

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

STATE CELEBRITIES. Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney General of the United States.

THE CAREER AND CHARACTER OF A REPRESENTATIVE PENNSYLVANIAN AND A POLITICAL REFORMER—MENTAL AND PERSONAL TRAITS OF MR. MACVEAGH.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Standing at the front table in the Supreme Court-room, almost any day of the term, you will see the subject of this sketch. He is underlined in every way, except that his head is somewhat larger than the average man's. His body does not do him justice. It is small, apparently frail, high strung, and nervous. As he raises his hand to make a gesture and the cuff pulls back, you notice that the wrist is delicate and that the tendons are large and prominent. It is a fine, small organism, the basilar nature not making large drains upon the system, the strength and nutrition going to reinforce the moral and intellectual man. He is of a species such as every one knows some specimen of—men of force of character and strength of brain, whose nerves and will carry them further and enable them to do better work than the muscles of most men. The impression that the face gives you tells the story of the character. That of the Attorney General is strong and intellectual. There is no weakness there, and there is never a mask on it. It is what could be called a large-featured face. The eyes are prominent and aquiline, the eyes are deep set and frank. The chin and mouth are strong; the common expression is thoughtful. Ordinarily you would take the man for a student. Occasionally, when he is aroused, you would realize that he is full of courage and of vigorous, manly fighting powers.

His Ancestry. There are a hundred ways in which he shows his Scotch-Irish extraction—in his voice, in his quick speech which sometimes flows like a torrent, in a certain caustic wit, and in a healthy hatred of shams and hypocrites. Wayne MacVeagh is a young man yet, for he was born a forty-eight years ago, and is one of Chester County's contributions to the notable men of Pennsylvania, having been born at Pipersville in 1833. The stock from which he sprang has given the State and country some of its ablest men. Pennsylvania cherishes, as it ought, the strong race which has always been a full reservoir of power, and has produced so prominent in both the world of politics and the world of business. Mr. MacVeagh inherits most of the good qualities of his people, and has added to them a larger and wider culture than most of the race have attained to. He has flourished among strong men, and is the intellectual peer of most of them. But this small man who addresses the Supreme Court, and who is listened to so respectfully by the lawyers, is the popular among the politicians with whom he comes daily in contact, now that he has entered into public life. There has been little in this life to talk about for the public. Years ago there was something of a romance in it. Simon Cameron received his defeat at the hands of the young lawyer and saw him marry his favorite daughter, despite the opposition of her powerful father. He was just as determined then to account for what he desired, despite Mr. Cameron, as he is now to overthrow the Cameron methods in politics.

His Training. Mr. MacVeagh was twenty years old when he graduated from Yale in the class of '53. It was a good class, and MacVeagh was not unworthy of it. He was a scholar of an independent habit of mind, and he was a thorough investigator. He had the industry and the power of analysis and synthesis which make men good and successful searchers after truth, and which are invaluable to those who have large dealings with other men, whose business it is to find out the complexion of other people's minds and to make war upon the vicious classes, whether in society or politics. Mr. MacVeagh stood well in his class. A man with so high a mind as his, with his disposition to do his work thoroughly and as well as possible, can do more than most men. When he left college he studied law in the office of Joseph J. Lewis, a famous lawyer of Chester County in his day, and he was admitted to the bar in 1856. The country now knows Mr. MacVeagh as a successful lawyer. He has always been a student of his profession, and that means, of course, that he is a lawyer of solid acquirements. As the profession itself would say, he is a learned lawyer and among the ablest of your city of able lawyers. Philadelphians know what that means, and how high a rank a lawyer has when he is abreast of the leading Philadelphia lawyers of the present and with those of tradition. When the late President was once talking with his Attorney General concerning a man he wanted to appoint to a vacant Attorney Generalship he said: "He is a man like you MacVeagh; a man who loves the books." That describes precisely and better than it could be in many columns the kind of lawyer Mr. MacVeagh is. During all the days of his maturity he has been a scholarly investigator. He has been an industrious student who has worked in many fields of learning and in many directions. In Boston he would be called a cultivated man. I believe that phrase is sneered at in other parts of the country, but it is a good one, all the same, and it indicates what I want to say. There is a good deal of meaning in the figure of speech which likens a man's mind to a field of land which has been diligently tilled by the husbandman, and Mr. MacVeagh has been a careful and industrious husbandman in his own mental vineyard. He is ready now, not only to receive the rewards of his labors, but to wear the crown worthily. He has prepared himself to serve the public in an official capacity by serving it well as a lawyer and as a good citizen; what he has done to be a cabinet member. He has reached the Cabinet through a complete development. No adventitious circumstances have made Wayne MacVeagh a prominent public man. He made himself by taking wise advantage of all the opportunities offered him, and he has grown in influence by the slow and sure process of doing diligently and well all that has been entrusted to him.

