

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—JOHN RECK.
Councilmen—North ward, L. J. Hopkins, J. R. Clark, W. L. Kinnostiver, South ward, J. H. Pones, C. A. Randall, Chas. Bonner.
Justices of the Peace—J. T. Brennan, D. S. Knox.
Constable—S. S. Canfield.
School Directors—G. W. Robinson, A. B. Kelly, J. H. Dingman, D. S. Knox, J. W. Morrow, E. L. Davis.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—ALEXANDER C. WHITE.
Member of Senate—J. G. HALL.
Assembly—PETER BERRY.
President Judge—W. D. BROWN.
Associate Judges—LEWIS ARNER, JNO. A. PROPER.
Treasurer—W. W. SNEARBAUGH.
Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, &c.—CURTIS M. SHAWKEY.
Sheriff—LEONARD AGNEW.
Commissioners—OLIVER BYERLY, WM. SHELDES, J. R. CHADWICK.
County Superintendent—J. E. HILLARD.
District Attorney—P. M. CLARK.
Jury Commissioners—H. O. DAVIS, DAVID WALTERS.
County Surveyor—H. C. WHITTEKIN.
Crownor—DR. J. W. MORROW.
County Auditors—J. A. SCOTT, THOS. COBAH, GEO. ZUNDEL.
County Superintendent—J. E. HILLARD.
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County Surveyor—H. C. WHITTEKIN.
Crownor—DR. J. W. MORROW.
County Auditors—J. A. SCOTT, THOS. COBAH, GEO. ZUNDEL.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TONESTA LODGE
No. 369.
I. O. O. F.
MEETS every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Lodge Room in Partridge's Hall.
C. M. SHAWKEY, N. G.
G. W. SAWYER, Sec'y.

FOREST LODGE, No. 154, A. O. U. W.
Meets every Friday Evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Tionesta.
H. C. WHITTEKIN, M. W.
J. L. WENK, Recorder.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274, G. A. R.
Meets on the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, Tionesta.
J. W. MORROW, Commander.

J. I. AGNEW. P. M. CLARK, District Attorney.
AGNEW & CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office in Court House.
11th St. Tionesta, Penna.

T. J. VAN GIESEN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW, Edensburg, (Knox P. O.), Clarion County, Pa.

E. L. DAVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa.
Collections made in this and adjoining counties.

MILBURN W. TATE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 11th Street, Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. RITCHIEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Forest County Pa.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, Tionesta, Pa., H. S. Brockway, Proprietor. This house is centrally located. Everything new and well furnished. Superior accommodations and strict attention given to guests. Vegetables and Fruits of all kinds served in their season. Sample room for Commercial Agents.

CENTRAL HOUSE, Tionesta, Pa., O. C. Brownell, Proprietor. This is a new house, and has just been fitted up for the accommodation of the public. A portion of the patronage of the public is solicited.
46-ly.

CENTRAL HOUSE, OIL CITY, PA., W. H. ROTH, Proprietor. The largest, Best Located and Furnished House in the City. Near Union Depot.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Late of Armstrong county, having located in Tionesta is prepared to attend all professional calls promptly and at all hours. Office and residence two doors north of Lawrence House. Office hours 7 to 8 A. M., and 11 to 12 M.; 2 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M. may-18-81.

W. C. COBURN, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Has had over fifteen years experience in the practice of his profession, having graduated in 1871 and honorably May 10, 1885. Office and Residence in Judge Reck's house, opposite the M. E. Church, Tionesta, Pa. Aug. 25-1880.

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. W. MORROW.
Having purchased the materials, &c., of Dr. Steadman, would respectfully announce that he will carry on the Dental business in Tionesta, and having had over six years successful experience, considers himself fully competent to give entire satisfaction. I shall always give my medical practice the preference. mar-22-83.

H. B. MAY. A. B. KELLY

JAS. T. BRENNAN,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
TIONESTA, PA.
LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.

I have now for sale—79 Acres of Warrant 5167, Kingsley twp.; 300 Acres of 5186, and 186 Acres of 5214, in same township. 1600 acres, Warrant 2836, Tionesta twp.; 143 acres known as "Lilly Farm," Allegheny Township, Venango Co.; 70 acres near Enterprise, Warren Co. Also vacant lots in Tionesta Boro, and one small farm in Tionesta Township. Also 1600 acres, Warrant 2980, Howe twp.

