

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.

FOR TREASURER, SILAS M. BAILEY, of Fayette County.

General Silas M. Bailey. A man who from his youth up, has fought the battle of Republicanism in a region where no hope of success could add vigor and zeal to the contest, and with no reward save the consciousness of having served the cause he loved.

A man who has attested his love of liberty and law, by service on the field of glory and of blood, who won his promotion in the glorious Pennsylvania Reserves, from Captain to Brigadier, by meritorious service on the field.

A man who stood in the red hell of battle at Drainsville, on the Peninsula, at Gaines' Mill, Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness, and who bore witness with his blood, that he loved his country well.

He bears upon his person the rough scars left by the cruel cannon ball, and will carry to his grave the evidence of his patriotism and courage.

He is able, and worthy to lead Republicans to victory as he led his regiment to victory. (Speech of Attorney General Palmer, in Republican State Convention.)

Republican County Ticket.

Associate Judges, W. H. OSTERHOUT, Ridgway Boro. ERASMUS MOREY, Benzette.

Treasurer, JAMES PENFIELD, Ridgway Boro.

Commissioners, HIRAM CARMAN, Spring Creek, E. O. ALDRICH, Jones.

Auditor, J. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Horton.

President Arthur was 51 years old Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1881, and weighs 215 pounds.

A magazine containing 300 pounds of nitro-glycerine, belonging to the Roberts Torpedo Company, exploded last Thursday night with terrible force, near Bradford. Two men were seen going toward the magazine a few minutes before the explosion, and it is thought they were tampering with the lock when the explosion occurred. A careful search fails to disclose anything of the men or the iron safe.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Minnesota will cover herself with disgrace as deep as that which buried Mississippi if her Legislature passes Senator Pillsbury's bill to pay the railroad debt at fifty cents on the dollar. The Courts have decided that she is responsible for the debt she attempted to repudiate, and good faith requires its payment dollar for dollar. The State is prosperous, moreover, and abundantly able to satisfy the claim of her creditors."

State Superintendent Higbee has issued a circular calling a Convention of all the Superintendents of public schools of the western counties of the State to meet in Pittsburgh on the 10th of January next to continue in session for three days. A Convention of the remaining counties is called to meet in Reading on the 17th day of January. It is the design of the State Superintendent to gather such information from papers read before the Convention as to enable the making of the State Report.

Washington, October 17.—An additional amount of three and a-half per cent. bonds for redemption were received at the treasury department this morning, making the receipts under the secretary's recent offer to redeem four millions on and after to-day, aggregate about \$5,300,000. The secretary has not announced whether or not he will accept the \$300,000 over the specified amount, but it is very probable, in order to save expense and trouble, that the excess will be passed for redemption. With the exception of several hundred thousand dollars the entire amount of the bonds received are from New York. No change has been made in Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse's instructions, and if offered, he will receive the usual amount of \$2,000,000 of three and one-half per cents. to-day for redemption.

The graceful manner in which President Arthur and his friends conducted themselves in the New York state convention, has nonplused the opposition and produced an effort that will, electric like, permeate the forces that bring victory to the Republican masses when impressed with the necessity of united, determined and aggressive action. The Democrats counted upon an open war; as bitter, uncompromising and unyielding as that waged between the Tilden and Kelley factions. This necessitates a perfect union within the Democratic fold, a state of things that one month's exertions cannot bring about.

The Republicans have good reason to congratulate themselves over the result, and look for a victory that will insure the best possible good in moulding into shape the new agencies at Washington. Assured of the confidence of the great party that triumphed in 1880, Chester A. Arthur can put forth energies which cannot fail to crown his official actions with success.—Williamsport G. & B.

The Appeal to Republicans.

(Philadelphia Press.) The Press yields nothing to any Republican in its antagonism to machine rule, its desire for better politics within the party, or that highest spirit of independence which selects the best time and place and methods to make itself felt and accomplish its purpose. But we object to, and shall continue to oppose with what force we can command, the movement inaugurated by Mr. Wolfe, because:

I. The Republican candidate is a man of high personal character. His record is without a blemish. In war he bore himself gallantly. In peace he has discharged the duties of citizenship in a way to win the respect of his neighbors without regard to party. A quiet, modest gentleman, he does not lack capacity to administer intelligently and well the office of State Treasurer.

