Patton Courier.

PATTON PUBLISHING CO., Proprietors.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - $1.00

Advertising rates made known upon application.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Patton as second-class mail matter.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

U. S. SENATORS—J. Donald Cameron, Harrisburg, Dauphin county; M. S. Quay, of Beaver, Beaver county.
CONGRESSMAN—John D. Hicks, Altoona, Pa.
U. S. COLLECTOR—Edward P. Kearns, Pittsburg, Pa.
DEPUTY COLLECTOR—R. W. Dinsmore, Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR—Robert E. Pattison, Harrisburg, Pa.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR—Louis A. Watres, Scranton, Pa.
SECY INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, Pa.
STATE TREASURER—John W. Morrison, Harrisburg Pa.
AUDITOR GENERAL—D. McGregg, Harrisburg, Pa.
SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—N. C. Schaeffer, Harrisburg, Pa.
SENATOR—P. Gray Meek, Bellefonte, Pa.
ASSEMBLY—J. J. Thomas, Carroll township; J. C. Stintman, South Fork.

COUNTY.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT.

1st Monday of March | 1st Monday of Sept.
1st Monday of June | 1st Monday of Dec.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE—Hon. A. V. Barker.
PROTHONOTARY—J. C. Darby.
REGISTER AND RECORDER—D. A. McGough.
TREASURER—F. H. Barker.
SHERIFF—J. M. Shumaker.
DEPUTY SHERIFF—Samuel Davis.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—R. S. Murphy.
COMMISSIONERS—P. J. Dillon, J. G. Lloyd, Geo. M. Wertz.
COMMISSIONER'S CLERK—John C. Gates.
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—J. W. Leech.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—Henry Scheinman.
COUNTY AUDITORS—Wm. J. Jones, W. C. Berry, James Daily.
JURY COMMISSIONERS—J. J. Kidd, E. J. Blough.
CORONER—Dr. George Martin.
POOR DIRECTORS—John Long, James Somerville, Raphiel Hile.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

BURGESS—W. J. Donnelly.
COUNCIL—Lincoln S. Bell, president; S. M. Wilson, H. C. Beck, B. F. Wise, P. P. Young, J. F. Bonner.
SCHOOL BOARD—C. C. Crowell, president; G. H. Curfman, secretary; W. H. Sandford, treasurer; Dr. J. B. Noonan, H. E. Barton, Samuel Edmiston.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Jesse E. Dale, Jas. Mellon.
TREASURER—W. H. Sandford.
CLERK—Harvey Patterson.
COLLECTOR—Jas. Mellon.
ASSESSOR—J. R. Cornelius.
AUDITORS—F. H. Kinkead, H. O. Winslow, Will L. Thompson.
JUDGE OF ELECTION—A. G. Abbot.
INSPECTOR—Abraham Byers.
CHIEF OF POLICE—Sam'l Jones.
STREET COMMISSIONER—Samuel Addleman.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKES.

In consequence of the great strikes in the country during the past months it will be will to study a few statistics and try to learn if anything has been gained. Figures are cold facts and official statistics, impartially compiled, cannot well be disputed. Considerable information on a this subject, of direct interest to the workingmen of Pennsylvania is given in brief space by the Philadelphia Times, as follows:

"Seventy-three strikes, involving 17,308 persons and resulting in a loss of wages per the strikers of $1,395,423 without scoring a single success, is the record in Pennsylvania for the year 1892 according to the careful report of Albert F. Bolles, Chief of the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics. If President Debs and his associate agitators, who engage in strikes on every possible occasion with or without any actual grievance, would give a few of their leisure hours to the study of these and other strike statistics they could learn if they cared to know that a strike is the worst weapon that organized labor can possibly employ.

"Admitting that 1893 was a year of unusual industrial depression and that the chances of success for strikers were below the average, it still remains true that these and all other exact statistics on the subject teach that the average strike is doomed to defeat, and the last end of the strikers is worse than the first. The astonishing thing about these reports is that they usually proceed from bureaus established at the request of the workingmen, and therefore deserving of their entire confidence, and yet their discouraging figures fail to repress the inclination to strike. The strikes of 1893 in Pennsylvania exceeded those of 1892 nearly two to one.

