

Published Every Thursday.

B. W. PECK, Editor and Proprietor.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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Per square each subsequent insertion	1.00
All advertisements inserted for less than three months charged by the square.	
3 mos.	1 yr.
One-fourth column	\$10.00
One-half column	\$18.00
One column	\$24.00
Nothing inserted for less than \$1.	
Professional Cards one year \$5.	

Primitive Days of Transportation in the State.

The marvelous growth of the Pennsylvania Railroad into the world's greatest business corporation, and the gigantic improvements now under way involving an expenditure of \$125,000,000, leads one to retrospect and draw comparison with the early days of transportation in the State. As far back as 1791 a "Society for promoting the improvement of roads and inland navigation" existed in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster road was the first extensive turnpike completed in the United States, and prior to about 1833 the general public had little faith in the practicability of steam railways. All investigations, authorized by the Legislature, had in view the construction of water communications by canal.

In 1828 commissioners were directed to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia (via Lancaster) to Columbia, but it was not until 1832 that this line was completed and cars running upon it. As constructed the road could only be operated by horse power. The cars were shaped something like the old stage coach, though larger, the entrance door being at the side, with the driver occupying an elevated seat in front. The horses were changed every 12 miles, and the time between Columbia and Philadelphia, 82 miles, was about nine hours. Subsequently a trial was given the first locomotive for this railway. Thousands of people gathered to see the novel experiment. Governor Wolfe and the other State officials were in Lancaster to participate. Men were stationed along the track to keep venturesome boys out of danger. But, lo! the engine would not work, and it was not until 1836 that successful locomotives were regularly substituted, to the exclusion of horse power. In 1834 a transportation line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg was opened to travel and traffic, but even then 276 miles of the 394 between the terminal points was dependent on canals.

As another illustration of the trials of early travel in Pennsylvania, it may be recalled that in 1836 a scheduled train left Harrisburg daily at 6 a. m., and stopped at Middletown, nine miles east, for passengers to get breakfast. Meanwhile the conductor, with an oil can that had a four-foot spout, would have to go over his train scattering lubrication where ever necessary. This had to be done every ten miles, so stops were frequent.

In 1835 a general convention was held at Harrisburg to urge the construction of a continuous railroad to Pittsburg. Delegates were present from 29 counties of the Commonwealth, but it was not until 1846 that the project assumed definite shape. On April 13th of that year an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was passed. The capital was fixed at \$7,500,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$10,000,000. From this time on, progress was rapid in railroad building, although it is less than 40 years ago that passengers arriving in Philadelphia from up the State remained in the cars until mules drew the coaches from 31st and Market streets to the terminal shed, where the John Wanamaker store since found location. Now over 500 passenger trains pass daily in and out of the handsome new Broad Street Station.

No good health unless the kidneys are sound. Foley's Kidney Cure makes the kidneys right. All dealers.

Fishing That Failed.

She had not been married so long that she had broken herself of the habit of occasionally fishing for compliments, and she liked above all things to hear him say how he prized her. But this time he was taken off guard and spoke thoughtlessly.

"It was \$20 you gave the minister who married us, wasn't it?" she asked.

"Yes," he answered, without looking up from his paper.

"That's a good deal of money, George," she suggested and then waited for him to throw down his paper and say, "Not for such a treasure" or something like that, but he didn't. Instead he replied, with a depth of feeling that was unusual:

"Well, it certainly was too much."

She hasn't been much of an angler since.

Real Friend.

"I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for fifteen years," says W. T. Sturdevant of Merry Oaks, N. C. "After I had tried many doctors and medicines to no avail one of my friends persuaded me to try Kodol. It gave immediate relief. I can eat almost anything I want now and my digestion is good. I cheerfully recommend Kodol." Don't try to cure stomach trouble by dieting. That only further weakens the system. You need wholesome, strengthening food. Kodol enables you to assimilate what you eat by digesting it without the stomach's aid.

Want of Confidence.

More towns die for the want of confidence on the part of the business men and lack of public spirit, than from the rivalry of neighboring towns or adverse surroundings. When a man in search of home or business location goes to a town and finds everything brimful of hope and enthusiasm over the prospects of the hope, and everybody at work to build up the town, he soon becomes imbued with the same spirit, and as a result he drives down his stakes and goes to work with the same interest. When, however, he goes to a town and everyone expresses doubt and apprehension in the future prosperity of the place, moping about and indulging in complaints about their imaginary evils that are likely to befall the town, when the streets are neglected and the pessimists are running things generally, if he is a true man, he naturally feels it is no place for him, and at once shakes the dust from his feet, and pulls with all possible speed to some other place.