Condensed Time Table Tionesta Station.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
Train 28.....	7:57 am	Train 31.....	10:55 am
Train 32.....	7:52 am	Train 29.....	1:18 pm
Train 30.....	3:52 pm	Train 33.....	8:16 pm
Train 28 North, and Train 29 South carry the mail.			

Church and Sabbath School.
Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. Small.
United Presbyterian services will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath, morning and evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Rev. J. C. Greer, will officiate.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

—Memorial Day next Saturday. Get ready to decorate.
—Oil market closed yesterday 64¢. Opening this morning at 64½¢.
—Hon. J. B. Agnew is to day announced as a candidate for Congress, subject to Republican usage.
—Steve hauling has again become quite an active business. They come from the vicinity of Newmansville.
—Miss Rosa Davidson of Stillwater, Minn., is paying a visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Haslet.
—Ice cream will be served at the Central House every Saturday afternoon and evening during the summer months.
—The Grove Bros. struck two good wells in their Grand Valley territory last week, which their many friends here are glad to learn.
—Samuel D. Irwin, Esq., of this place, is announced this week as a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to Republican usage.
—Sheriff Agnew left yesterday for Allegheny, accompanied by Ed. S. Walton, who will serve a two-year and four-month's sentence for manslaughter.
—Thos. W. Grayson the oldest journalist in Crawford county, died at his home in Meadville on the 21st inst. He was the founder of the Democrat of that place.
—The frost king got in his work to some extent in sections of the county on Monday and last night, doing more or less damage to clover, wheat, and such other vegetation as is sufficiently advanced to be worth while nipping.
—We give up most of our space this week to the Walton-Mealy murder trial, but doubtless the majority of our readers will take more interest in a perusal of the most important evidence on both sides of the case as given, than in any other news which we could give them.
—The James Ward mentioned by one of our correspondents two weeks ago as being afflicted with Bright's disease, is not James W. Ward of Jenks township, as a number were led to believe. The latter gentleman was in town last week and seemed as hale and hearty as ever.
—After some delay—caused principally by the serious illness of the head of the firm—the stove mill of Messrs. John Cobb & Co., near the depot, started up yesterday. It will now be put through to its full capacity and will cause a considerable increase in the business activity of our place.
—The Democratic County Committee met last week and set August 14th, next, as the day for holding the Democratic primaries. They likewise passed resolutions denouncing the Forest National and its editor in toto and endorsing the Vindicator as the organ of the Democracy of the county.
—Every arrangement for the appropriate observance of Memorial Day has been or will be completed before next Saturday. We hope to see a goodly number from the surrounding country in town on that day, and doubtless there will be if the weather is fair. Come and do honor to the Nation's dead.

—Dr. Coburn will complete the selling of his household and other goods at public sale on Saturday next. He has a host of articles that are very useful to housekeepers and they will be disposed of regardless of price, as the Doctor cannot possibly take them with him. See the hand-bills and attend the sale.

—The Franklin News remarks that a view of the comet may be had by rising at 3 o'clock in the morning and looking east, north of the sun's rising. We don't make this statement with the expectation that a single soul will get up to take a look. But merely to show that we know what's going on in the neighborhood.

—Miss Gemma E. Stitzinger, stepdaughter of D. S. Fellows, living near Newmansville, died at her home on Friday last and was buried on Sunday, at the Walters cemetery. The young lady was quite well and favorably known to many of our citizens by whom she was much esteemed. Her age was 22 years, and she had been a severe sufferer for about six months previous to her death.

—Chas. Raisig, at his factory has completed ready for sale six new wagons. Also five buggies on the way, four of which are nearly finished. Chas. allows nothing but the very best of material to go into his work, and it has thereby gained a reputation second to none in the country. His buggies compare favorably in point of beauty, weight, &c., with the finest. Call and look over these goods.

—The report of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which closed its annual session at Harrisburg on Friday last, shows that this fraternal and beneficent order has 80,824 members in this State and that they have disbursed \$422,000 for charitable relief in the past year. There are 914 working lodges R. Z. Gillespie representing Tionesta Lodge, 369, at this meeting, and reports a pleasant and profitable time.

