

# ILLINOIS FRUIT DRYING.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN STYLE OF DRYING APPLES.

How the Process of Evaporation is Now Conducted by Fruit Dryers—In an Evaporating Establishment—Extent of the Industry—Wages Paid.

The apple drying of the early days is now the great and growing evaporator business of today. Man's ingenuity has not only done away with the old and laborious manner of taking out the juice from fruit for home consumption, but it has built up an enormous trade in which not only the meat of the fruit is preserved for future use, but the peel and the cores are utilized. The instigating cause of the vast spread in the business is found in several facts. Numerous stores blow the fruit from the trees to the ground, making the apples unfit to ship, and the crier mills fail to create a sufficient demand for fruit.

An evaporating establishment consists of a building having in it a number of towers running from the basement to and through the roof. The towers are made of wood and are about three feet square. Running down the outside and up the inside of two sides of the tower is an endless belt, which runs over a pulley and is moved by means of a crank at the base of the tower. About eight inches from each other cleats are fastened to the belt. There being a belt on each side of the tower, a wire-bottomed tray containing the green fruit is pushed through an aperture in the tower and rests on the cleats. The crank is turned sufficiently to bring up another pair of cleats and another tray is fitted in its place, and so on until there are enough trays to make a tier reaching to the top, where, after being in the tower from four to five hours, the trays are taken out, there being a tray put in at the bottom each time one is taken out at the top. The heat in the tower is kept at 170 degrees by means of a furnace located at the base of each tower, and in which coal fires are kept burning, never being allowed to go out during an evaporating season.

In order to make the fruit bleach into snowy whiteness instead of becoming brown, as it would be if it put into trays and into a bleaching tower, at the bottom of which brimstone is burned, the fumes doing the work of whitening. These towers are called bleach-ers.

**PARING AND SLICING MACHINES.** Apples are hauled in from the country and weighed in bulk, fifty pounds being considered a bushel. The seller is paid for the apples at from twenty-five to thirty cents per 100 pounds, and they are unloaded into huge bins. Young girls and middle-aged women make up almost the entire force employed in an evaporator. A long table runs the entire length of the room, the paring and slicing machines being placed on the table. A first-class machine peels and cuts up into rings, taking out the core of one apple in something less than a second and by one continuous movement of the crank. The machine is very simple and costs \$18. A girl will stand at the machine, turn the crank with one hand and place the apples on the prongs with the other, and prepare fifty bushels of apples per day. She is required to have two helpers, however, whose duty it is to cut the sliced apple apart with a knife and to cut away the decayed parts.

What class of girls do this work? One might say all classes. They come in from the country, the lass from the rural district, the girl her city-bred cousin in the plain. Girls who have been successful and unsuccessful behind dry goods counters will find an evaporator. A long table runs the entire length of the room, the paring and slicing machines being placed on the table. A first-class machine peels and cuts up into rings, taking out the core of one apple in something less than a second and by one continuous movement of the crank. The machine is very simple and costs \$18. A girl will stand at the machine, turn the crank with one hand and place the apples on the prongs with the other, and prepare fifty bushels of apples per day. She is required to have two helpers, however, whose duty it is to cut the sliced apple apart with a knife and to cut away the decayed parts.

**THE FEELINGS AND CORES.** Of course the market varies on the price realized, but it averages about five cents for choice rings. There are generally six hands employed about the average evaporator. Besides the peelers, hands are employed to supply the girls with apples, to put them in and take them out of the towers, to help unload from the wagons, and night and day hands to fire the furnaces and watch the fruit in process of evaporation. A bushel of apples will turn out about five pounds of dried fruit, from which it will be seen that there is a fair profit in the business.

**THE PEELERS AND CORES.** The peelers and cores are evaporated in the same manner as the apples, and are packed and shipped away, selling in the neighborhood of two cents a pound. These goods are used for making jelly, and a goodly portion of the peels and cores are shipped to Chicago commission merchants, who find no trouble in making ready sales. Some of the more wealthy operators do not sell at once, but hold for winter prices. Most of them, however, go on the small profit and quick return principle.—Centralia (Ill.) Cor. Boston Tribune.