His Ability as a Lawyer. Lawyers, however, do not interest the public very much until they enter into public life. Mr. MacVeagh has never belonged to the class of his profession who are constantly before the Courts in what may be called "star cases." His private practice in West Chester was large, but ever since his marriage with Miss Cameron, which was his second marriage, he has been a railroad lawyer. It is generally reported in the newspapers, from day to day, that Mr. MacVeagh will retire from the Cabinet to resume his place as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is not counsel for that Company, and, I believe, never has been, except incidentally. His brother-in-law, the present Senator Cameron, who is a fine lawyer, is in the stock of the Northern Central Railroad Company, and Mr. MacVeagh was its counsel. When the Pennsylvania Company finally bought the controlling interest in the road, Mr. MacVeagh continued to be its counsel. His ability as a lawyer has made him the counsel for the road and for the Camerons. That family does not employ legal talent on the basis of relationship; they do not employ anyone on business principles, and what they would, other things being equal, prefer a relative or connection, the other things must be clearly equal. Mr. MacVeagh is probably one of the best railroad lawyers in the country. If he were not, he would certainly not resume his place. The fact that a lawyer has been Attorney General of the United States is not of itself a sufficient recommendation to the great corporations by which Mr. MacVeagh is employed at what I assume is a handsome salary. There must be something stronger than that in his favor.

In Public Life. Mr. MacVeagh's public life has been a short and quiet one. He does not mean to intimate by that that it is by any means ended. Judging from the time during which most other men of Mr. MacVeagh's power remain in public life, this new career may help to open the way for him. I cannot help thinking that Mr. MacVeagh has a future before him, and the Press may have the satisfaction of supporting him as the reform candidate for Governor next year. That dissection or not, it would be unwise to assume that Mr. MacVeagh will go out of politics when he goes out of the Cabinet. That is not in the nature of things. He began public life by attending to the duties of citizenship. He always what may really be called a good citizen. None of the duties of politics were beneath his conscientious attention. He asked no rewards; he ran for no office; he never begged for any position, and he never attended faithfully to whatever came to his hand. Mr. MacVeagh never neglected a public duty, and I do not know that he ever asked for a public honor or reward. He served the public in the quietest way, and he did not care for appearances, in the ranks of citizens. When the war broke out he was willing to serve his country and his State as a soldier. It was his first appearance in the ranks of a citizen. He was in a part of the country liable to be raided and which were no great battles in which to win military fame; there were any quantity of the lawyers, and the proceedings of a border and guerrilla warfare are always dangerous. Mr. MacVeagh returned to private life so modestly and quietly, and has always preserved so much silence on the subject of his military service, that probably very few people outside the circle of his immediate acquaintance know that during the War of the Rebellion he won honorably the title of Major. It is certain that no one calls him a military title. In fact, Mr. MacVeagh seems to resent the mention of the fact that anything he may have done entitles him to any special honor or reward. He brushes aside, apparently, the suggestions that he is to be credited with anything he has done in a public way. However much a man like Mr. MacVeagh may restrain himself, sooner or later he is bound to come to the surface in public affairs. He was born with a love for the things that concern the people. From its organization he was devotedly attached to the Republican party, and he was devoted to it because he believed in its advancement to the power of the country. If there is a Republican in the country who joined the organization because he believed in its principles, it is Mr. MacVeagh. I think he never had any political ambition to satisfy by espousing the cause of any party, but he has long and on which he has made no demands. I do not mean to say that he has not had, or that he now has not, any political ambition. He would be a strange man, and I am inclined to believe that he is not, who having the interest in public questions that Mr. MacVeagh has, would still refuse to give his strength and talents to the public service. Mr. MacVeagh probably has an honorable ambition, and he is not content with those among whom he lives, but with the larger constituency which judges of men by the esteem in which they are held at home. He probably, like all men of power, would gladly exercise his influence to administer public affairs which he possesses in a very marked degree; but he will attain his ambition by the simple art of doing what he is asked to do thoroughly well, and by always espousing the cause of the honest government, and of the people against the machinations of the controllers and manipulators of the machine. This simplicity of purpose and method constitutes the power by which Mr. MacVeagh has risen to a prominent place among the public men of the country.