—The marriage license law of Pennsylvania was drawn up by the Rev. T. J. Sherrard, of Honeybrook, in Chester county, and put through the Legislature by Senator Harlan, of the same county. As it appears in the Legislative Record it requires "the party" applying for license shall be questioned by the Clerk of Courts to whom the application was made, and the intent of the requirements, as stated by both the gentlemen referred to, is that any responsible person may take out a license for friends on satisfactorily answering the questions of the clerk. But as the law appears in pamphlet form "the party" is changed "to parties," so as to leave the impression that the persons to be married must go before the clerk and be questioned. The belief is that this change was made in order to cause embarrassment and bring such odium on the law as to cause it to be repealed.—Ex.

—The funeral of the late Mr. T. C. Jackson of whose death we had only time to make the merest mention in our last issue, took place from his late residence in Warren, on Thursday, May 20, 1886, his remains being laid to rest in the family lot in the beautiful cemetery of that place. Mr. Jackson was born and reared near Warren, but was perhaps as well known here as there, owing to his having for many years run the lumber manufactured by Hall & May on Tionesta creek, in which he was very successful. About eight years ago he moved with his family to Tionesta and engaged in hotel keeping in which capacity he had few equals. On the first of April he removed to Warren and assumed charge of the Ludlow House, but having for many months been out of health, he rapidly grew weaker until death claimed him. He leaves a wife, two daughters—one the wife of Mr. L. J. Hopkins of this place—and two sons, besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The family has the tender sympathy of all in their bereavement. Mr. Jackson's age was 69 years.

—A pure and reliable medicine.—A compound fluid extract of roots, leaves, barks and berries is Burdock Blood Bitters. They cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

—Having bought the hardware and stoves of Mr. Ed. Heibel, I will keep for sale the same kind of stoves and repairs be handled.
G. W. ROBINSON.

—Use Electric Light Flour, the best in the world for the money. Ask your grocer for it. my5.

WALTON-MEALY MURDER TRIAL.

(Continued from Second Page.)

tained in the indictment or is not sustained. The formalities observed and the care taken in your selection is expressive of the caution with which the law requires that in the trial of a man who is charged as a human being, shall be conducted; and it is not necessary that the Court should admonish you that your office is one of grave responsibility; Doubtless, you so regard it and you do not hesitate to express our belief that you will discharge your duty with a conscientious regard for the public welfare on the one hand, and the rights of the defendant on the other. Before proceeding further we ask you, during all your deliberations, to bear in mind that it is a well settled rule in the administration of the criminal law, and one that should be particularly heeded in the trial of a case where the offense charged is the crime of murder, that the burden of proof is upon the Commonwealth to establish the guilt of the defendant beyond all reasonable doubt. The law presumes a defendant to be innocent of a charge alleged against him until he is proved to be guilty. The defendant's contention of guilt must not be permitted to stand as proof. On the trial of civil cases, controversies between man and man in regard to property rights, a mere preponderance of evidence may decide the case, but not so in a case like the one on trial. The evidence that is justly regarded as sufficient for this defendant, must not only be such as is consistent with his guilt, but it must be such as is inconsistent with any other reasonable hypothesis. Bearing in mind then that each one of the essential ingredients going to make up the crime charged in this case, must be established by such evidence as leaves no reasonable doubt in your minds of the defendant's guilt.