**A Careful Chaperone.** A careful chaperone was heard to say not long ago to her pretty charge, a young girl whose figure showed some tendency toward embonpoint: "My dear, you really must not grow any fatter. You cannot afford to gain another pound. It must be stopped. And thus the young woman, interpreting her stately command between the young woman and the young woman's natural and lawful appetite for dinner, reminds one of Charles V and the faithful old servant at the monastery of Yuste. With utter self-devotion he would find himself in the breach between his royal master and some highly indigestible dainty, just as in former days he had shielded the person of royalty with his own body in the thick of battle!—Newport Cor. Boston Traveler.

**THE FRENCH STAGE.** It is all very well to rise from the gutter, life Rochel, but is not the gutter that does it. Half the female pupils at the Conservatoire are from very low extraction, indeed. If we follow them home we would find that their parents are concierges, second-hand dealers and worse. Shopkeepers are now and then tempted to cultivate musical and dramatic instincts in their daughters. I dealt for some time with a pork butcher who was always asking me to get his daughter recommended to M. Ambrose Thomas, and would, I have no doubt, if I had seen fit to give her a letter of introduction to that worthy, cancelled my cards all on the spot. Higher up in the social scale parents would as soon think of turning their daughters into the street as to let them go on the stage.—Paris Cor. Argonaut.

**Moscow's Hydrophobia Hospital.** The institution which has been established at Moscow by Prince Dolgoroukoff, governor general of that city, for the treatment of cases of hydrophobia according to the system of Pasteur, has accommodations for thirty patients. The merits of the treatment were carefully studied under the most favorable conditions for determining its value, and the sum of 100,000 roubles has been appropriated for the purpose.—New York Mail and Express.

**A Green Tea Supper.** The latest social fashion up in Maine is to get up a green tea supper. It is voted as superior to either the strawberry supper or the ice cream sociable.—Exchange.

**The Quarrel in Brazil.** First Actress—I see that Mme. Norment eloped Sarah Bernhardt's face in Rio the other day. Second Actress—Dear me! I wonder what poor Mme. Norment did for her husband's hand.—Omaha World.

# WANDERINGS OF A WAITER.

Chophouse Attendants Who Are Perpetually on the Move—in New York City.

The average waiter must do a great deal of wandering in the course of his life. In the very small restaurants a good waiter may keep his place for years, but those of more modest standing seem to perpetually on the move. The man who used to bring me my breakfast and dinner at this or that hotel now serves me with beer at the concert gardens, and old port bearers from the concert gardens greet me when I drop in to eat my lunch.

I have for years kept track of the movements of a veteran chophouse attendant, whom I originally tipped in a John street shrine to the stomach. I have been served by him from Rockaway to High Bridge; he waited on me at the continental in Philadelphia, and at Washington when Garfield was inaugurated. The other night I came across him again in an uptown resort, looking not a day older than when he set my deviled kidney and my pewter of Bass before me on the day I made his acquaintance. He fetched me my lager and my sandwich with the same old flourish, and gave me greeting with the same familiar civility. This man is as good as an immortal.

"Don't you sometimes get tired of eating the same dishes at the same place, too? Well, I get tired of serving them, too. When I'm weary of chops and ale I take to beer and sandwiches, and when I've got all I want of that I go to handling French dishes. When I'm tired of New York I make a trip to Boston or Philadelphia or Washington, or take a job at the seaside. There's nothing like change, sir, to keep a man fresh and his ideas bright, no matter how small the change is."

"But how is it," I asked, "that you always come back to New York?"

"Because New York is the only place a man can live in, after all, sir. Away from here a waiter has to rely almost entirely on his wages. The losses have cut these down to next to nothing on account of the tips, but there's not enough tipping done outside of New York to make life worth living. I can pick up more here in a week than I'd get anywhere else in a month. Even the summer hotels can't hold a candle to New York for tips, if you only strike the right place."—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

**How Different People Travel.**

Have you noticed how some people enter a car and how others sit? A lady will walk past a dozen vacant seats, often the entire length of the car, then come back again and take one of the seats she has just passed, and often after she is seated change to another just exactly like the one she leaves; never exactly desisted at home or abroad.