II. The Independent battle should be fought out within the Republican party; a like onset was made in New York against more brilliant leadership, and the popular will has achieved a victory which goes to the root of the evil and embraces the whole organization. The same force can and will prevail in Pennsylvania if only the struggle be maintained without flagging or flinching, adopting for the purpose the most effective weapons and no others, keeping in view that the fight is for the reformation not for destruction, refusing to be switched off into any side issue by the bad advice of well-meaning friends or the connivance of crafty enemies. The situation, notwithstanding all that is truthfully to be said of it, does not justify revolution.

III. The issue in this contest is not between the Republican party and the mismanagers of the party, but clearly and unmistakably between the candidate of the Republican State convention and the candidate of the Democratic State convention. There is no shadow of a chance for Mr. Wolfe; every vote for him is that much taken from General Bailey, and Mr. Noble has just that much less to overcome. This fact the Democrats appreciate, and they will help Mr. Wolfe with their organization. On election day the Democratic ticket-holders at every poll in the State will be provided with Wolfe tickets, and where they cannot get in a Noble ticket they will press a Wolfe ticket. On this point, then, the question is reduced to this: Do Republicans prefer Mr. Noble, the Democrat, to General Bailey, the Republican.

IV. It is the duty of Republicans to stand by a good ticket. That duty is the more obvious and urgent now when impatient Republicans, desirous of reform, hope to realize it in the election of a Democrat, and a Democrat surrounded by influences which have disgusted and alienated members of his own party. The cause of pure Republicanism developed in the late convention a strength which, though overborne, encourages its friends and will inspire them with the fire of a new courage for the greater contest which is to be waged next year. When the popular will shall again prevail within the Republican party, as we do not for a moment doubt it will, the defeated element will be expected to stand by the organization, respect the voice of the party as it shall have spoken in convention, and give a loyal support to the ticket. It devolves upon independent Republicans at this time to set the example of fealty to the party. And then when the people's victory comes they can on right order take the whole Republican force, and they will speak with the voice of unimpaired authority.

These reasons we hold to be sufficient to command for the Republican nominee the vote of every true Pennsylvania Republican.

Pension Attorneys.

The following from Washington will be found of local interest: The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular warning claimants for pensions against attorneys who claim to have peculiar advantages for the prosecution of claims, inside influence, etc. The Commissioner states that such representations are false and delusive, and made to swindle claimants. He assures claimants that nothing will expedite the settlement of claims so much as a prompt compliance with the requirements of the office, sent to them direct, or through their regularly constituted agents. In claims possessing undoubted merit, when the evidence required has been furnished promptly, no great or unnecessary delay will occur.

A dispatch from Washington, under date of October 14th says: Attorney General MacVeach leaves tomorrow for Philadelphia. He will probably return here the latter part of next week, and he proposes at that time to welcome his successor and introduce him to the Department. Mr. MacVeach has never changed for a moment his determination to consider his own term of office as ended by the death of President Garfield.

The Bradford Era of Saturday propounds this query: "Was there any connection between the presence of Orange Noble and the formation of a Wolfe Club in this city last evening, or was it only a coincidence?" The Pittsburg Leader says: "The death rate for the month of September in this city is almost unprecedented, except during epidemics. In a month's time the deaths of 414 people were recorded, being an increase of 161 as compared with the average for the eight preceding years."

The only physician we have had in the family for three years is Peruna—the best.

Still Another Victim.

HOW A FARMER WAS "TAKEN IN" TO THE TUNE OF \$1,000. (Weitsboro Gazette.)