"The only explanation of this strange fact is that studying figurers and statistics that do not lie is a dull and uninteresting process, while listening to a demagogic speech by a well-paid labor leader fires the heart. Passionate oratory carries people off their feet and causes them to lose their heads, while studying humdrum reports that deal with stubborn facts and exact figures simply makes them tired. After following a demagogic labor leader into an unsuccessful strike they are apt to become a good deal more tired, and that leads to the suggestion that the tiresomes statistics should be read in the first place. The reading will be tiresome, but the final effect will be restful rather than otherwise."

EVEN the high expectations raised by the unofficial trial of the cruiser Minneapolis have been exceeded by her magnificent average of 23.05 knots (26.57 miles) an hour on her official trial. Her builders will receive the enormous speed preminm of $405,500, and the United States Navy will secure the fastest cruiser afloat. The speedy Columbia losses her place at the top of the list; but there is much gratification to be derived from the fact that instead of one "gem of the ocean" we have two.

PRENDERGAST'S great effort proved, at least, that even mayors have a right to live.

THE admission of Utah will give us forty-five stars in the flag and supply the last link in the central chain of states extending from ocean to ocean

DEBS attempted to tie-up the railroads of the country in defiance of Federal laws and the United States government. When the country undertook to tie-up Debs it didn't take more than fifteen minutes.

A big cut in all summer suits and trousers, coats and vests.

BELL, The Clothier.

The Delineator

For August is called the sumer holiday number, and in every respect is a worthy representative of this popular magazine. The summery fashions are pleasing to the eye and will be found very satisfactory by those who have delayed the completion of their warm-weather wardrobes. The papers on knitting, netting, tatting, crocheting and fancy work generally, have also special interest this month. There is in addition a suggestive and useful article on dressing for stout ladies. Of the serial subjects, Edith Child, Bryn Mawr, '89, contributes a very interesting paper on A Girl's Life and Work at the University of Bryn Mawr, and F. E. Parrish a practical article on Typewriting and Stenography as an Employment for Women. The contributions on Venetian Iron-Work, and Crepe and Tissue Papers, provide further instructions in these fascinating and profitable home occupations, and Eleanor Georgen's article on the cultivation of the voice will be found valuable both by teachers of elecution and singing and their pupils. The housekeeper will be pleased with the suggestions contained in A Few Useful Pockets, and Hints on Serving Fruits, and the mother will find much sensible advice in the chapters on Mother and Daughter and How to Live Wisely. A Midsummer Night's Dream and A Mutual Improvement Club offer suggestions for summer entertaining. The supscription price of the Delineator is $1 a year. Single copies 10 cents. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co. [Limited], New York, and for sale by local agents and newsdealers.

Starched Negligee shirts cut 25 per cent.

BELL, The Clothier.

Mid-Summer Music.

Brainard's Musical World for July is a mid-summer holiday number, finely illustrated and filled with beautiful new music and valuable musical reading. The new music in this number is unusually attractive and includes "La Czarine Mazurka" and "Dance Caprice," two charming piano compositions, "Yes, I'll be your Sweetheart" a pretty little waltz, and Love's Awakening" a new song of unusual merit. Mailed for 15 cents, or the World will be mailed regularly each month for one year for $1.50. To enable all lovers of music to become acquainted with this standard musical monthly the publishers offer, during this month only, to send the World to any address for three months, on trial, for 25 cents, cash or stamps. These numbers will contain about $5.00 worth of choice new music. Do not fail to take advantage of this liberal offer. Address The S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps we will mail you prepaid our Suvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings with description of same and is executed in the highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address

H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Special Sale.

I have hanging in my tailor shop 1 suit to order, size 36, which a deposit was paid on and which was not lifted, worth $30, medium weight and color which will be sold cheap. Also 1 coat and vest, size about 35, and 2 pairs light trousers which were left as above. These goods can be bought cheap. Call early someone and get a bargain.

BELL, The Tailor and Clothier.

Notice.

I hereby notify all persons that Harriet Montgomery has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation and that I will not pay any bills contracted by her from this date, and also warn that no one will harbor her in any way, as they will be prosecuted according to law.

MATTHEW MONTGOMERY.
St Augustine, Pa., July 13, 1894.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. C. E. Belcher, city drug store.

PEARL HARBOR.

Protected by Sharks and Turtles and Likely to Be the Pacific's Gibraltar.