Interesting to Asthma Sufferers.

Daniel Bunte of Otterville, Iowa, writes, "I have had asthma for three or four years and have tried about all the cough and asthma cures in the market and have received treatment from physicians in New York and other cities, but got very little benefit until I tried Foley's Honey and Tar which gave me immediate relief, and I will never be without it in my house. I sincerely recommend it to all." All dealers.

A Possible Last Chance.

Phillips Brooks and "Bob" Ingersoll were friendly enough in their personal relations, and admired each other immensely. The latter happened to call once when in Boston, and was told by the preacher's servant that nobody could be admitted that day—that the Reverend Brooks had not five minutes to spare from work. Ingersoll insisted on the servant taking back his card, however, and was successful in gaining admittance.

"Now that I am here, Doctor," he said when he reached Brooks' sanctum, "let me ask why I am favored over everybody else, including several clergymen, who have called to-day?"

"Well, Colonel," was the quiet reply, "I'll be sure to meet all the others in heaven, if not before; whereas, had you gone away, and either of us had died without meeting again, I should never have seen you. So, I thought it best to take no chances.—Phila. Times.

**Foley's Kidney Cure** makes kidneys and bladder right.

Girls in the Pulpit.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

When pastors are away girls get chance to preach sermons to their own liking and to have for an audience not merely the members of "The Ladies' Social Circle," "The Knitting Club" or "The King's Daughters," but the congregation of the whole church. That is what happened at the First United Brethren Church. The pastor was called out of town and the meeting was turned over to the young ladies. Three of them preached sermons which not only pleased themselves, but the people who heard them. They were distinctly original. Miss Lou Rubush is firm in the belief that no good comes of a woman marrying a man to reform him; and she is equally adamant in the conviction that a woman would much better remain an old maid all her life than marry a man she knows has dallied with the wine.

"The Attitude of the Young Lady Toward Intemperance," which Miss Rubush discussed, was full of other things set out in a refreshingly frank manner. Miss Rubush thinks that girls of the present day have not the backbone and courage they ought to have. She said as much after her sermon. Here is what she said about a woman remaining an old maid:

"You would better be a typical old maid, with blue goggles and corkshrew curls, sipping tea by a comfortable fireside, with no company but a cat and a poll parrot, than to be a wife and mother with a drunken brute for a hearthrug and crying, starving children at your knee. It isn't such a terrible disgrace to be an old maid, for an old maid is not such a monstrosity as she used to be. You see they are common, quite common, these days. You would not run to the window to see one go by in this day and age."

Other sermons by young women were given by Miss Maude Carlisle on "Not Satisfied With Second Best," and by Miss Emma Cooke on "Christianity Triumphant." The services were in charge of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Virulent Cancer Cured.

Startling proof of a wonderful advance in medicine is given by druggist G. W. Roberts of Elizabeth, W. Va. An old man there had long suffered with what good doctors pronounced incurable cancer. They believed his case hopeless till he used Electric Bitters and applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which treatment completely cured him. When Electric Bitters are used to expel bilious, kidney and microbe poisons at the same time this salve exerts its matchless healing power, blood diseases, skin eruptions, ulcers and sores vanish. Bitters 50c, Salve, 25c at W. S. Dickson's.

Coffee in Ancient Times.

Coffee, the beverage of a large portion of the civilized world, contains an oil of very active properties. This aromatic shrub, which was first discovered wild in the desert fastnesses of Arabia and Ethiopia, produces clusters of fragrant white flowers growing from the axils of the leaves. The berry is red when ripe, and separating the kernel from the husk was a laborious and difficult process when performed after primitive methods of the east. Coffee acts upon the nerves, and is an antidote for many poisons. The herdsmen of Arabia noticed the exhilarating effect of this plant upon their flocks, and the howling Dervishes drank infusions of the berries to keep them wakeful in their wild night ravings, long before it was in use as a beverage. Coffee, unlike spices, is a modern luxury, having been introduced into Europe only about the middle of the seventeenth century.—People's Home Journal.

Was Wasting Away.

The following letter from Robert R. Watts, of Salem, Mo., is instructive. "I have been troubled with kidney disease for the last five years. I lost flesh and never felt well, and doctored with leading physicians and tried all remedies suggested without relief. Finally I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and less than two bottles completely cured me and I am now sound and well." All dealers.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

A Kansas man has put up a sign: "Jim Smith, Physician and Undertaker." He catches 'em a 'coming' and a 'going.

He—"I told your father frankly I couldn't support you."

She—"What did he say?"

He—"He said that he had the same experience."

Jack—"Didn't you remember the maxim: 'When in doubt play trump.'"