In spite of the many warnings that have been given from time to time through the columns of the newspapers, about being on the lookout for the various swindling devices of sharpshooters during fair and circus time, a citizen of Delmar about sixty years of age, named Thomas Clark, was "taken in" on the streets of this Boro yesterday morning. It seems that a man came up to Clark and engaged him in conversation, and, as was intended by the sharper, it gradually assumed a betting turn. After they had both indulged in a great deal of idle talk the sharper turned away, seemingly tired of the dialogue. With the remark that Clark was an old Hoosier, and did not have any money. The unsuspecting farmer stepped right into the snare, and wanted to bet that he could show more money than he (the sharper) could. This was just what the sharper wanted. Pulling a roll of bills from his pocket, he said that he would bet \$200 that Clark could not show \$1,000. Clark replied that he could, if the man would allow him ten minutes to raise it in. This was agreed to by the sharper, and stepping over to the store of C. C. Mathers & Co., Clark borrowed \$1,000 of Charley Mathers, and placing with it \$50 which he had in his pocket, returned to where he left the party of the first part, and found him patiently awaiting the arrival of his victim. Producing the money, Clark requested that it be placed in the hands of a third uninterested party to count. Pointing out an accomplice in the crowd, the sharper said to give him the money to count, and without a word of objection Clark placed the \$1,000 in his hands, and stranger commenced counting the money over slowly and carefully. While all intently watching his actions to see how the wager would come out, it was but the work of an instant for him to stuff the bills into his pocket and run away. When the bystanders recovered from their amazement at such a bold proceeding, it was too late to do any good—the man and money had both disappeared. The proper officers are on the lookout for suspicious characters, and Clark says he can identify the third party who held the money, but the probabilities of his seeing his \$1,000 again are very slim indeed, as the rascals are probably beyond reach by this time. The loss of the money is a severe blow to Mr. Clark, but it will learn him a lesson that he will never forget. This example should go to learn other people never to bet on another man's game.

The Sixth Comet.

Intelligence received at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., from Bristol, England, states that Prof. W. F. Denning discovered a bright new comet on the 4th inst. It is located in the constellation of Leo, right ascension 9 hours 22 minutes, declination North 16 degrees, daily motion 80 minutes East. This is the sixth comet which has been seen since May last, five being new discoveries, all but two of which were first observed by Americans, and it is certainly a high compliment to the industry and skill of American astronomers that they have shown so fine a record. The total amount which Mr. H. H. Warner has given in comet prizes during the past year is \$1,300 which shows that the interest taken in astronomical affairs is greatly increasing.

Washington, October 16.—Advices received here from Minnesota indicate that there possibly may be some difficulty in electing Secretary of State, as a combination of Democrats and repudiating Republicans is alleged to have been formed to elect Makenfield, a member of the Legislature. There are twenty-six Democrats said to be pledged to the coalition, and at present the result of the dieker cannot be told. The general opinion of those on the ground and best qualified to judge is that the scheme will fall through. Secretary Windom is in favor of paying every dollar of the indebtedness of the state, and the Republicanists are using this fact as a handle to beat him for in the Senate. Senator Edgerton is in Minnesota now, but will not allow his name to be used as a candidate.

Death of Dr. J. G. Holland.

New York, October 12.—Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland, the well known author and journalist, died suddenly in this city this morning. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819. He first studied medicine and then edited a literary journal in Springfield. In May, 1849, he became associate editor of the Springfield Republican, and two years later one of the proprietors, where he remained until 1866. Since 1870 he conducted Scribner's Monthly. He was widely known as "Timothy Titcomb," his non-derivative for all his dialectic writings. "Garnered Sheaves," a collection of his poems, was published in 1878.

Washington, Oct. 16.—There has been considerable comment here to-day as to whether the action of Congressman-elect George D. Wise in fighting a duel with Riddleberger would disqualify him from holding a seat in the House. The general opinion is that a member can fight as many duels as he pleases, provided he does not commit murder, without imperiling his seat in Congress. Each House is judge of the qualifications of its own member. The law of Virginia disqualifies any person engaging in a duel from holding office in the State, but a member of Congress is not a State officer.

A HARMLESS EXCHANGE.

A DUEL BETWEEN WISE AND RIDDLEBERGER WITH FOUR ROUNDS AND NO ONE HURT.