We now ask your careful attention to the legal definition of the crime of murder, because such definition kept in mind will be a guide to you in your deliberations. Murder is when a man unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being, and under the peace of the Commonwealth, with malice aforethought express or implied. The killing of man by man is a homicide. Did the deceased come to his death by the hand of the defendant? If he did, a homicide has been committed, and the question arises, what is the grade or character of the homicide? All homicide is presumed to be murder until the evidence makes the contrary appear; and if the killing of the defendant is established, it is justly presumed by the law that the defendant is guilty of murder, unless such circumstances of excuse or alleviation as will reduce the offense from murder to a milder kind of homicide. Has evidence been given to such a character as satisfies you that the wound causing the death of Mealy was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a pistol from the hand of the defendant, at the time Mealy was bending over him, in the manner testified by the witnesses? Did the defendant procure the pistol from the store, and immediately before the fatal event, for an innocent and justifiable purpose? and was it discharged by the defendant or voluntarily by the defendant on the part of the defendant? If so, he is not guilty of any punishable offense, and in that event you should render a verdict of not guilty. Did the defendant procure the pistol for an honest, bona fide purpose of defending himself against an anticipated attack from Mealy, and upon a sudden emergency, and in the heat of the moment, did he use the pistol in his own defense, or in previous bodily harm? If he did, and fired the pistol at a time, and under circumstances when he had good cause to believe, and did in fact believe that his life was in immediate peril, or that he was in danger of serious injury, or of the loss of his property, and he used the pistol in his own defense, or in previous bodily harm, and that these threats had come to his knowledge. That at different times when the parties met, Mealy sought to provoke a fight and bring about a meeting that he might average the real or supposed superiority of his own strength, when the parties met at Mr. Reyner's store on the evening of the 9th of February, the defendant had good reason to believe that he would be assailed, that he sought to avoid Mealy, but was unable to do so by reason of a force attack upon him, and that if he used the pistol, he did so in self-defense, or in previous bodily harm, or to avoid it, or to protect himself from such anticipated mischief, even to the extent of killing his assailant. But we say to you that the peril to life or bodily injury that will justify a resort to the use of a pistol by the defendant, and which would result in his own death, or in previous bodily harm, or in the death of another, must be such that no other means of avoiding such peril can reasonably be resorted to.

On the part of this defendant, it is alleged that for some time before the time of his death, Mealy, for some alleged improprieties of speech indulged in by defendant, had been quarreling with him, that he had made threats that he would inflict injuries on him, and that these threats had come to his knowledge. That at different times when the parties met, Mealy sought to provoke a fight and bring about a meeting that he might average the real or supposed superiority of his own strength, when the parties met at Mr. Reyner's store on the evening of the 9th of February, the defendant had good reason to believe that he would be assailed, that he sought to avoid Mealy, but was unable to do so by reason of a force attack upon him, and that if he used the pistol, he did so in self-defense, or in previous bodily harm, or to avoid it, or to protect himself from such anticipated mischief, even to the extent of killing his assailant. But we say to you that the peril to life or bodily injury that will justify a resort to the use of a pistol by the defendant, and which would result in his own death, or in previous bodily harm, or in the death of another, must be such that no other means of avoiding such peril can reasonably be resorted to.

Should you find that the defendant is not entitled to an acquittal on the ground that the discharge of the pistol was not an accident or on the ground that the killing was not in self-defense, but that the same was caused by the voluntary use of the pistol by Walton, then you will proceed to inquire under the instructions we shall give you, whether it is your duty, in any case where the defendant is charged with the crime of murder, to repeat the definition of that offense. When a person of sound mind and memory unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being, and under the peace of the Commonwealth, with malice aforethought express or implied, murder has been committed. Do you find from the evidence beyond all reasonable doubt that Mealy came to his death by the hand of the defendant? If you so find, we say, as we have before said, that killing is presumed to be murder of some degree until the contrary appears. If you find that the defendant is not guilty of murder, then you must overcome this presumption by showing such circumstances of alleviation or excuse as will reduce the offense from murder to a milder kind of homicide. If you find from the evidence, that no such circumstances of alleviation existed, then the law presumes that you are to find the defendant guilty of murder in the first or second degree. For although the killing of man by man without excuse or justification is presumed to be murder, it does not follow that it is murder in the first degree. On the contrary, the presumption of law is that it is

murder only in the second degree. And the Commonwealth when it asks a conviction of murder in the first degree, must first adduce the evidence as satisfies you beyond all reasonable doubt that the killing was willful, deliberate and premeditated. In other words, that it was intentionally done, with an understanding of the act and in pursuance of a design being formed before-hand. If the evidence does so satisfy you, then it would be your duty to render a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, notwithstanding the severe consequences of such finding. But are the undisputed facts attending the killing in this case, such that you ought or can with any propriety find a deliberate prearranged purpose on the part of the defendant to take the life of the deceased? Is the evidence of such a character as justifies you in finding that the killing was the outcome of a purpose fully formed in the mind of the defendant before-hand, to take the life of the deceased?