The old traveler walks directly to the best seat in the car that is vacant, i. e., the one nearest the center and on the sturdy side, because it rides easier, but it is safer in case of any accident. The o. t. never passes a vacant seat if the car is in any way nearly full. The small boy or his sister may get next the window, and usually flattens his nose against it if it is not open, he being on his knees on the seat—we mean the small boy on a small journey. If the trip lengths out any he will get all over the car before he gets to the end of the trip.

The backwoodsman will take the first seat inside the door, whether the car is crowded or empty, and will put his entire family on the one seat if he can squeeze them in between the arm of the seat and the window. If it's down in Kentucky or Tennessee they will take off their hats and bonnets and make themselves at home.

The colored brother or sister from down south hunts a window before he does a seat, raises the sack quickly, passes his hand through to the waist and to people he has told "give my love to Aunt Mary; go-o-oh; you must write." While the person yelled at is innocuous of writing as a babe. When the train is on the way he sinks into a seat, the one where he is as good as any; he stays there, looks around with a smile of satisfaction, is glad he is alive, and gladder of all he is "twine on this year, and gladdest of all that the car is supplied with tea water, a luxury that does not appear in his every day life.—Merchant Traveler.

**The Work of Thoughtless Boys.** There are a couple of boys up in Winnetka who have to add to their prayers to-night a special plea of thanksgiving that I carry a handbag that scatters like a thrashing machine. I had these boys' names down, but the slip is missing. They shot forty odd birds the other day for a wage of \$1. The average song bird sings from 60 to 100 notes a day. These little savages, then, have robbed the "finest ear of nature" of some thousands of her choicest melodies per day for the rest of the season.

They have taken just so much out of the charm of the first hour of the dawn, when, with a whisper and a twitter fine as silk, the waking birds salute the day. They have robbed the evening of its brooding melodies of vespers peace. They have taken from the landscape the soft drift of feathered wings, when the blue lake yearns and leafy dell is lonely for them. Boys, if you live long enough to counteract the ignorant training of your home life, you will learn that he who unnecessarily robs the world of one atom of its beauty, or wantonly adds by ever so little to the great sob of sorrow that sounds so wofully, although dumb to human ears, from brute creation, is a vandal and a sinner. To be mainly and outrageous is ever to be tender hearted and kind. The greatest hearts are the kindest; the bravest are the tenderest; the most considerate are the noblest.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

**The French Stage.** It is all very well to rise from the gutter, life Rochel, but is not the gutter that does it. Half the female pupils at the Conservatoire are from very low extraction, indeed. If we follow them home we would find that their parents are concierges, second-hand dealers and worse. Shopkeepers are now and then tempted to cultivate musical and dramatic instincts in their daughters. I dealt for some time with a pork butcher who was always asking me to get his daughter recommended to M. Ambrose Thomas, and would, I have no doubt, if I had seen fit to give her a letter of introduction to that worthy, cancelled my cards all on the spot. Higher up in the social scale parents would as soon think of turning their daughters into the street as to let them go on the stage.—Paris Cor. Argonaut.

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# TO STOP BLEEDING.

TREATMENT NEEDED IN THE CASE OF ACCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE.

Valuable Hints for All Non-Professionals—When Arteries are Wounded. Bleeding From Veins—Improvising a Tourniquet—The Physician.

When profuse hemorrhage from a wounded blood vessel occurs, the beholder, be he friend or stranger, is in many instances so terror-stricken he loses all presence of mind, and thus many lives have been sacrificed, which might have been saved by timely intervention. In nearly all cases of hemorrhage much more apprehension is excited than is warranted. The amount of blood actually lost is generally much overestimated. There is a common expression, "a little blood makes a great show." This is quite true; for a small quantity will soil much clothing, and but little need be added to a basin of water to render it very high colored. It is well to remember that about one-eighth of the weight of the human body is blood; in other words, in a person of average size, there are from sixteen to eighteen pints. In health a pint—more a quart—of blood can be withdrawn from the vessels without injury, and doubtless in but few cases would a loss of one-third the entire amount contained in the body prove fatal.

