

FOR GOVERNOR.

JNO W GEARY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is now believed at the Treasury Department that the public debt will be reduced fourteen million dollars during the present month.

In Illinois, recently, a farmer set fire to the grass on his prairie land, and burned up his two children who were at play.

Blondin is divorced. In 756 libel suits now pending against American editors, the aggregate damages to characters are estimated at \$47,500,000.

The Legislature of Indiana has passed a bill introducing the German language as a branch of regular instruction in the public schools of that State.

A Portuguese inventor has recently presented to the Cabinet at Lisbon a murderous little engine, firing eight hundred shots in a minute.

Dexter has been beaten by a velocipede in Jersey city. A mile was made in two minutes. Who will give thirty thousand dollars for that velocipede?

American abroad who have met Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the President, declare that she is much more sensible and becoming than she was at home.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Co. is making preparations for sending out an exploring party to pass over the entire route from Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

Mrs. Sallie Fish grandmother of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, died Saturday last, at her residence in Clifton Springs, N. Y., of heart disease, in the eighty-first year of her age.

The Navy Department continues the reduction of the number of vessels, and expects before the summer is ended to dispose of all the superannuated war vessels and transports now owned by the Government.

The peach growers of Delaware are expecting a larger crop this season than ever was gathered in that State. It is expected that 2,000,000 baskets will go to market by the Delaware railway against 1,500,000 baskets two years ago.

The hatchet with which George Washington cut his father's cherry tree, has been, since the death of the General, in the possession of Washington Lodge of Masons, in Alexandria, but was presented by them, recently, to the Alexandria Museum.

General Logan, as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, will issue an address in a day or two setting forth the position of the Grand Army in regard to decorating graves of rebel soldiers and taking strong grounds against the practice.

The receipts of the ticket agent of the Pacific Railroad at Omaha have averaged \$4,000 per day since the opening of the road. One day last week the evening train for Sacramento took seven passenger cars full, the majority of which were through passengers.

The Central Pacific Railroad have, in accordance with the decision of President Grant and his Cabinet, deposited with Secretary Boutwell \$4,000,000 of their first mortgage bonds as security for its completion and equipment as a first class road, and were thereupon paid the full amount of Government bonds to which they are entitled by law.

PRINTING THE LONDON TIMES.—The Times is now printed by new machinery so perfect and so simple that it takes but one engineer and three laborers to print off the whole edition of the Times. The principle of the machine is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought to the machine in a long roll. It passes through the machine, is printed on both sides, and is divided as it passes out, the whole process being automatic. The idea has long been worked at by engineers, but has only lately been carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, the engineer who has charge of the whole Times machinery. The new machinery is called the Walter Press, in honor of the chief proprietor of the Times. It will supersede the Hoe machine, and is an improvement upon the admirable French Marion machine upon which the Echo is printed.

AMERICAN COTTON.—Despite all the efforts of the English and all other nations to foster the growth of cotton in India, Egypt, &c., the place of America has never been really filled, and returning industry at the South will find a plentiful demand for its productions. The latest return of the British Board of Trade show that there are now fifty thousand people less earning their living in cotton manufacture than there were before the rebellion; whereas, if the English cotton factories had increased during the seven years since 1861 at the same rate they did the five years preceding, the cotton manufacturing population of England would be 170,000 more than it is now. So enormous is the loss which the stoppage of American cotton inflicted upon British industry. The cost of a new war would be something frightful to both parties.

A SCOTCHMAN, having put a crown piece into the plate instead of a penny, in an Edinburgh church, one Sunday morning, asked to have it back, but was refused. "In once, in forever," said the man who collected the money. "I'll get credit for it in heaven, then," answered the Scotchman. "Na, na," said the other, "ye'll get credit only for the penny ye meant to give."

Intervals of Time.

Seneca says, "It is a virtue to be covetous of time;" but it is of this that men are most inclined to be prodigal. Many who would esteem it wrong to waste large portions of time allow the smaller fragments to pass unimproved.

When Madame de Genlis was a companion of the queen of France it was her duty to be at the table, and waiting for her mistress, fifteen minutes before dinner. These fifteen minutes were faithfully improved each day, and a volume or two was the result.

A writer of the present day, whose power is felt, says of himself, "Very nearly all that I have ever attained or done out of the regular routine of my professional duties has been by taking up those odd moments which are so easily thrown away."

Of Cicero, it is said, "He suffered no part of his leisure to be idle, or the least interval of it to be lost." Applying himself thus vigorously to the pursuit of knowledge, it is no wonder that he became one of the most learned men of his age.