Mabel—"Yes, but you see, I was in doubt as to what was trump."

The recent floods in that part of the earth prompt the Kansas City Journal to remark: "In a number of places in Kansas they are thinking seriously of boring for dry land."

"I say, do you think that Smith is a man to be trusted?"

"Trusted? Yes, rather. Why I'd trust him with my life."

Yes; but anything of value, I mean."

Hastings—"I hear that Johnson is studying elocution. Is he going on the stage or upon the lecture platform?"

Balcolm—"Going into the barber business I believe."

Elderly Maiden (out rowing with a possible suitor and her little sister, who is frightened with the waves)—"Theodora, if you are so nervous now, what will you be at my age?"

Little Sister—"Thirty-seven, I suppose."

"Why, Jonny, I'm asbamed of you. How could you take little Ethel's half of the apple away from her?"

"Cause, ma, I haven't forgotten what you told me—to always take sister's part."

"Oh, yes, he's very clever."

"Huh! he doesn't do anything to show it. I never knew him to do a stroke of work."

"That's just where he shows his cleverness. A man has to be clever who can make a living without working."

Saved From An Awful Fate.

"Everybody said I had consumption," writes Mrs. A. M. Shields, of Chambersburg, Pa. "I was so low after six months of severe sickness, caused by Hay Fever and Asthma, that few thought I could get well, but I learned of the marvelous merit of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, used it, and was completely cured." For desperate Throat and Lung Diseases it is the safest cure in the world, and is infallible for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at W. S. Dickson's.

The Democracy of Death.

Here is a gem from a funeral oration delivered at the grave of a deceased Congressman, John N. Burns, by the late former Senator John J. Ingalls:

"In the democracy of death all men are at last equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise and the songs of the poet are silent. Dives relinquishes his millions and Lazarus his rags. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the worldly his pleasures, the invalid needs no physician and the laborer rests from his unrequited toil. Here at last is nature's final equity. The wrongs of time are redressed, injustice is explained, the irony of fate is refuted, the unequal distribution of wealth, honor, capacity, pleasure and opportunity, which makes life so cruel and inexplicable a tragedy, cease in the realm of death. The strongest there has no supremacy and the weakest needs no defense. The mighty captain succumbs to the invincible adversary who disarms alike the victor and the vanquished."

To rest is not merely to cease from being active, but to relax every muscle, and every tension on your mind. No one can rest in a corset nor while the thoughts are busy with household cares.

Chronic bronchial troubles and summer coughs can be quickly relieved and cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. All dealers.

**SEE OUR OPENING**  
spring and summer  
1902.  
**T. J. WIENER,**  
Hancock, - - Maryland.

Oaths in Many Lands.

"How very few persons know the history and nature of the judicial oath and affirmation administered in courts of law," said Lawyer Emmanuel M. Friend. Mr. Friend described the oath as a solemn affirmation and attestation or promise made under the immediate sense of responsibility to God, and the invoking of divine vengeance in case of falsely speaking under the same.

"Oaths are not the creations of municipal law," said Mr. Friend, "for they have been in use from earliest ages, and it has always been considered as supplying the strongest hold on the conscience of man as a pledge of future conduct or guarantee of veracity."

"The substance of an oath has nothing to do with Christianity, and is used in all countries; though forms differ, the substance is the same, which is that the Deity is called upon to witness the truth of what is said, as, for instance, a Jew is sworn on the Pentateuch or Old Testament, with his hat on, closing his oath with, 'So help me Jehovah'; and the Mohammedan on the Koran; a Goutoo by touching with his hand the foot of a Brahmin or priest of his religion; a Brahmin by touching the hand of another such priest; a Chinaman, by breaking a china saucer."

"The swearing of a Chinaman is done thus: On getting into the witness box he kneels down, and a china saucer being placed in his hands he strikes it against the brass rail in front of the box and breaks it. The oath translated into English is: 'You shall tell the truth, the whole truth.'" Then the saucer is cracked and the officer administering the oath continues: "If you do not tell 'the truth', your soul will be cracked like the saucer."

"Chinese are also sworn by what is known as the Joss stick burning which is a ceremony of burning one of the sticks used by their Joss in the presence of the Joss, which signifies that their idol is called upon to witness the veracity of what they speak."

"Affirmation consists of the raising of the right hand above the head, and, instead of swearing to the truth, the witness affirms. In olden times theft was punished by the burning of the palm of the right hand of the culprit, and when the hand was raised, if the scar caused by the burning was there the testimony of the witness was not taken. It is also said that the index and second finger of the thief were amputated, and that when, being called upon as a witness, and the right hand was raised for the purpose of affirmation if one or both of these fingers were missing, his testimony could not be taken."