Richmond, Va., October 15.—In yesterday's first edition of the State there appeared an editorial written by Richard F. Beirne, Jr., editor, in reference to the alleged confession of W. Leigh Wilson about the Blair letters, in the course of which Mr. Beirne denounced Captain H. H. Riddleberger as being unworthy of belief. In a later edition of the same paper there appeared the card of the Hon. Geo. D. Wise autographed last night also denouncing Captain Riddleberger as a liar and a scoundrel. Since that time the public has been much excited in anticipation of hostile meetings between the parties named. At about 6 o'clock this evening Captain Riddleberger and two friends were seen to alight from a carriage at the office of the *Whig*, and soon thereafter it became generally reported that he had had a meeting with both. From the best information now obtainable the following particulars are given: Immediately upon the appearance of the paper containing Mr. Beirne's editorial, Capt. Riddleberger sent that gentleman a challenge to mortal combat, but a short time after the second edition, with Captain Wise's card, had made its appearance the latter gentleman received a similar invitation from Captain Riddleberger. All the parties left the city last evening to avoid arrest and arrangements were speedily made for the two affairs. Messrs. Riddleberger and Beirne, accompanied by their respective friends, met at 8 o'clock this morning, near Ashland, in Hanover county. But when everything was in readiness and the seconds proceeded to load the weapons, it was found that by an oversight of Mr. Beirne's friends no caps had been provided for the pistols. The result was that hostilities were for the time suspended, as it was impossible to obtain the necessary ammunition within any short time. Captain Riddleberger would wait no longer and left the ground in order to fulfill the engagement he had with Captain Wise. The place chosen for the second meeting was near the Henry county turnpike, about ten miles from Richmond. Both parties were promptly on the ground at 4 o'clock this evening. In this case nothing has been left undone or unprovided, and in a few moments the principals were placed opposite each other at a distance of ten paces, armed with regular smooth-bore dueling pistols and prepared for deadly work. Upon the first fire Captain Wise's weapon snapped but he remained unhurt by his opponent's fire. This was followed by two other rounds without either of the combatants being hurt. It is reported that Captain Wise's hat was perforated by a ball, while Capt. Riddleberger's coat was pierced by a ball. At the end of the third round the friends of both stepped forward and declared the vindictive had been ample and that hostilities should cease. A mutual explanation followed.

Something Interesting.

HOW MARRIAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA REVOKES A WILL.

Some very hard cases have arisen under our law in regards to this subject. A man about to marry has made his will in favor of his intended wife, and a woman about to marry has made her will in favor of her intended husband, and in both cases the wills have been revoked by the marriage. It has happened more than once that purchasers who bought from the devisees or legatees under a will have found that they had failed to get a title to the whole property on account of an outstanding claim on the part of an afterborn child of the testator. It is important, therefore, that the following summary of the law by the late Chief Justice Reed should be kept in mind: "1. The will of a single woman is revoked by her subsequent marriage, and is not revived by the death of her husband." "2. If a man makes his will and marries, and dies leaving a widow, so far as regards the widow, he dies intestate; that is, revoked *pro tanto* [or in that respect]." "3. If a man makes his will, and has an after-born child or children not provided for in said will, and dies leaving such after-born child or children, so far as regards such child or children, he dies intestate, and his will is revoked *pro tanto*." "4. If a man makes his will and marries, and dies leaving a widow and child not provided for in such will, his will is not revoked absolutely, as at common law, but only *pro tanto*." "5. If a man makes his will, marries and dies, leaving a widow, but not known heirs or kindred, it is clearly revoked, so far as to give to his widow both the real and personal estate absolutely." The law refuses to admit that a man can intend to disinherit his children, unless he shows that intention by a will made after they are born.

Money Wanted Instead of Clothing.

Detroit, October 12.—The new fire relief commission in this state issued the following statement and appeal this afternoon: The fire relief commission of Michigan in returning their thanks to the people of the United States for their generous donations for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in this state, beg to report that they have now an abundance of clothing on hand for the supply of their wants, and respectfully request that further contributions to the commission be made in money, except such articles as quilts, comforts and blankets of which a quantity can be used to advantage. (Signed) S. P. BALDWIN, Chairman.

its faults, but in doing so we want to give it new vitality and moral vigor, instead of striking it down and overthrowing the Republicanism of the Union with the Republicanism of Pennsylvania. Let us stand together in defense of the great principle of POPULAR RULE AND FREE REPRESENTATION, but let us also uphold and carry forward the Republican flag.

—Peruna is a sure cure for biliousness and kidney complaints; it has no equal.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1859, entitled "An act relating to the election of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, Thomas Sullivan, High Sheriff of the county of Elk, do therefore make known and give the public notice to the electors of said county of Elk, that a general election will be held in said county, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

(It being the second Tuesday of the month) for the purpose of electing the following officers to wit:

One person for Treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania.

One person for Treasurer of the county of Elk.

One person for Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the several courts of Elk county.

Three persons for Commissioners of Elk county, each elector having the privilege of voting for two.

Two persons for Associate Judge of Elk county.

Three persons for Auditors of Elk county, each elector being privileged to vote for two.

And the qualified electors of the county of Elk will hold their elections in the several districts, as follows:

Benzette township, at the house of Elizabeth Winslow.