No finer trip out of Honolulu can be made than to Pearl City by water. The route is just outside the surf line. A light boat with a small load may go inside the breakers. So soon as the boat is fairly headed for Barber's point the sport begins. The water is alive with monster turtles and big sharks. You may shoot the former or hook the latter. Every time the craft gets into the breakers interest in the trip is heightened to the point that men who like to adventure glory in. Loss of control of the boat means a ducking, if nothing more. Mullet flop out of the water in the old Kalihi fishing grounds, and when well into Pearl harbor you pass the famous shark trap and more mullet preserves. Ducks fly overhead, and a short distance back from the shore line there are wild turkeys, pheasants and occasionally a pig. Ford's island is viewed with interest.

When Pearl harbor is an accomplished fact, with masked batteries at its entrance, the island will have behind its fortifications the modern mid-Pacific station of the United States. As an ancient salt plant is passed and the abandoned shark rending kettles noted, the great Ewa plantation, with its large mill and wide canefields, melt into the scene. Glasses are then trained upon the splendid ranches of farseeing pioneers. Each holding is a little empire. Catboats and yachts going to Pearl river for fresh water are passed by the launch as though they were at anchor. At the landing is tied the yacht Kaiuland, of whose speed some enthusiast tells. She is waiting to be loaded with rice from the mill with its tramway to the dock. Ricefields, taro patches, cocoanut groves, banana orchards and truck gardens on the main land are cut up by Pearl river and its branches and by irrigating ditches. Natives sit in the shade. Chinamen pass up and down the track of the Oahu Railway and Land company, newly ballasted. Parties are bathing, lounging at pretty Remond grove, with its green carpets and electric plant, at the depot, store or ranchhouse.

A birdseye view of Pearl City and its surroundings is a treat. It is best had from an elevation in the future metropolis itself. Maukai gives glints and shimmers of the placid surface of Pearl harbor, a deep, well sheltered and with room enough for every warship afloat. Past its throat rolls the grand Pacific, the friendly ocean, pleasant in itself as it is in dreams of conquest. On the Ewa side of the observatory the "distant hills of Waianae," miniature mountains, have the inviting tinge of distance. Barber's point is low. The lookout can sweep the sea for miles beyond the peninsula and announce the approach of any vessel. On the Waikiki side Honolulu, with its trees and spires, its smokestacks and masts, seems very close. Rugged Diamond head, which grows upon every beholder, has at 14 miles a better defined shape and sharper outline than it affords with a closer view. Again the sentinel may command the sea for miles upon miles. The background of all this is a range of hills from which a watcher can scan almost the entire island. It is all a magnificent panorama that can be taken in at a glance.

Pearl City is quite a little place. It is laid off in wide avenues and large lots. There are stores, residences and a couple of small hotels. In the valleys back are the pineapple ranches, every one a success. The waterworks of the railroad company are prominent, and the courthouse tells of the domain of the law. The location for a city is admirable.—Hawaiian Star.

Cleopatra's Pearl.

Readers will easily call to mind the story which is told of Cleopatra, to illustrate her luxurious habits of living, that she dissolved in her wine a precious pearl. No one seems yet to have questioned what must have been the effect upon the drink, but Mr. Lewes questions quite pointedly the possibility of such solution.

We are very sheep in our gregariousness of error. When one bold or stupid mutton takes a leap, all leap after him. It is rare to find men doubting facts, still rarer to find them doubting whether the facts be correctly co-ordinated. Our books are crowded with unexamined statements, which we never think of examining.

Do we not all believe that the magnificent Cleopatra, regardless of expense, dissolved in her wine cup a pearl of great price as if it had been a lump of sugar? Is not the "fact" familiar to every one? Yet, if you test it, you will find the fact to be that pearls are not soluble in wine. The most powerful vinegar attacks them but very slowly and never entirely dissolves them, for the organic matter remains behind in the shape of a spongy mass larger than the original pearl.—Youth's Companion.

Shocking Bigotry.

The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus tells a story of two New England old ladies who were overheard in conversation to the following effect:

"Hev you met that Miss Perkins yet?"

"Yes; I was interduced to her yester day."

"To what sect does she belong?"

"To the Universalist sect, I believe."

"To the Universalist sect? An what is their belief?"