"The devout Hebrew, in affirming, raises the right hand and extends the thumb, index and second fingers, which forms the letter Schewen, meaning the first letter of the word Scheweel or God."

"The devout Christian affirms in the same manner, and it is said that the three fingers represent the Trinity. The forms of oaths vary according to where and for the purpose used, and are regulated principally by usage, and affirmations are permitted for the reason that, in many instances, persons, by reason of religious conviction, are prevented from taking the oath, but as far as legal effect is concerned, the affirmation answers all the purposes of an oath, and when false testimony is given where one has affirmed, the legal crime of perjury exists just the same as though an oath was taken."—New York Journal.

The Canada Thistle.

An enemy which is dreaded more than the 17-year locust is the Canada thistle which does more injury every year to farms in this country than any other cause to which greater attention is given. It spreads slowly apparently, but it sooner or later takes full possession of the land, and unless eradicated the entire farm becomes worthless. The heavier seeds, which are carried by the winds, will germinate, but its progress is by means of long white root stocks, which are proof against disease and seasons. It is claimed that a piece of root stock, if left in the soil, will grow from six to ten feet in a season, and from each small piece as many as 50 heads will grow. The best season for beginning the war on thistles is in June. Plow the land and then plow again every few weeks until well into the fall, the object being to destroy the young growth as fast as it appears, as any plant must subsist if deprived of forming leaves as plants breathe through the agency of the leaves. Another plan is to allow them to grow until the plants are just high enough to mow and then run the mower over the field, repeating the work as fast as the plants appear.

As the farmer may prefer to using

the land, he can plow it and plant it to potatoes. If he will then give the potato crop frequent cultivation he will destroy many of the thistles and the potatoes will pay for the labor. It may not be possible to subdue the thistles the first year, but if the work is well done the thistles may be completely destroyed the second year, when the ground should be plowed in the spring and a crop of early cabbages grown, removing the cabbage crop and broadcasting the land, after plowing and harrowing, with Hungarian grass seed. As the Hungarian grass grows rapidly and may be mowed once a month, it gives the thistles but little chance, while the previous cultivation of the cabbage crop will have greatly reduced the thistles in number. The point is to keep the thistles cut down from July to frost, after which they will be under control.

Your Column.

To show our appreciation of the way in which the Fulton County News is being adopted into the homes of the people of this county, we have set apart this column for the FREE use of our subscribers for advertising purposes, subject to the following conditions:

1. It is free only to those who are paid-up subscribers.
2. Only personal property can be advertised.
3. Notices must not exceed 20 w. ds.
4. All "trial" notices are excluded.
5. Not free to merchants, or any one to advertise goods sold under a mercantile license.

The primary object of this column is to afford farmers and folks who are not in public business an opportunity to bring to public attention products or stocks they may have to sell, or may want to buy.

Now, this space is yours; if you want to buy a horse, if you want hired help, if you want to borrow money, if you want to sell a pig, a turkey, some hay, a goose, or if you want to advertise for a wife—this column is yours.

The News is read weekly by eight thousand people, and is the best advertising medium in the county.

Leads them All.

"One Minute Cough Cure beats all other medicines I ever tried for coughs, colds, croup and throat and lung trouble," says Dr. Scott Currin of Loganton, Pa. One Minute Cough Cure is the only absolutely safe cough remedy which acts immediately. Mother every where testify to the good it has done their little ones. Croup is so sudden in its attacks that the doctor often arrives too late. It yields at once to One Minute Cough Cure. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Sure cure for grip, bronchitis, coughs.

Prehistoric Man in Egypt.

Human remains recently unearthed at Garga, in Egypt, consist of a continuous series extending backward over at least 8,000 years. The bodies are so well preserved, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere in the region and to the perfection of interment that not only can the hair, the nails, the ligaments, be made out but also the muscles and the nerves. In almost every case the brain also is preserved, and the climax has been reached in two cases, where the eyes, also, with the lens in good condition, are present, and in others which show the limb flexures. There are now unearthed a series of later prehistoric graves ranging throughout the first fifteen dynasties, others of the eighteenth and yet others of the Ptolemaic and early and recent Coptic periods.

**Kodol**  
Dyspepsia Cure  
Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it.

**Cures all stomach troubles**  
Prepared only by E. O. Conklin & Co., Chicago  
50c. 60c. 75c. 1.00. 1.50. 2.00. 3.00. 5.00. 10.00.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BARBERS.  
R. M. DOWNES,  
FIRST CLASS  
TONSorial ARTIST,  
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.  
A Clean Cup and Towel with each Shave.  
Everything Antiseptic.  
Razors Sterilized.  
Shop in room lately occupied by 321 Bruns.