Sir William Jones is another example of what may be accomplished by the diligent use of time. In addition to remarkable acquirements in various other departments of knowledge, he was familiar with twenty-eight languages. His philosophical and literary studies were carried on amidst the duties of a toilsome profession. We are told the secret of his success. He never neglected an opportunity for improvement; and it was a fixed principle with him not to be deterred by any difficulties that were surmountable, for prosecuting to a successful termination what he had once deliberately undertaken.

Alfred the great, one of the brightest lights of history, performed an amount of labor truly amazing. The affairs of his kingdom were so complicated as to require the wisest legislation, and a personal inspection of each province of his dominions; but so carefully did he husband his time, that he was able to apply himself vigorously to literary pursuits, and produced twenty original and translated books; and with all this, he devoted eight hours out of the twenty-four to devotional exercises.

Luther, amid all his travels and active labors, presented a perfect translation of the whole Bible; and this was accomplished by doing something every day, and allowing no interval of time to pass unimproved.

Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," by persevering study in the intervals of labor, became one of the most distinguished linguists of any age.

It is related of Daniel Webster, "the intellectual giant of his generation," that, while he assisted his father at the sawmill where he worked, he always carried with him some favorite author; and while waiting for the saw to pass through the logs, which occupied about ten minutes, he employed those brief intervals by eagerly devouring the contents of the volumes; and in the last year of his life, he was able to repeat large portions of the books with which he had in this manner become familiar.

Dr. Livingston began life as a poor factory-boy. When but ten years of age, he was obliged to go to the factory at six in the morning, and remain until eight in the evening, with only brief intervals for breakfast and dinner. The hours from eight to ten he passed in an evening school; and not unfrequently his studies were continued until midnight. By this continued application, at the age of sixteen he had become a good Latin scholar. Scientific works and books of travel were his peculiar delight. "My reading," he says, "while at work, was carried on by placing my book on a portion of the spinning-jenny, so that I could catch sentence after sentence at my work. I thus kept up a pretty constant study, undisturbed by the roar of machinery."

John Kitto, the eminent biblical scholar, when fifteen years old was sent a poor, deaf boy, to the workhouse, because his parents were unable to provide for him. Two years later, he was apprenticed to a cruel and unreasonable master, who often required him to work from sixteen to eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. But, under all these disadvantageous circumstances, young Kitto found time for the pursuit of knowledge. Every leisure moment was devoted to mental improvement. When his circumstances in life were more comfortable, he did not at all relax his industry; of this he writes, "I cannot accuse myself of having wasted or misemployed a moment of my time since I left the workhouse." This wise improvement of his leisure moments laid the foundation for his great usefulness and world-wide fame.

Roger Sherman, at an early age, was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He was accustomed to sit at his work with his book before him, devoting to study every moment that his eyes could be spared from the occupation in which he was engaged. In this way, he acquired his knowledge of mathematics; so that before he was twenty-one he was able to make astronomical calculation for an almanac published in New York. It was by such indefatigable industry that he attained an acquaintance with general science, logic, geography, history, philosophy, geology, and especially with law and politics.

In the experience of all, there are intervals of time which lie between the usual engagements of life. If these intervals of time which lie between the usual engagements of life. If these intervals are carefully husbanded and wisely improved, how much may be accomplished, not only for ourselves, but for humanity and God!

HORSES as a general think get too much licking and too little feed. If a man loses his hat while driving his horse, he licks his horse to pay for it. If he runs into another wagon through his own carelessness he licks his horse to make it all right. If his horse slips or tumbles, he gets licked for it—if he does anything he gets licked, and if he doesn't do anything he gets the same. A great many horses know "a sight" more than their drivers and if they would change places with them, society at large would be gainers, and so would horses.

A Very Singular Will.

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal says: Recently we heard of and read part of the most singular will on record. The maker of the will is represented to be a shrewd, successful business man, who has accumulated quite a large fortune. He exhibits no other signs of insanity than may be derived from the extreme eccentricity of his will, although it is probable the courts will, in due course, be called upon to determine the question whether the testator was of sound and disposing mind.