"They believe that all human souls will eventually, by the grace of God, be redeemed."

"Oh, they do, do they? What bigotry!"—Chicago Record.

Hubby's Appreciation.

She—Now, dear, I've seen to the whole dinner myself. Is everything just as you like it? And, dear, did you get the theater tickets?

He—The dinner is simply perfect, and to show you how I appreciate it I'll just telephone down we don't want the tickets. Home is good enough for me.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ORDINANCE NO. 22

OF THE

BOROUGH OF PATTON

FOR THE

Better Preservation of the Public Health, and to Prevent the Spreading of Communicable Diseases.

In virtue of the powers conferred by the Act of Assembly, April 3, 1851, Sec. I, P. L. 320, Also, Act of Assembly of the 11th day of May, 1893, approved by His Excellency, Robert E. Pattison, of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Patton and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That whatever is dangerous to human life or health, whatever renders the air or food or water or other drink unwholesome, and whatever building, erection, or part or cellar thereof, is overcrowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress or egress or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, are declared to be nuisances, and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and also be liable for the expense of the abatement and remedy therefor.

SEC. 2. No house-refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waist substance of any kind, shall be thrown on the street, road, ditch, gutter or public place within the limits of this borough, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining outbuilding or grounds for more than twenty-four hours.

SEC. 3. No person or persons, without the consent of the Board of Health, shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this borough and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds, or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been, or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room or building, stable or market, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, dead animal, garbage, refuse and other offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours, after the use thereof for any purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep the woodwork, save the floor and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid, thoroughly painted or white washed; and the floor of such building, place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath.

SEC. 4. No blood-pit, dung-pit or offal-pit or privy-well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughter house. Any one offending against the foregoing regulations, or creating and maintaining a nuisance prejudical to health, and shall be required to remove such nuisance within ten days from the date of notice.

SEC. 5. The owners, agents or occupants of all slaughter-houses are required, during the months of June, July, August and September, to distribute twice each week not less than twenty-five pounds of Chloride of lime about their premises, and also to remove the contents of any manure-pit or manure-pile on the premises once in each week, the said premises and contents of manure-pits being hereby declared to be nuisances prejudical to public health, unless subjected to frequent disinfection and cleaning as herein indicated. No pigs or hogs shall be kept in the same enclosure with a slaughter house; nor shall they be fed there or elsewhere, upon the offal of slaughtered animals.

SEC. 6. No person or company shall erection maintain within the limits of this borough any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit and exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, refineries, manufactories of starch, glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, gas, etc., etc., without the permit of the Board of Health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudical to public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any public water, stream, water-course, street road or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases, and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

SEC. 7. The business of bone and horse-boiling shall not be allowed, unless conducted under cover, the building to be provided with smoke-consumers, and a due regard be had to cleanliness in the disposition of the offal. No bone-boiling establishment or depository of dead animals shall be kept or erected in any part of this borough without a permit from the Board of Health.

SEC. 8. No permit shall be granted to any person or persons to carry on the business of boiling bones and dead animals until after a careful inspection of the locality, buildings and apparatus, and of the plans for conducting the business, by an accredited inspector of the Board of Health.

SEC. 9. No bone-boiling establishment or depositories of dead animals shall be kept or erected in or near to a thickly inhabited neighborhood.

SEC. 10. The floors of all bone-boiling establishment or depositories of dead animals shall be paved with asphalt or with brick or stone, well laid in cement, or with some other impervious material, and shall be well drained; and all such establishments shall have such an adequate water supply as will enable thorough cleanliness to be maintained.

SEC. 11. The boiling of bones and dead animals, etc., shall be conducted in steam-tight kettles, boilers or caldrons, from which the foul vapors shall first be conducted through scrubbers or condensers, and then into the back part of the ash-pit of the furnace fire, to be consumed, or by other apparatus equally efficient in preventing or counteracting the offensive effluvia.

SEC. 12. When bones are being dried after boiling, they shall be placed in a close chamber, through which shall be passed by means of pipes, large volumes of fresh air, the outlet pipe terminating in the fire-pit.

SEC. 13. All proprietors of bone-boiling establishments not having permits to carry on the business, and violating these ordinances, shall be fined for every such offence, and for each month's continuance of the same, after notice, and also be liable to an indictment at common law for creating and maintaining a nuisance.