From this statement it must not be inferred that when hemorrhage occurs treatment may be leisurely applied, far from it. The blood should in all cases be immediately arrested, if possible. The reader should know, however, how great a loss can be sustained without life being threatened, for it is often the fear of immediate death that is terrifying, and renders one powerless in such emergencies.

**WHEN ARTERIES ARE WOUNDED.**

An artery is known to have been wounded when blood of a bright red color spurts out in jets, corresponding to the beats of the pulse. If a vein is opened, dark red blood flows from the wound in a steady stream. Bleeding from wounded arteries is in nearly all instances by far the most dangerous. In cases of hemorrhage it is instantly made directly upon the bleeding part. The next step to take will depend upon the situation and character of the wound. If it is a severe one, it is always well to have the injured member elevated and supported by an assistant. During this procedure the bleeding must be prevented by unrelaxed pressure. If a small artery has been cut, it will be known by the size of the jet which spurts out when the wound was received.

In such cases, bandaging directly over the wound will often control the hemorrhage. A pad should be made a little larger than the cut, by folding or rolling firmly a piece of cloth. This, when ready, should be placed over the wound, the fingers which have previously grasped it being quickly lifted up for the purpose, and as quickly should they renew their pressure on the pad. Over this a bandage or four inches wide, and five or six feet long, being used.

If the bleeding has entirely ceased, to wet and keep this bandage saturated with cold water, and the limb supported is all that remains to do. If, however, the bleeding persists, then the treatment to be advised when a large artery is wounded must be employed. In such cases no attempt should be made to permanently arrest the hemorrhage by bandaging the wound, but between it and the body, around the limb, a firm bandage, twisted handkerchief, large cord or a piece of rubber tubing should be drawn tightly and tied in a knot or rolled firmly a piece of cloth. This is effectively done by the pressure of the fingers on the bleeding part when relaxed. In cases where the wound is large and several small arteries are opened and pressure with the fingers does not control the bleeding, then the ligature should be applied above the injury. Bleeding from small veins is generally easily controlled by bandaging over the wound. When, however, important vessels are opened, as is sometimes the case with enlarged veins of the leg, then the blood is cut off from the bleeding part by tightly bandaging, not between it and the body, but between the wound and the extremity. This simple law may be easily explained; the blood goes to the extremities through the arteries, but returns through the veins.

**IMPROVISING A TOURNIQUET.**

To control hemorrhage in some situations is more difficult than in others. If a large artery is opened so that a bandage can be drawn tightly enough to cut off the blood between the wound and the body without improvising a tourniquet. To do this is easy, however. A common handkerchief can be tied loosely around the leg or arm and the slack taken up by twisting with a cane or stick until sufficient pressure is exerted to prevent the passage of blood to the wound. The advice of Dr. Hope is well worth remembering: "If you be by yourself in the field, and get a severe cut, such as a railway accident, use the remedy which has saved many a life on the field of battle. Take a handful of dry earth, put this on to the wound and grasp tightly till you call some assistance." As previously stated, in nearly all cases of hemorrhage from wounds there is no necessity for the alarm often shown, especially as fear often perverts the judgment of those who could much more serve the true interests of the sufferer by keeping cool and collected.

In all emergencies a physician should be immediately sent for. If the bleeding is controlled by pressure of the fingers, all other operations which follow can be done leisurely, as there is no urgent haste and none should be indulged in. Bleeding from the nose, unless it be profuse and prolonged, requires little interference. Professor Henry J. Biglow's treatment for nosebleeds is: Keep the head erect, place a basin under the chin for the fall; take several deep inspirations, filling the chest fully at each breath. In most cases by this treatment the bleeding will soon cease. Bathing the neck and face with cold water, or applying ice to the nose is often advantageous. Plugging the nose with cotton might be tried, but rarely will it prove effectual, for the blood usually flows back into the throat. In urgent cases a physician should be sent for.—Cor. Boston Herald.