As a Politician. He is a good politician in the sense that he is wise enough to have perfect confidence in the honesty and right intentions of the people. He has the courage which comes from faith in the future. He knows that time is on the side of those who fight for honesty and the people, and those who contend for place and power are only and dishonestly must be overwhelmed in the end. In that way he is a good politician. Perhaps if he were his moral nature sufficiently he might be a good politician in the lowest sense of that much-abused word. There is a large amount of craft in the race from which he springs, and the politics of Pennsylvania have not always been beneficially affected by it. The reader will undoubtedly be able to recall the names of descendants of the Scotch-Irish race in Pennsylvania whose influence in party politics has not been always for the best. Mr. MacVeagh's cunning, however, has been turned in another direction, and it has been of great service to him in the contest between called upon to come from time to time against the wrong-doers of his own party. Everyone at all familiar with the campaign of '68 recollects how

skillfully Mr. MacVeagh performed his duties as Chairman of the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania. It was his first entrance into official life, for the control of the machinery of a great party and the leadership of the organization in an important campaign gives a man a public office more important than most of those that are recognized by the statutes, and whose incumbents are paid from the public Treasury. The fame that he achieved by the management of the Pennsylvania campaign sent him as Minister to Turkey, a post that he occupied only two years. Such a place as the Turkish mission is could not have suited very well a man of Mr. MacVeagh's active habits. He was not made to idle life away from the press of the Bosphorus when active duties were pressing in other directions.

Why He Resigned the Ministry to Turkey. There were other and more potent causes, too, which induced him to leave the public service. Those who know Mr. MacVeagh best know that he will never remain in office under an Administration in which he has not perfect confidence. Public office means to him a public duty. He is not there to be honored because he has served his party well; he is there to do his duty to the public that employs him. I have had many times excellent reason to doubt the honesty and the patriotism of professional reformers. I have never had reason to doubt Mr. MacVeagh, and I think he is truly a reformer. He could not have accepted office under General Grant. It was the methods of the machine under the Administration he had done so much to elect that drove Mr. MacVeagh first into hostility to the machine, and in 1872 into open hostility. But Mr. MacVeagh stopped his open revolt when the Liberal movement died. He never went over to the other side, and his political affections are centered in the organization which came into being in the year when he reached his majority, and for which he has worked faithfully and diligently for these many years. His desire is to do what he can to help the party to retain its present prominence in Federal and State affairs; his honest belief is that it cannot continue to do so if the machine remains in power. Like the Press, he is fighting the machine and the men who use it, because he believes that the organization, because he wants not only to preserve the organization but to increase its power and influence.

A Notable Incident of His Career. Mr. MacVeagh's principal appearance in politics, before he was made Attorney General, was as one of the Commissioners to Louisiana, whose work was to arrange the treaty by which the Nichols Government came into power in the State. The country knows that story by heart, and I shall not repeat it here. His co-Commissioners found him of great assistance in the performance of the task which had been assigned them. His astuteness, his clear perception of what was needed, his thorough knowledge of men, the unflinching manner in which he approached the situation in Louisiana, and the boldness with which he conducted the investigation, contributed more than all the labors of the others to the successful conclusion of the mission of the Commission.