Benzinger township, at the school house on Michael street, near the Elk creek bridge.

Fox township, at the Centreville school house.

Highland township, at the house of Levi Ellithorpe.

Horton township, at the school house near D. C. Oyster's hotel.

Jay township, at the Wilcox Tanning and Lumber Co's office.

Millstone township, at the house of Henry Derr, at Barr's dam.

Ridgway township, at the court house.

Ridgway borough, at the court house.

Rolle election district at Rolle's store.

Spring Creek township, at the house of Thomas Irwin.

St. Marys Borough, at the town hall.

I also make known the following: AN Act regulating the mode of voting at elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc.: That the qualified voters of the several counties of the Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed, written, or partly written and partly printed, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the state officers to be voted for, and be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the name of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and shall be labeled "County," etc., and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

I also make known and give notice as in and by the 13th section of aforesaid act, that—

Every person except justices of the peace who shall hold any office of appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial departments of this State, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also any member of congress or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of the judge, inspector or clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and no inspector, judge or any other officer of such election shall be eligible to be voted for.

Also, in the 4th section of the act of assembly entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 7th, 1880, it is enacted that the 14th section shall be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officers from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th section of the act last aforesaid, the return Judges of the aforesaid district, leaving within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before 7 o'clock, post meridian, of the day after the election and all other Judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after election, deliver said return together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of Elk county at Ridgway.

I also make known the following section of an act approved the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth."

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot shall be numbered in order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter.

Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon.

Given under my hand at Ridgway, the 28th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE. Ridgway, Pa., Sept. 28, 1881.]

THE ELK CO. ADVOCATE

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Having an extended circulation it is the best advertising medium.

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ESTABLISHED in 1850.

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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Address, Henry A. Parsons, Jr. Ridgway, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Elk county subject to the decision of the voters at the polls next November.

JOHN FORBSTER.

St. Marys, Sept. 15, 1881.

ELK CO. ADVOCATE RATES.

YEARLY ADVERTISING. One Column One Year \$50.00 One-half Column One Year 25.00 One-fourth Column One Year 15.00 One-eighth Column One Year 10.00

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

Republican Platform.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania is in the most hearty accord with the Administration of President Garfield, and, while uniting in the prayers of all good people for his speedy recovery, pledges continued fealty and the most active support in the prompt and courageous correction of all governmental abuses. As Republicans we are in favor of any proper and well-considered reform, either in the government of the Nation, the State, municipality or county, and we cordially suggest to any or all of these ends, and only ask that in their advocacy well-established safeguards shall not be harshly supplanted by experiments. The Administration of President Garfield has struck the right exacting direction, and while firmly adhering to the principles and better practices of the great party which called it into existence, it yet insists upon faithfulness and honesty in every branch of the public service. That the bullet of an assassin should not interrupt this work. It should be pursued while its author lives, and beyond his life, if through increasing misfortune it should be taken away.

Resolved, That the Republican party has ever been progressive and reformatory, and while realizing that nothing in government is wholly right we desire to be always brave enough to seek every avenue of approach to the right to the end that all our people may enjoy the ever increasing blessings of good government.

Resolved, That President James A. Garfield, this tender and gallant, struggling and suffering, this pure and brave man, now becomes the beloved of this people and the admired of all people. We tender for ourselves and our constituents assurances of deep and heartfelt sympathy, and, keenly appreciating the value of such a life to his country, we express the prayerful hope that he may soon be restored to the discharge of the important duties for which he is remarkably qualified and from which by a peculiarly infamous crime and an undeserved assault for a conscientious exercise of proper executive power, he has been temporarily withdrawn.

Resolved, That in State as in Nation, the Republican party is committed to the course of economical and honest administration; we demand the use of all necessary means and the enforcement of all laws intended to prevent fraud and waste, and we require a close and watchful guardianship over all of the multifarious interests committed to the care of our organization.

Resolved, That in any revision of our tariff legislation which may be made care shall be taken to discriminate in favor of our industries, and thereby promote the causes which are rapidly making America a controlling power in finance, as well as an established leader in political thought.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Hoyt merits our warmest approval. We regard with satisfaction the results of a purely Republican Administration under his leadership, in which all departments have been faithfully conducted, the credit of the State raised to the highest point, and its finances placed upon a proper basis without increasing the burdens of the people.

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