**Looking over Dad Fruit.**

Mr. Goodman was out in the kitchen helping his wife sort over a large quantity of partly decayed fruit, when a friend called to see him and asked if it wasn't hard work to keep at that business all day. "Oh, no," said he, "but it's a great strain on the judgment."—New York Graphic.

**Ventilation for a Sick Room.**

If a summer sick room has a fire place put a candle in it. The upward draught makes an excellent system of ventilation, especially if a window be left open to allow fresh air ingress.—Hall's Journal of Health.

**Boh Ingesson says:** "No American can be truly happy unless he spends each year a little more than his income."

# Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R.—		
Time Table in effect May 12, '84		
	Exp.	Mail.
WESTWARD.		
Leave Lock Haven.....	4 45	4 05
Flemington.....	4 45	4 05
Mill Hill.....	4 52	4 12
Beech Creek.....	5 01	4 28
Eagleville.....	5 04	4 23
Howard.....	5 18	4 45
Mount Eagle.....	5 18	4 45
Curtin.....	5 22	4 58
Milesburg.....	5 30	5 07
Bellefonte.....	5 40	5 20
Milesburg.....	5 50	5 35
Snow Shoe Int.....	5 53	5 38
Unionville.....	6 02	5 49
Julian.....	6 12	5 01
Martha.....	6 22	5 12
Port Matilda.....	6 29	6 21
Hannab.....	6 37	6 30
Fowler.....	6 39	6 33
Bald Eagle.....	6 49	6 44
Vail.....	6 53	6 49
Arrive at Tyrone.....	7 05	7 00

EASTWARD.		
	Exp.	Mail.
Leave Tyrone.....	7 30	8 10
East Tyrone.....	7 37	8 17
Vail.....	7 40	8 20
Bald Eagle.....	7 45	8 25
Fowler.....	7 54	8 32
Port Matilda.....	8 05	8 48
Hannab.....	8 29	8 51
Julian.....	8 39	9 10
Unionville.....	8 42	9 18
Snow Shoe Int.....	8 45	9 22
Milesburg.....	8 55	9 32
Bellefonte.....	9 05	9 47
Curtin.....	9 15	9 58
Mount Eagle.....	9 19	10 02
Howard.....	9 26	10 09
Eagleville.....	9 36	10 19
Beech Creek.....	9 40	10 14
Mill Hill.....	9 52	10 36
Flemington.....	9 55	10 40
Arrive at Lock Haven.....	10 00	10 46

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—		
Time Table in effect May 25		
	Exp.	Mail.
WESTWARD.		
Leave Snow Shoe 5 a. m., arrives at Bellefonte 6:05 a. m.		
Leave Bellefonte 9:05 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:20 a. m.		
Leave Snow Shoe 4:40 p. m., arrives at Bellefonte 5:51 p. m.		
Leave Bellefonte 8:25 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 9:40 p. m.		
S. S. BLAIR, Gen. Supt.		

LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.—		
Time Table in effect May 12, '84.		
	Exp.	Mail.
WESTWARD.		
Leave Scotia.....	12 15	5 06
Fairbrook.....	12 40	5 20
Penn's Furnace.....	1 05	5 40
Hotter.....	1 15	5 50
Marengo.....	1 25	5 55
Loveville.....	1 30	6 00
Furnace Road.....	1 35	6 10
Warriors Mark.....	1 55	6 25
Pennington.....	2 12	6 40
Weston Mill.....	2 25	6 50
L. & T. Junction.....	2 31	6 55
Tyrone.....	2 35	6 58
EASTWARD.		
Leave Tyrone.....	4 30	6 20
L. & T. Junction.....	4 40	6 25
Weston Mill.....	4 45	6 30
Pennington.....	4 55	6 43
Warriors Mark.....	5 05	6 58
Furnace Road.....	5 20	7 12
Loveville.....	5 26	7 16
Marengo.....	5 30	7 22
Hotter.....	5 40	7 38
Penn's Furnace.....	5 50	7 44
Fairbrook.....	6 05	7 53
Scotia.....	6 25	8 03

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—** (Phila. & Erie Division.)—On and after May 11, 1884:

WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	
Leave Philadelphia.....	11 20 a. m.
Harrisburg.....	3 20 a. m.
Williamsport.....	7 00 a. m.
Jersey Shore.....	7 57 a. m.
Lock Haven.....	8 25 a. m.
Renovo.....	9 30 a. m.
Arrives at Erie.....	6 00 p. m.