As a Cabinet Member. The manner in which Mr. MacVeagh went into President Garfield's Cabinet is characteristic of his political career. He did not represent any powerful political influence; he was the choice of the President rather than the choice of the machine influences of his State. The President himself declared, he was his own man in the Cabinet. It was his own capacity, his own character, his own services to the cause of good government, and his own position as a political party, that made Mr. MacVeagh's political advancement possible. There are few men in public life who have won their way to the front by so persistent and consistent a performance of public duties. The machine on his side, and the future has made good all its promises to the man whose care for what was to come was shown in his devotion to the demands of the present. With those who came in contact with him, he was known as a popular man. He is frank sometimes to brusqueness. You cannot look him in the eye and not believe every word he tells you. He is one of the public men who can look you squarely in the eye. If he does not want to give you information he tells you so frankly. He is, above all things, a sincere man. He acts on his sincere beliefs, and he never hesitates to do what he thinks the necessities of the occasion demand. He is in other respects a good man, but not rash. He is not one of those who rush in where wise men fear to tread. He is cautious and far-sighted. When the occasion comes he is ready to meet it, and friendships and even family ties are never permitted to stand in the way of the performance of his public duties. Socially, Mr. MacVeagh is a delightful man. He is thoroughly genuine and unaffected. He meets men in the same spirit in which they come to him. He is frank and confident, and when he does give it he gives it completely and honestly. He deceives no one, as is too commonly the habit of politicians, by pretending to impart confidences when they are merely concealing the truth.

His Home and Its Surroundings. There are few men in public life who seem so completely domestic as Mr. MacVeagh. He is always at home after office hours. Philadelphians know how he lives in the city. Here he has leased the large house built and owned by ex-Attorney General Williams. The house is in a beautiful part of the city and in one of its best neighborhoods. It was built to gratify the social ambitions of Mrs. Williams, one of the most brilliant women of the Grant regime. It is a great double house, with an immense parlor or saloon, and doubtless, were Mr. MacVeagh to remain in the Cabinet, it would be the scene of some brilliant entertainments during the coming winter. Mr. MacVeagh has several children, two young men having almost, if not quite, reached their majority. One of them is studying law at Columbia College Law School in the City of New York.

Henry L. Nelson. Set Back 42 Years. "I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.) Sundry Mercury.

Sheriff's Sales. BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of fieri facias, alias fieri facias, venditioni exponas, levari facias, and testationi facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Elk County, and to me directed, I THOMAS SULLIVAN, High Sheriff of said county, do hereby give notice that I will expose to public sale or outcry at the Prothonotary's Office, in Ridgway, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1881, the following described real estate, to-wit: All the right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of defendant in, to or out of all that certain parcel or lot of land situate, lying and being in the township of Fox, county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike, four hundred and ten and one-half (410 1/2) feet from a post at the southwest corner of a dwelling house known as the C. R. Earley house, thence along said turnpike south eighty-nine degrees (89°) east seventy-five (75) feet to a post; thence north one degree (1°) west two hundred (200) feet to place of beginning, containing thirty-five hundredths acres of land being lot No. 6 on the plan of lots in the town of Earley, as laid out by the said C. R. Earley, upon which there is erected one two-story frame house about 24x32 feet, with shed attached.

Also, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of defendant in, to or out of the undivided one-half of all that certain tract of land situate in Spring Creek township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, known as the Jas. Crow warrant, bounded as follows, to-wit: On the east, south and west by lands formerly belonging to Rhines & Dilworth, and on the north by lands known as the Wilson warrant, containing one hundred (100) acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to the said Philip Tittel by deed from John Chamberlain and Peter Chas. O'Neil, recorded at 19th November, 1871, hereunto at Ridgway in deed book "C." 447, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Tittel at the suit of W. C. Healy.