It very clearly appears that for sometime before the fatal evening Mr. Mealy was seeking opportunities to find the defendant, provoking and inviting him, on more than one occasion, to personal encounter, making threats of a purpose to do the defendant great bodily harm, some of which threats had been communicated to him. It very clearly appears, that on the evening of the fatal affray, the defendant tried to avoid a difficulty. That while attempting to leave the store of Reyner, the deceased met him on the porch, assailed him, knocked him down, followed up the attack by putting himself in such a position over the prostrate body of the defendant as was at least indicative of the purpose to inflict further mischief. Under such circumstances, will you be justified in finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree? We think it our duty to say, that you ought not so to find. Is the evidence of murder in the second degree? Murder in the second degree, is where a felonious homicide is committed without a specific intention to take life, but under circumstances indicating a malicious and revengeful disposition or a mind reckless of consequences and regardless of the duty of the defendant armed himself with a pistol, not for the purpose of self defense against a well grounded apprehension of great bodily harm, but under circumstances indicating a malicious disposition and revengeful purpose, and the mind reckless of consequences and regardless of the duty of the defendant, to take life did not exist. To justify such a finding of murder in the second degree, as in the first, every element in that offense, as I have defined it, must appear from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. It is a rule of no less application in the trial of crime, than all reasonable doubts growing out of the evidence must be in favor of the defendant. If under the instructions we have given you, you find the evidence falls short of the measure and character of proof requisite to justify a verdict of murder in the second degree, then the defendant is not guilty covered by the indictment, of which the defendant may be convicted, if the evidence requires, designated by the name of manslaughter. I ask your careful attention to the definition of the offense of manslaughter, that you may determine what is the particular offense which the defendant is guilty of, if guilty of any. Manslaughter, is when the killing is without malice or willful upon a sudden impulse arising from some wrong or insult received, and when in the heat of passion thus aroused, a defendant without time to consider the probable consequences of the act, inflicts a fatal injury. I repeat that definition. (Repeat.) If the defendant here, did the killing under such circumstances as falls short of murder in the second degree, of which you are to judge, then you will determine from the evidence whether the killing in this case was under such circumstances as makes the offense of manslaughter, as we have just defined it, and if so, then you can find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and should so designate it in your finding. You will determine from the evidence, whether the facts proved show beyond reasonable doubt the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree as we have defined it, and if so, return a verdict accordingly.

If you find the evidence does not thus justify a conviction of murder in the second degree, then does it show the offense of manslaughter to have been committed, as we have just defined the offense of manslaughter to be. If the killing of the defendant was purely accidental, or if it was in self-defense, under such circumstances as gave the defendant reasonable ground to believe that he was in peril of life or great bodily harm, and to believe he could only escape by killing his assailant, then the defendant is not guilty of any offense, and you should so find. We have stated the law, applicable to the trial of homicides, as we understand it, with as much precision and clearness as we are capable of doing. It is not our purpose to discuss the evidence in detail. Counsel on both sides have presented the views they entertain of the evidence and the conclusions to which they think you should arrive, fully and with great ability, and it is for you, aided as you may be by the instructions of the court, to determine whether the defendant is guilty of any offense, and if so, what is the grade or degree of that offense. You owe it to the defendant, charged with the high crime of murder, to see that the evidence justifies your verdict. If adverse to him, you owe it to the citizens of the Commonwealth, for the security and safety of the society in which you live, to see to it that human life may not be wrongfully taken and the offender escape the prescribed legal penalty. A fearless, faithful, conscientious discharge of your duty as jurymen, will be required at your hands. So meeting your obligations, whatever the result may be, no blame can rightly attach to you.

List of Patents.

List of Patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office, to citizens of Pennsylvania, for the week ending Thursday, May 20th, 1886, reported expressly for the Forest Republican, through the Patent Law Office of Shipley Brothers, 607 7th St. N. W. opposite the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.:

G. B. Althous, Harrisburg, wagon brake; J. W. Emer, and R. Hill, Johnstown, car ventilator; G. S. Garth, Mill Hall, straw enter; C. J. Heidmeyer, Allegheny, rope or wire cable ladder; C. R. Heltnman, Reading, cutting instrument; A. Hoak, Millersville, velocipede; T. B. Howe, Scranton, car ventilator; F. F. Landis, Waynesboro, grate and grate bar; D. T. Lane, Franklin, pumping apparatus for oil wells; F. Mankey, Williamsport, cornice; same, making ornamental corner moldings; F. P. Musser, Beaver Falls, drill coupling; F. G. Pollard, Sunville, sad iron; G. C. Reese, Woodville, drawing metal; F. M. Rites, Pittsburgh, steam engine governor; R. H. & W. F. Smith, Pittsburgh, gas distribution; E. Schartz, Pittsburgh, air compressor; D. Tufts, Pittsburgh, slide valve (2 patents); J. J. Wolfe, West Millville, vehicle spring; F. Woerner and S. E. Nies, Reading, glass cutting frame.