SEC. 14. The secretary of the Board of Health shall have provided a book in which to enter the names of all persons engaged in the business of boiling bones and having depositories of dead animals, also, the location of works and appliances as reported by the inspector, whether licensed or not, the number and date of permit, and remarks.

SEC. 15. The keeper or keepers of a livery or other stable shall keep its or their stable and stable-yard clean, and shall not permit, between the 15th day of May and the 1st day of November, more than four wagon loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, except by express permission of the Board of Health, nor shall any manure be removed except in a tight vehicle, so protected that the manure, in process of removal, may not be dropped or left in any street, road, lane or way of this borough.

SEC. 16. No pig pen shall be built or maintained within the limits of this borough, without a permit from the Board of Health, or within one hundred feet of any well or spring of waters used for drinking purposes, or within thirty feet of any street or of any inhabited house, or unless constructed in the following manner, viz: so that the floor or floors of the same shall be not less than two feet from the ground, in order that the filth accumulating under the same may be easily removed, and such filth accumulating in, about and under the same shall be removed at least once a week and oftener if so ordered, and on the failure of any owner or occupier of such premises so to do, then the same shall be done by the Street Commissioner, by direction of the Board of Health.

SEC. 17. No privy-vault, cess-pool or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, cess-pool, stable or sink is drained, unless it is water-tight, shall be constructed, dug or permitted to remain within one hundred feet or as deep as the lot will allow, of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; unless the surface of such vault, cesspool or reservoir is at a lower level than the bottom of such well. Earth privies and earth closets, with no vault, pit or depression below the surface of the ground, shall be accepted from this regulation, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the contents must be completely removed at least once every month.

SEC. 18. All privy-vaults, cess-pools or reservoirs as above named, shall be cleaned out at least twice a year, once in the spring not later than the 15th of May, and once in the autumn not earlier than the 15th of October of each year, they shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to their contents, once every week, from one to four gallons of a disinfectant solution according to the size of the said vault, cess-pool or reservoir.

SEC. 19. All sewer-drains shall be water-tight, within the limits of this borough.

SEC. 20. No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for drinking purposes, or into any standing water, within the jurisdiction of this borough.

SEC. 21 The sewerage from each building on every street provided with a common sewer, shall be conducted into said sewer.

SEC. 22. That portion of the house drain which is outside of the building and more than four feet from the foundation walls, shall be constructed of iron pipe or vitrified drain pipe.

SEC. 23. That portion of the drain pipe outside or under the building, and within four feet of the foundation walls, together with the soil-pipe, shall be constructed of cast iron with lead joints, or of wrought iron pipe with screwed joints, and in either case protected from rust. The water-pipe connected with the conductors from the roofs, and other pipes inside the building, or outside and within four feet of the foundation walls, shall likewise be constructed of cast iron with leaded joints or of wrought iron with screwed joints.

SEC. 24. The house drain and other pipes for the conveyance of sewerage shall be laid with uniform grade and with a fall of not less than one inch in four feet, except in those cases where the Board of Health may permit otherwise.

SEC. 25 All pipes connecting a water-closet with a soil-pipe shall be trapped, each separately, and close to the connection with each bath, sink, bowl or other fixture, unless adequate provision is made for downward ventilation through said waste-pipes, in which case one trap may serve for several fixtures.

SEC. 26. All soil-pipes shall be carried at their full size through the roof and left open. Provision shall also be made for admitting air to the house-drain side of the main trap, if such trap exists.

SEC. 27. The joints in the vitrified pipe shall be carefully cemented under and around the pipe, and the joints in the cast iron pipes shall be run and calked with lead.

SEC. 28. All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes. All joints and pipes shall be made air tight. The whole work shall be done by skillful mechanics, in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and satisfactorily to the Board of Health.

SEC. 29. Before proceeding to construct any portion of a drainage system of any house, tenement, dwelling house or other building, the owner, builder or person contemplating the same, shall file with the Board of Health a plan thereof, showing the whole drainage system, from its connection with the common sewer to its terminus in the house, together with the location and size of all branches, traps, ventilating pipes and fixtures.

SEC. 30. All drains now built shall be reconstructed whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health, it may be necessary.