NIAGARA EXPRESS	
Leave Philadelphia.....	7 40 a. m.
Harrisburg.....	11 15 a. m.
Arr. at Williamsport.....	2 55 p. m.
Lock Haven.....	3 55 p. m.
Renovo.....	5 05 p. m.
Arr. at Philadelphia.....	9 08 p. m.

PASSENGERS BY THIS TRAIN ARRIVE IN BELLEFONTE AT.....	
FAST LINE	5 05 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia.....	11 10 a. m.
Harrisburg.....	3 25 p. m.
Williamsport.....	7 10 p. m.
Arr at Lock Haven.....	8 05 p. m.

EASTWARD.	
LOCK HAVEN EXPRESS	
Leave Lock Haven.....	7 00 a. m.
Williamsport.....	8 10 a. m.
Arr at Harrisburg.....	11 30 a. m.
Philadelphia.....	3 15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS	
Leave Kane.....	6 00 a. m.
Renovo.....	10 05 a. m.
Lock Haven.....	11 15 a. m.
Williamsport.....	12 35 a. m.
Arr at Harrisburg.....	3 43 p. m.
Philadelphia.....	7 25 p. m.

ERIE MAIL	
Leave Erie.....	1 55 p. m.
Renovo.....	10 40 p. m.
Lock Haven.....	11 45 p. m.
Williamsport.....	1 00 a. m.
Arr at Harrisburg.....	7 50 a. m.
Philadelphia.....	1 50 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.	
Southward	Northward
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
10 10 12 10	10 10 12 10
10 15 12 15	10 15 12 15
11 30 1 30	11 30 1 30
12 15 2 15	12 15 2 15
12 30 2 30	12 30 2 30
12 45 2 45	12 45 2 45
1 00 3 00	1 00 3 00
1 15 3 15	1 15 3 15
1 30 3 30	1 30 3 30
1 45 3 45	1 45 3 45
2 00 4 00	2 00 4 00
2 15 4 15	2 15 4 15
2 30 4 30	2 30 4 30
2 45 4 45	2 45 4 45
3 00 5 00	3 00 5 00
3 15 5 15	3 15 5 15
3 30 5 30	3 30 5 30
3 45 5 45	3 45 5 45
4 00 6 00	4 00 6 00
4 15 6 15	4 15 6 15
4 30 6 30	4 30 6 30
4 45 6 45	4 45 6 45
5 00 7 00	5 00 7 00
5 15 7 15	5 15 7 15
5 30 7 30	5 30 7 30
5 45 7 45	5 45 7 45
6 00 8 00	6 00 8 00
6 15 8 15	6 15 8 15
6 30 8 30	6 30 8 30
6 45 8 45	6 45 8 45
7 00 9 00	7 00 9 00
7 15 9 15	7 15 9 15
7 30 9 30	7 30 9 30
7 45 9 45	7 45 9 45
8 00 10 00	8 00 10 00
8 15 10 15	8 15 10 15
8 30 10 30	8 30 10 30
8 45 10 45	8 45 10 45
9 00 11 00	9 00 11 00
9 15 11 15	9 15 11 15
9 30 11 30	9 30 11 30
9 45 11 45	9 45 11 45
10 00 12 00	10 00 12 00
10 15 12 15	10 15 12 15
10 30 12 30	10 30 12 30
10 45 12 45	10 45 12 45
11 00 1 00	11 00 1 00
11 15 1 15	11 15 1 15
11 30 1 30	11 30 1 30
11 45 1 45	11 45 1 45
12 00 2 00	12 00 2 00
12 15 2 15	12 15 2 15
12 30 2 30	12 30 2 30
12 45 2 45	12 45 2 45

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