Also, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of defendant in, to or out of all that certain lot of land situate in the township of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot of Michael O'Donnell and north line of Washington street; thence north along east line of said O'Donnell one hundred and forty (140) feet to an alley; thence east along south line of said alley fifty (50) feet to a post; thence south along lands of J. B. Sterley and parallel with west line of the above described lot one hundred and forty (140) feet to a post on Washington street; thence west along north line of said street fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, containing seven thousand (7,000) square feet of land, more or less, upon which there is erected one frame house about 20x24 feet two (2) stories high, and well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Rochford at the suit of Joseph Wilhelm.

Also, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of defendant in, to or out of all that certain tract of land situate in Ridgway township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the west side of the Smethport and Milesburg turnpike road and on the south line of warrant No. 4389; thence west one hundred and thirty-four (134) rods to a cucumber tree; thence north one hundred and fifty-six (156) rods to a post; thence east seventy (70) rods to a post; thence south sixty-one (61) rods to a post; thence southeasterly along the line of said turnpike to the place of beginning, containing eighty-six acres, more or less, upon which there is erected one two-story frame house about 30x32 feet, and young growing orchard and well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Maurice Sherman at the suit of J. S. Hyde.

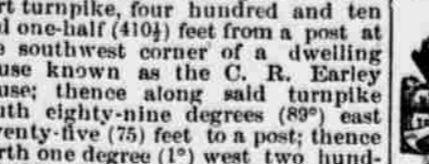
Also, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of defendant in, to or out of all that certain lot of land situate in the township of Horton, county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the south by lands of the Noble Coal and Oil Company; on the east by lands of the Noble Coal and Oil Company; on the north by lands of Wm. Briley; on the west by lands of unknown persons, containing seventy-five (75) acres, more or less, known as the William Phalen homestead. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eliza Phalen at the suit of Catharine Phalen.

Also, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of defendant in, to or out of that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Fox township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, beginning at the northwest corner of warrant 4900; thence south eighty (80) rods; thence east eighty (80) rods; thence north (80) rods; thence west eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing forty (40) acres, more or less, being part of warrant 4900. Also, all that certain parcel or lot of land, lying and being in Fox township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by warrant 4900; on the south by warrant 4901; on the east by lands unknown, and on the west by supposed vacant lands, containing ninety (90) acres and on hundred (100) perches, with allowance of six (6) per cent. for roads, &c., in District No. 4, as granted to John Tudor by warrant dated 30th January, 1866, upon which is erected one two-story frame house 22x32 feet, and an old log barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Hollibaugh at the suit of John Tudor and his wife, Elizabeth Tudor, now for use of the Overseers of Poor of the District of Fox.

TERMS OF SALE. The following must be strictly complied with when the property is struck off: 1. All bids must be paid in full except where the plaintiff or other lien creditor becomes the purchaser, in which case the balance of the writ must be paid, as well as all liens prior to that of the purchaser, and a duly certified list of liens shall be furnished, including mortgage searches on the property sold, together with such lien creditor's receipts for the amount of the proceeds of the sale, or such portion thereof as he shall appear to be entitled to.

2. All sales not settled immediately will be continued until six o'clock P. M., at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was first struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and the instance will the deed be presented in court for confirmation unless the bid is actually settled for with the Sheriff as above stated.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ridgway, Pa., October 31, 1881. See Purdon's Digest, Ninth Edition, page 440; Smith's Forms, 384.



Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADING HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says: "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes." Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. Price One Dollar.

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Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS. As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one preparation; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents. Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., WAREHO, N.E.

Elk County Court Proclamation. WHEREAS, the Hon. Wm. D. Brown, President Judge for the Thirty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Julius Jones, and George Ed. Weis, Esquires, Associate Justices in Elk county, have issued their precepts, to me directed, for the time of holding of the Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at Ridgway, for the county of Elk on the 12th day of NOVEMBER, 1881, being the 21st day of the month, to continue one week.

Notice is therefore given to the Coroner, Justice of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Elk, to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, and remembrances, to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are requested to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeable to me directed, for the time of holding of the Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at Ridgway, for the county of Elk on the 12th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, Sheriff.