ISAAC N. WATSON,  
Tonsorial Artist,  
Specially up to date in all styles of hair cutting. Quick, easy shaves. Best quality of Witz-haer, without extra charge. Free towel to each customer. Highest quality apparatus for sterilizing tools. Patrons opposite Fulton House.

LAWYERS.  
M. R. SHAFFNER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on Square,  
McConnellsburg, Pa.  
All legal business and collections entrusted will receive careful and prompt attention.

HOTELS.  
BARTON HOUSE,  
EDWIN BUSHONG, PROP.,  
Hancock, Md.  
Under the new management has been refurbished and renovated. Good, square room. Headquarters for commercial men. Fulton County Telephone connected. Living and Feed Stable in connection.

CHURCHES.  
PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. W. A. West, D. D., Pastor. Preaching services each alternate Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Services at Green Hill on alternate Sabbaths at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:15. Junior Christian Endeavor at 2:00. Christian Endeavor at 6:00. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. A. D. McCloskey, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every other Sunday morning at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. L. Grove, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and every other Sabbath evening at 7:00. The alternate Sabbath evenings are used by the Young People's Christian Union at 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Rev. A. G. Wolf, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Preaching every other Sunday morning at 10:30 and every other Sunday evening at 7:30. Christian Endeavor at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

REFORMED.—Rev. C. M. Smith, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching on alternate Sabbaths at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

TERMS OF COURT.  
The first term of the Courts of Fulton County in the year shall commence on the Tuesday following the second Monday of January, at 10 o'clock a. m. The second term commences on the third Monday of March, at 2 o'clock p. m. The third term on the Tuesday next following the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock a. m. The fourth term on the first Monday of October, at 2 o'clock p. m.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.  
Justice of the Peace—Thomas F. Sloan, L. H. White.  
Constable—John H. Doyle.  
Burgess—H. W. Scott.  
Councilmen—D. T. Fields, Leonard Holman, Samuel Bender, M. W. Nace, Auditors—John S. Harris, W. C. Davis, S. L. Garland.  
Commissioners—H. K. Malot, A. V. Kelly, John Fisher.  
Clerk—Frank Mason.  
County Surveyor—Jonas Lake.  
County Superintendent—Clem Chesnut.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.  
President Judges—H. S. Mc Swops, Associate Judges—Leonard Kirk, David Nelson.  
Notary Public—Frank P. Lynch, District Attorney—George B. Daniels.  
Treasurer—George B. Mellott.  
Sheriff—Daniel C. Fleck.  
Deputy Sheriff—  
Jury Commissioners—C. H. E. Plummer, Anthony Lynch.  
Auditors—John S. Harris, W. C. Davis, S. L. Garland.  
Commissioners—H. K. Malot, A. V. Kelly, John Fisher.  
Clerk—Frank Mason.  
County Surveyor—Jonas Lake.  
County Superintendent—Clem Chesnut.

Attorneys—W. Scott Alexander, J. Nelson Spies, Thomas F. Sloan, P. McN Johnston, M. R. Shaffner, Geo. B. Daniels, John P. Spies, S. W. Kirk.

SOCIETIES.  
Odd Fellows—McConnellsburg Lodge No. 74 meets every Friday evening in the Cremer Building in McConnellsburg.  
Fort Littleton Lodge No. 484 meets every Saturday evening in the Cremer building at Fort Littleton.  
Wells Valley Lodge No. 607 meets every Saturday evenings in Odd Fellows' Hall at Wells' Bannery.  
Harrisonville Lodge No. 701 meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall at Harrisonville.  
Waterfall Lodge No. 773 meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall at Waterfall Mills.  
Warfordsburg Lodge No. 601 meets in Warfordsburg every Saturday evening.

King Post G. A. R. No. 365 meets in McConnellsburg in Odd Fellows' Hall the first Saturday in every month at 1 p. m.  
Royal Arcanum, Tuscarora Council, No. 121, meets on alternate Monday evenings in P. O. S. of A. Hall, in McConnellsburg.

Washington Camp No. 467, P. O. S. A., of New Greensburg, meets every Saturday evening in P. O. S. of A. Hall.  
Washington Camp, No. 554, P. O. S. of A., Hustontown, meets every Saturday evening in P. O. S. of A. Hall.  
John Q. Taylor Post G. A. R. No. 589, meets every Saturday, on or just preceding full moon in Lashley hall, at 2 p. m., at Buck Valley.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 80, meets at same date and place at 4 p. m.  
Gen. D. B. McElbain Post No. 402, G. A. S., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Pleasant Ridge.