SEC. 31. The following named diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Small-pox, (Variola Varioloid,) Cholera, (Asiatic or Epidemic,) Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash,) Measels, Diptheria, (Diptheritic Croup, Diptheritic Sore Throat,) Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, (Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis;) Relapsing Fever, Epidemic Dysentery, Hydrophobia, (Rabies,) Glanders, (Farcy, and Leprosy, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations, unless certain of them only are specified.

SEC. 32 Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number, or location of the house.

SEC. 33. Whenever any physician finds that any person whom he called upon to visit has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he or she shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number or location of the house, on receipt of which report the Health Office shall immediately notify the teacher or principal of every school, academy, seminary or kindergarten in the borough requesting said teachers or principals to dispence with the attendance of all pupils residing in the family in which such disease exists. No physician who may, in good faith, in obedience to this ordinance, report a case as one of the communicable disease which subsequently proves not to be such, shall be liable to a suit for damages for such error in reporting. It shall be the duty of such physician and of all other attendants upon persons effected with such diseases to avoid exposure to the public of any garment or clothing about their own persons that may have been subjected to the risk of infection.

SEC. 34. No person shall, within the limits of this borough, unless by permit of the Board of Health, carry or remove from one building to another, any patient affected with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. Nor shall any person by any exposure of any individual, so affected, or the body of such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself or herself cause or contribute to the spread of disease from such individual or dead body.

SEC. 35. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, diptheria, yellow fever, scarlet fever or measles, and the family of the deceased, shall in all such cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection; and the person authorizing the public notice of death of such person, shall have the name of the disease which caused the death appear in such public notice.

SEC. 36. No person suffering from or having very recently recovered from small-pox, scarlet fever, diptheria, yellow fever or measles, shall expose himself, nor shall any one expose any one under his charge in a similar condition, in any conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of such condition as above stated. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on a card and to furnish the owner of each public conveyance with a copy thereof, and it shall be the duty of the owner of such conveyance to display such card in such conveyance. And the owner or person in charge of such conveyance must not, after the entry of any person so infected into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the Board of Health.

SEC. 37. No person shall let or hire any house, or room, or room in a house in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room or house and premises therewith connected have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, and for the purpose of this section the keeper of a hotel, inn or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn or house.

SEC. 38. Members of any household in which small-pox, diptheria, scarlet fever or measels exists, shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship or education, and as far as possible, from visiting other private houses.

SEC. 39. The clothing, bed clothing and bedding of persons who have been sick with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health and the rooms which they have occupied during such sickness, together with their furniture, shall be disinfected under the direction of the Board of Health.

SEC. 40. No animal effected with a communicable disease, dangerous to public health, shall not be brought or kept within the limits of this borough except by permission of the Board of Health, and bodies of animals dead of such disease or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, nor disposed of otherwise than as the said Board of Health Officer shall direct.

SEC. 41. No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect from its natural condition by the addition of any foreign substance, shall be brought into, held, kept or offered for sale at any place in this borough.

SEC. 42. No meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, vegetables, milk and nothing for human food not being then healthly, fresh, sound, wholesome, fit and safe for such use, nor any animal or fish that died by desease, and no carcass of of any calf, pig or lamb, which at the time of its death was less than four week old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought within the limits of this borough or offered or held for sale as food anywhere in said borough.

SEC. 43. It shall be the duty of the occupant of every house within the limits of this borough in the month of May in each and every year, to cleanse the celler thereof of all dirt, vegetable and other impure matter calculated to engender disease, and to cause them to be thoroughly whitewashed with fresh lime.

SEC. 44. It shall be the duty of every adult and every parent, guardian or master of every minor, residing within the limits of this borough who has not had small-pox, or been vaccinated so as to have taken cow-pox regularly, to be, if an adult, vaccinated, or, in case of a minor, to cause such minor to be vaccinated, within six months from the date of the passage of this ordinance, unless unable to do so by reason of poverty; and it shall be lawful for any regularly educated physician residing in this borough on application of such resident adult, or parent, master or guardian of a resident minor, as are unable by reason of poverty to pay the vaccination fee, to vaccinate said adult or said minor and present his bill therefor, properly authenticated, for an amount not exceeding the fee usually charged for such service, and to recover the same of and from the corporation.

SEC. 45. No pupil shall be allowed to attend the public schools of this borough who has not been vaccinated successfully within seven years.