Estate Notice. Estate of Catherine Wilson, late of Fox township, Elk county, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the above named estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them without delay, in proper order, for settlement. P. W. HAYS, Administrator. oct27-6t

Register's Notice. Notice is hereby given that the following accounts will be presented at the next Orphans' Court for confirmation: 1. Final account of Chas. Weis, executor of the estate of Francis Renner, late of St. Mary's borough, Elk county, Pa., deceased. 2. Final account of Ignatius Garner, administrator of the estate of Mathias Benzinger, late of Baltimore, Md., deceased. FRED. SCHOENING, Register.

Marble and slate mantles furnished and set by W. S. SERVICE, Agt. Note paper and envelopes at the ADVOCATE office.

you want a set of springs of any sort or size go to C. Bowers. The NEW YORK STORE next door to the post-office, is the place where new goods are being received every day. Clothing in endless variety, cheap as the cheapest. Boots, shoes, hats and caps, in varied assortment. Dress goods, and fancy goods, a grand new display. Dont forget the place.

Probably the largest cattle in America are now on exhibition at the Franklin county fair, raised and fattened by George Arrhult, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., heaviest weighing 4,600 and its mate 3,600 pounds. For all urinary and female complaints take Mannal.

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

THE ELK CO. ADVOCATE List of Jurors. The following is the list of jurors drawn for the November term of court commencing Monday November 22nd. GRAND JURORS. Benvenuto—Jacob English, Geo. T. Rothrock. Benzinger—Michael Schubert, Drinas Hanes, George Fritz, August Fleiterman. Fox—John George, John Haus. Highland—John Ellason, John Erjerson, Jr. Horton—Henry Reedy, Stephen Fox, James T. Yale. Jay—Charles Kellogg. Jones—John Klink. Millstone—G. C. T. Huff. Ridgway—Thomas M'Mahon, Michael Luby, Miner Wilcox, M. E. Leebner. TRAVERSE JURORS. Benvenuto—D. E. Hewitt, John A. Murray. Benzinger—John B. Geitner, John Eckert, Jr., Florence Leber, George Nissell, Conrad Friedel. Fox—Michael M'Mackin, Orman Allen, Andrew Schriver, Jos. Schriver, Marcus Ausinger, Michael Brehm, David Pontius. Horton—Isaac Graham, O. A. Sibley. Jay—John Wheeler. Ridgway—James H. Ross, John C. Egler, Milton Sleight, George Bissel, Maurice Sherman, Page R. Prindle, John Winterbottom, E. E. Willard, John Young, Sr., W. A. Derby, E. C. Barrett. St. Mary's—Joseph Kraft, Jr., Peter Wegemer, John Emmett, Chas. Garner, Charles Luhr, Charles Weis, Jos. Leebner. Spring Creek—David Hoff.

List of Causes. Set down for trial at the November Term of the Court of Common Pleas of Elk County, commencing on Monday, November 21st: 1. Frank Pollman vs. Morgester & Jackson. No. 75, September Term, 1879. 2. The township of Fox vs. John M'Mackin et al. No. 86, May Term, 1880. 3. Oliver Dodge vs. L. Fegley & Co. No. 3, November Term, 1880. 4. Daniel Ewser et al. vs. C. R. Earley et al. No. 45, January Term 1881. 5. Ellis Lewis vs. C. R. Sexton. No. 3, May Term, 1881. 6. W. H. Osterhout vs. Thos. Sullivan, sheriff, &c., et al. No. 28, May Term, 1881. 7. Joseph Wilhelm vs. Jas. H. English. No. 72, May Term, 1881. 8. The Beneficent Society vs. C. R. Earley et al. No. 91, May Term, 1881. 9. Oliver Dodge vs. Jacob Smith et al. No. 100, May Term, 1881. 10. W. H. Schram vs. W. S. Service. No. 22, September Term, 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 THE ADVERTISER'S GUIDE. One Square One Week.....1.00 One Square Two Weeks.....1.50 One Square Three Weeks.....2.00 Each additional insertion 50 cents a square each week. LOCAL ADVERTISING. Ten cents a line first insertion; five cents a line for each additional insertion.

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Job Department. We print Note-heads, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Envelopes, Cards, Tags. Cheaper than the cheapest, and on shortest notice.

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