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Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month.

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. W. S. Burton.

Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. G. A. Garrett, Pastor.

Preaching in the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Bailey, Pastor.

The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st Tuesday afternoon of each month at 3 o'clock.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C., meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

T. F. RITCHEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.

M. A. CARRINGER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Office over Forest County National Bank Building, TIONESTA, PA.

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Warren, Pa.
Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in acvcordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities or counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Advertised Article

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JEROME FREED IN CANADIAN COURT

Apology Comes From Bench For Attorney's Arrest

ACTION DISPLEASES CROWD

Judge Mulvena Conducts Court With Iron Hand and Threatens to Lock Up Anyone Making Demonstration.

Coaticook, Que., Sept. 9.—The complaint which charged that William Travers Jerome, New York's special attorney general to take Harry Thaw out of Canada and back to Matteawan, was a common gambler, was dismissed by Magistrate Mulvena.

Jerome walked out of the courthouse a free man and immediately started in an auto for Island Pont, Vt. He will not return to Canada until Sept. 15, when Thaw's latest writ of habeas corpus will come up for argument before the court of king's bench at Montreal.

But Jerome did not get out of the Coaticook courthouse without a slight show of animosity on the part of a gang of roughly clad farm hands. As soon as Magistrate Mulvena had given Jerome his acquittal, which was accompanied by a little speech that amounted to an apology from the dominion at large, the crowd which filled every available space in the courtroom surged forward.

There was a faint attempt at applause from one side. From the other came a low snarl from many deep voices which before it rose to the howl that it threatened was quelled by Magistrate Mulvena, who sprang to his feet and banging his fist on his bench cried: "Order! Order! If any one attempts a demonstration I shall have him before me for contempt of court."

The events of the day were not unlike a Broadway comic opera. Justice James McKee, who issued the complaint on which Jerome was arrested, sat in a grocery hurling unpleasant comments at Magistrate Mulvena of the superior court who had assumed charge of the case.

After considerable debate after court was convened it was finally discovered that Bailiff John Andrews had the complaint in his possession and had disappeared from town. Mulvena refused to go ahead with the case without the papers and the hearing had to be adjourned while searching parties were sent out for Andrews. The missing bailiff was not found for some time, but finally appeared bringing with him Wilfred Aldrich, complainant in the case.

Harry K. Thaw's Canadian lawyers saved him from deportation into Vermont in the sixtieth second by securing a new writ of habeas corpus from the court of king's bench, appeal side, at Montreal.

So close were the connections in a day of events that moved rapidly that it required a special train traveling at times seventy miles an hour to bring the saving writ to Coaticooke before Thaw could be hustled into an automobile and hurried nine miles to Nortons Mills, Vt.

Shortly before the writ was issued at Montreal William Travers Jerome was arrested in Coaticooke charged with gambling and locked up in jail. After an hour spent in a cell he was released on $500 bail to appear before a justice of the peace.

The new proceedings will keep Thaw in Canada for an indefinite period. Attorney Greenshields says that he has been directed by Ex-Governor Stone of Pennsylvania to appeal and reappeal Thaw's case right up to the king's privy council in London if necessary.

"There is not a chance," he said, "that this case will be over in less than six months. If we have to take it to the privy council we will do so."

The new writ is an attack at the constitutionality of the dominion immigration act. It strikes at the root of that document. It is pointed out by Mr. Greenshields that a Canadian in Thaw's place would have had the right to appeal to the courts from the decision of the board of inquiry, while an alien has not that right under the act.

When the special train landed Mr. Greenshields and M. K. LaFlamme at Coaticooke they went directly to see Thaw. He was told that they had been directed by Ex-Governor Stone to fight in his behalf until there was not another inch of ground to stand on, but that they would accept only under one condition.

"What is it?" inquired Thaw.

"That you drop all of your publicity work and remain a dummy in the case."

"I accept," said Thaw without hesitation.

Thaw may be given his liberty on bail at any time after his arrival in Montreal. Thaw's lawyers wanted to take him with them on their special train but had to accede to the request of immigration officials that he remain.

Chief Justice Archambault and four magistrates of the king's court will hear argument on the new writ on Sept. 15 at Montreal.

Woman's Nude Body Found.

The nude body of a woman with head, arms and legs missing was found near Cliffside, N. J., half buried in the sands of the Hudson river.

Thaw, in Charge of Officers, Leaving Court in Canada

© 1913, by American Press Association.

Harry Thaw is now the popular hero in Canada. Every time the noted prisoner appears in public he is cheered. The picture shows Thaw being taken back to jail after a court hearing. An admiring crowd watched eagerly while Harry was being transferred.

SET DOGS AFTER SUSPECT

Woman Brutally Slain; Granddaughter Murderously Attacked.

Bloodhounds from Greene and Fayette counties, Pa., are scouring the vicinity of Rices Landing, Pa., in hope of running down Walter Thomas, aged seventeen, who had been employed at the Price farm for the last three years.

Thomas is suspected of knowing something about the murder of Mrs. Oliver Price, aged fifty-five, and the murderous attack on the woman's granddaughter, aged twelve. Nothing of value is missing from the Price homestead excepting a revolver, which was the property of the elder Price.

The body of the victim, Mrs. Oliver Price, was found lying lifeless on the floor of her bedroom at the Price homestead. She had been beaten to death with a heavy blunt hammer. Two wounds were inflicted on the head each more than two inches in length, and each temple showed a wound an inch to an inch and a half in length. Any one of the four blows would have been sufficient to cause almost instant death.

Lying on an old rag carpet rug in the yard at the rear of the Price home was Bertha Fox, aged twelve, a granddaughter, who made her home with the Prices. She, too, had been beaten, evidently with the same weapon which had meted out death to Mrs. Price. The girl was breathing, but unconscious. She was taken to a Pittsburg hospital and on the way was able to talk, in broken sentences only, concerning the attack.