Soldiers' Graves.

The following is a roll of the dead soldiers buried in this county as nearly as can be gotten at present:
AT TIONESTA.
Capt. Geo. Stow, Co. G. 83 Pa. Vols.
James Thompson, Co. G. 83 Pa. Vols.
Philip Walters, Co. G. 83 Pa. Vols.
Peter O. Conner, Sergt. 4th Cav'y, Pa.
D. McClintock, 74 N. Y. Vols.
Lt. O. W. Staden, 116 N. Y. Vols.
Maj. Mulkins, 69 Pa. Vols.
Jacob Zents, Co. F. 163 Pa. Vols.

OTHER PARTS OF COUNTY.
Jas. G. Huddleson, Mt. Zion Cemetery.
J. S. Range, Co. G. 83, Church Hill; Chas. Zeigler, Whig Hill.
Robt. Osgood, Co. B. 82 Pa., Whig Hill.
Andrew McDonald, North Pinegrove.
Elliott Walker, Neilsburg.
Fred. Glasner, Bartholomew Cemetery.
Peter Sipple, Bartholomew Cemetery.
At Tionesta Lt. John Range, Soldier of the Revolution, Amatetter's Reg't, Washington's Army.

WANTED.

Will pay two dollars for one half bushel Merino Buckwheat, at this office.

Good Farm for Sale.

Geo. Weant of Tionesta twp., offers his farm for sale. It is located on the main road leading to Tylersburg, four miles from Tionesta borough. Contains 57 acres, with 12 acres cleared and under cultivation; has a splendid new frame barn, with new and handsome school house within 80 rods of the place. A nice lot of pine timber, sufficient for all building purposes on the place. Will be sold on easy terms. For particulars inquire at this office.

TIONESTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY, BY RELIABLE DEALERS.

Flour 3 barrel choice	4.00@4.75
Flour 3 sack	1.00@1.75
Corn Meal, 100 lbs	1.25@1.40
Chop feed, pure grain	1.25
Corn, Shelled	70
Beans 3 bushel	1.50@2.00
Ham, sugar cured	11
Breakfast Bacon, sugar cured	12 1/2
Shoulders	8
Whitefish, half-barrels	8.50
Lake herring half-barrels	5.50
Sugar	61@ 9
Syrup	50@75
N. O. Molasses new	75
Roast Rio Coffee	15
Rio Coffee	12 1/2@
Java Coffee	25@30
Tea	20@90
Butter	12 1/2@16
Rice	7@8
Eggs, fresh	10@12 1/2
Salt best lake	1.25
Lard	10
Iron, common bar	2.50
Nails, 10d, 3 keg	3.00
Potatoes	60@75
Lime 3 bbl.	1.25
Dried Apples sliced per lb	4@5
Dried Beef	13
Dried Peaches per lb	10
Dried Peaches pared per lb	19

BARK AND LOG JOBBERS.

Should send for Cartwright's Bark Tally Book. The principle is similar to Cartwright's Standard Log and Lumber Tally Books, so well known—slated surfaces; May be used in the Wet, Written upon and Erased. It gives the exact contents of any sized pile or any number of such piles.

IT INSURES ACCURACY.

And absolutely makes disputes between jobber and owner impossible, no matter how deficient in figures either party may be. A paper book properly ruled and printed, to contain general results of each measurement accompanies each slate book, so that the slate book may be erased whenever desired. The price of these books can be saved, many times in each measurement.

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Palace Steamers. Low Rates.
Four Trips per Week Between DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND, St. Ignace, Chatoan, Alpena, Harrisville, Oscoda, Sand Point, Fort Huron, St. Clair, Oscoda House, Marquette City.
Every Week Day Service.
Special Sunday Trips during July and August.
OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS Rates and Itineraries will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address C. D. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., DETROIT, MICH.
R. RALLE, PRACTICAL WATERMAKER, TYLERSBURG, PA.