SEC. 46. No parent, guardian or master, in whose house or family there shall have been a communicable disease, dangerous to public health, shall permit any child residing in said house or family to attend any public, private or Sunday School, after the cessation of said disease, within a period of ten days after the house shall have been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed, and it shall be the duty of the school board to have this section printed on cards, mentioning the names of the diseases declared communicable and dangerous to the public health, in this ordinance and posted in every school room in this borough, and it shall be the duty of each teacher to read the section to the school at least once a month and whenever any epidemic shall appear. And it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this section printed on cards and furnished to every private school, academy, seminary, kindergarten and Sunday School in this borough and request the person or persons in charge of such private institutions to post such cards in conspicuous places, and read the section to the school at least once a month, and whenever any epidemic shall prevail.

SEC. 47. Every undertaker or other person who may have charge of the funeral of any dead person, shall secure a properly filled out certificate of death and its probable cause, in accordance with the form prescribed by the State Board of Health, and shall present the same to the designated officer or member of the Board of Health, and obtain a burial or transit permit thereupon, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such funeral, and he shall not remove any dead body until such burial or transit permit shall have been procured.

SEC. 48. Every person who acts as sexton or undertaker, or cemetery keeper, within the limits of this borough, or has charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying ground or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall so conduct his business and so care for any such place above named, as to avoid danger or danger to the public health; and every person undertaking preparations for the burial of a dead body from communicable disease as herein before enumerated, shall adopt such precautions as the Board of Health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. No dead body shall be exhumed and removed between the months of May and October inclusive, and no body dead from small-pox shall ever be exhumed and removed.

SEC. 49. Every person violating sections 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, or 42 of this ordinance, shall be liable, for every such offense, upon conviction before any burgess, justice or magistrate, to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100, at the discretion of the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate may inflict if he sees fit.

SEC. 50. Every person violating any other section or provision of this ordinance, shall be liable for every such offense, upon conviction before any burgess, justice or magistrate, to a fine of not less than $3 or more than $20, at the discretion of the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate, besides costs, which the convicting burgess, justice or magistrate may inflict if he sees proper.

SEC. 51. All police officers, constables and watchmen are enjoined, and all citizens are respectfully desired to give information to the Board of Health, of any violation of these ordinances, so that the sanitary laws providing for the cleanliness and health of the borough may be fully executed, and all offenders promptly punished.

SEC. 52. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances inconsistant hereewith be, and are hereby repealed.

Ordinances presented to the Town Council of the Borough of Patton, Cambria county, Pa., for the better preservation of the Public Health by the Board of Health for above mentioned Borough.

Attest:—JOHN BOYCE, Pres. Board of Health.
J. HARRY McCORMICK, M. D. Sec.

Reuel Somerville,

Attorney-at-Law,

PATTON, PA.

Office in the Good Building.

WM. DAVIS,—

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

All legal business promptly attended to.

Office in Armory Hall.

L. McNEEL,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

In the room formerly occupied by Otto Glosser, Opera House block. First-class work guaranteed.

Hair Cut 20 cents, Shave 10 cents, Shampoo 20, and Sea Foam 10 cents.

J. HARRY McCORMICK, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

PATTON, PA.

Office and residence on Magee avenue, next to John Yahner's Hardware store.

Special attention given to Fevers and Disease of Children.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT,

I. R. SNYDER, Prop'r,

Fifth avenue, below Beck's Hotel, will serve good meals at all hours. Keeps everything to be had in a first-class restaurant. Oysters served in every style. We make a specialty of

OYSTERS IN THE HALF SHELL.

J. F. McKENRICK,—

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Will attend to all business with promptness and fidelity.

Office opposite the Mountain House.

MAHAFFEY HOUSE

Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Accommodations first-class. Best of Liquors and Wines at the bar. Stabling attached.

GEORGE FERGUSON, Prop'r.

0tf

AUGUST K. HUBER,

STONE MASON,

Mellon Avenue, PATTON, PA.

I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line at reasonable prices. Contracts taken and estimates furnished when desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call.

Go To

DANIELSON & ENGBLAD'S

SHOE - SHOP

4th Ave., near R. R. Station.

Shoes made to order and repairing of all kinds done promptly. Prices moderate. 18tf.