CAMINETTI GUILTY

Convicted of Taking Lola Norris to Reno, Violating Mann Act.

In San Francisco F. Drew Caminetti, son of the federal commissioner of immigration, was found guilty on the first count of an indictment charging him with violating the Mann white slave act.

The charge against him was that of transporting, from Sacramento to Reno, Nev., Lola Norris for immoral purposes. With him on the trip was Maury I. Diggs and Marsha Warrington. Diggs was convicted on a number of counts several weeks ago. The jury in the Caminetti case deliberated five and a half hours.

Throughout his defense Caminetti, like Diggs, averred that he had gone to Reno to escape publicity of a scandal in which he had participated and that the two girls insisted upon going with them.

AVIATOR FALLS 100 FEET

Eells Meets With Mishap While Over Blast Furnaces.

Fred Eells of Bath, N. Y., flying in a biplane over Monessen, Pa., at the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the town and the old home week, escaped with a slight bruise on the head when he fell 100 feet into the Monongahela river.

While Eells was in flight something went wrong with the engine. He started to descend slowly when he was caught in the air currents above the furnaces.

Her Lungs Filled With Lead.

That she will carry three and one-half ounces of lead in her lungs the remainder of her life is the prospect for Mrs. Blanche Huff of Dubois, Pa., who was shot during a quarrel, a third bullet taking off her right ear. Mrs. Huff refused to reveal the cause of the shooting.

Schwab to Raise Chickens.

Determined to have fresh eggs, Charles M. Schwab ordered an Altoona (Pa.) contractor to build him a hennery at his Loretto home to cost between $15,000 and $20,000.

WRECK COST LIVES OF 21

More Than Two Score Persons Hurt in New Haven Disaster

CRASH OCCURS IN HEAVY FOG

Vacationists Returning From New England Resorts Meet Untimely End When Express Hits Standing Train.

Twenty-one persons were killed and more than two score injured as the result of the disaster on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad near New Haven, Conn., when the first section of the White Mountain express laden with returning vacationists ran into the standing second section of the Bar Harbor express filled with homegoers from the Maine coast resorts.

The Dead.

Wm. Altschul, thirteen, Norfolk, Va.
Margaret Armstrong, Washington.
Harriet Biddle, Torresdale, Pa.
Marie Bullitt, Philadelphia.
Miss Emily K. Davis, Philadelphia.
Crozier S. Fox, Elkins Park, Pa.
Albert Green, Columbia student, New York.
R. A. Hotchkiss, New Haven.
Philo Hotchkiss, brother of preceding.
Harry Imar, Japanese, New York.
George T. Koga, New York.
H. F. Martin, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Mrs. H. F. Martin, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Dr. Joseph B. Marvin, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Joseph B. Marvin, Louisville, Ky.
Martha A. Marvin, Louisville, Ky.
D. N. McQuillan, Jr., Overbrook, Pa.
Frank P. Rutter, Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. Frank P. Rutter, Scranton, Pa.
Robert M. Yahn, Philadelphia.
Mary Jane ———, Hartford.

With so many thousands of persons returning from northern resorts all the trains coming from that direction over the road were crowded. Many of the trains were split into two sections. This multiplication of the number of trains further increased the difficulties of handling the traffic. A North Haven man said that he counted four trains passing the station on their way to New Haven on the same track within seven minutes. This was just before the two trains piled up some three miles to the north.

Trainmen told of the same crowded condition of the traffic. As they expressed it there were seven or eight trains feeling their way southward toward the main line at New Haven almost within sight of each other.

The second section of the Bar Harbor express passed Wallingford approximately three minutes after the first section, according to the statement of the general manager of the road.

A local train running ahead of the first section of the Bar Harbor train caused the automatic "banjo" signal at Talcotts crossing, where the wreck occurred, to be set against the second section of the Bar Harbor train.

According to the officials the engineer of the Bar Harbor train was within his rights when he halted some fifty or sixty yards beyond the signal. The old banjo system of signals has been in use on this branch of the road for many years.

When the Bar Harbor train passed the danger signal at the crossing it automatically opened the signal behind, 7,455 feet to the north.

Engineer August B. Miller of the White Mountain express said after the accident that the fog prevented his seeing that the signal at Talcotts crossing was set at danger. When he finally did see it it was too late.

There were some thirty men, women and children in the last car of the White Montain train, named the Chancellor, and twenty-two persons in the Kasota, the car just ahead of it.

The blow which the oncoming locomotive dealt the last two cars shot the persons inside them through the air to both sides. There was a barbed fence to the west. Twenty or more persons, many of whom had been sleeping a moment before and were still in their night clothes, lay huddled in grotesque heaps about the field. Other persons were tossed to the field at the other side of the track.

A few were pinned under heaps of splintered wreckage, but seemingly the greater part of the killed and injured were thrown clear of the debris and lay there with skulls fractured or backs broken. A canvass of the survivors indicated few if any of those in the two cars had escaped.

In the Chisholm, the third car from the rear, only two passengers, both boys, were killed.

President Elliott did not go to the wreck, but took charge of the work, keeping his headquarters in his new office in the railroad building in New Haven. When the new president was sought out by newspaper men he at once said that the railroad courted the fullest publicity of everything and that no effort would be made to conceal any information regarding the wreck.

He said that he did not know what the policy in these matters in the east had been. After conferring with the two vice presidents President Elliott gave his approval to full publicity of the results of the investigation.

Hunter's License For Woman.

Among the first nimrods to procure one of the hunters' licenses in Blair county, Pa., was a woman, Mrs. S. B. Keefer of Tyrone.