at present constituted offers the very best facilities for Professional and classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious, completely heated by steam, well ventilated and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful and easy of access. Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline firm but kind, uniform and thorough.

Expenses moderate. Each student a weekly deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted at any time. Courses of study prescribed by the State; I. Model School, II. Preparatory, III. Elementary, IV. Scientific.

ADJUNCT COURSES: I. Academic, II. Commercial, III. Music, IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements and Master of the Sciences.

Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools.

To this end, it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well-paid labor after leaving school.

For catalogue and terms address the Principal, or the Secretary of the Board.

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A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All crosses and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young men remember this.—Traveller.

List of Jurors.

Drawn for May term, 1881. GRAND JURORS: Benzinger—Grimm, Brendel, Baptiste, Bauer, Anthony Goetz, Valentine Nebert, Jr.

Fox—Peter Pantzer, Sr., Mortimer Keeley, George W. Connor, Silas W. Moyer, Andrew Cross, Jr., Joseph Dolinger.

Horton—A. B. Sparks, A. D. Aldin, George S. Himes, Fred Burdfield, Jay—George L. Thurston, James A. Burke, Morris Flanders.

Jones—A. C. Johnson. Ridgway—Samuel S. Wilson, T. B. Johnson, W. W. Mattison.

Spring Creek—Roderick Westcott. St. Marys—Frank Geyer, Matthews Malone.

TRAVELERS JURORS: Benzinger—John Gahn, Martin Diebold, Andrew Glass, Nicholas Dewald.

Benzette—Joseph Entz, Newton Johnson, Henry Blesh.

Fox—John W. Moyer, Talbot Thompson, Joseph Emmett, John B. Jones, W. A. Arthurs.

Horton—Harvey Parsons. Jones—Enos Roetzer, Frank Miller, Milstone—Thomas Slyhoff.

Ridgway—John Gilhady, A. Swartz, Ross, Virgil S. Wheeler, C. D. C. Bowers, John Kohler, Edward Bowers, Jerome Powell, John A. Bankston, Howard Gorton, Francis McGiloin, Charles Matthews, Peter C. Kemmerer, Spring Creek—Newman Crabtree, L. L. Miller, Forbis Weistler.

St. Marys—Joseph Windfelder, Sr., Herman Tegler, Matt. Hays, John Jacob, Peter Strubel.

W. H. HORTON.

Brockport, March 25, 1881.

GET THE BEST!

OUTFIT sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new, capital not required