The will disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devotes the entire property in trust for the establishment of an infirmary for Cats. A most elaborate architectural plan for the necessary buildings is attached to and made part of the will. It provides areas for that sweet auratory converse, so dear to the feline heart, and rat holes of the most ravishing nature, to be kept well stocked. The most ingenious contrivances are provided for securing to the rat a chance of escape, so that the cats may not lose the pleasures of the chase by finding their prey come too easily. High walls are to be built with gently sloping roofs, for the moonlight promenade and other nocturnal amusements of the cats. The trustees are directed to select the grounds for this novel infirmary in the most populous part of some American city, and the devices are to be protected by a competent force of nurses from the ravages of men and dogs. No person of the male sex is ever admitted within the walls, and no female who has children or is under thirty years old. There are hundreds of minute directions which we have no time to note.

One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions the testator had exhausted all the eccentricities of one man, however unique his nature; but the last provision of the will seems more outrageously bizarre than any that go before. Says the deviser: "I have all my life been taught to believe that everything in and about man was intended to be useful, and that it was man's duty, as lord of animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first that my body, even after death, may continue to be made useful; and secondly, that it may be made instrumental, as far as possible, in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends, the cats—I do hereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made up into fiddle-strings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordion, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses to be selected for that purpose exclusively—the playing to be kept up forever and ever without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of always hearing and enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voice." If any journal can give us information of a more singular will than this, we should like to hear of it.

LAIRD now positively declares that it was notorious in England while the Alabama was on the stocks that she was to be a war vessel for the Confederates, and that the British Government knew it and had ample opportunity to prevent her departure if there had been any desire or will to do it. This is a fire in the rear that will astonish those writers who argue for the disposition of the British Government to do all that an honest Government could in assisting us.

LIBEL suits are springing up in various parts of the country like mushrooms. The conductors of the Erie (Pa.) Republican, recently discharged its Union printers and filled their places with "rats." Thereupon the members of the Typographical Society published the usual circular, denouncing the editors as unfair employers, and warning members of the Union from working in the Republican office. The editors immediately instituted a libel suit against the Printers' Union.

An Indian woman hit her second husband over the head with a fire shovel after family prayer, for praying for his children, and omitting her own. There was no discrimination thereafter.

The signboard of a tavern near Strasbourg, France, bears the following inscription: "Strong beer and wine of the first quality. Customers drinking more than twelve glasses will be sent home in a cab, free of charge, in case they are unable to walk."

MAN may be a worm—we will not dispute the theory on general principles—but an oblique view at the miniature moustaches of our festive young men, proves that he is not the worm that never dyes.

STRAWBERRIES are becoming plentiful, and prices are falling. Jersey is beginning to pour in its crimson store of this luscious fruit, and as the crop is a bountiful one, none need go without for want either of a full supply or of moderate prices.

If a man could only stand off and look at himself when he is reeling along drunk, it would be better for him than fifteen temperance lectures.

MEDICAL men laud the strawberry as a curative of scrofula. Those who have not got that particular malady may take the berry upon its general merit.

Our citizens should hold tenaciously to their wives and umbrellas. A legal decision, recently rendered in Cincinnati, is to the effect that it is impossible to steal a wife or an umbrella, and that possession is, in both cases, evidence of ownership. With this warning, we trust every man who happens to own one or the other will keep a sharp eye upon them.

The Albany Express says that Seth Green is going into the shad-raising business, on the Hudson, this Summer, and proposes to hatch out 3,000,000,000 of eggs during the month of June. If Seth succeeds in getting safely through that "hatch" he'll merit the eternal thanks of the shad fishermen.

A SPREAD EAGLE TOAST.—Our Nation

—Beggotten amidst the storms of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were seen on board the "Mayflower," on the rock at Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Menongahela, and on the heights of Abraham; the "capricious squalls" of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill; in his boyhood he ran bareheaded over the fields of Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and York whipping his mother and turning her out of doors; and in his youth he strode over the prairies of the boundless West, and called them his own; paid tributes to the despots of Barbary in powder and hail; spit in his father's face from behind cotton bales in New Orleans, whipped the mistress of the ocean, revelled in the halls of the Montezumas, straddled the Rocky Mountains, and with one foot upon golden sand, and the other upon codfish and lumber, defied the world; in his manhood, clothed in purple and fine linen, he rides over a continent in cushioned cars, rides over the ocean in a palace steamer, sends his thoughts on wings of lightning to the world around, thunders at the door of the Celestial Empire and at the portals of the distant Japan, slaps his poor, decrepid father in the face, and tells him to be careful how he speaks to any of his pierceons, and threatens to make sheep-pastures of all the land that joins him. May he live ten thousand years "and his shadow never grow less."

FEMALE WARRIORS.—It is not a very uncommon thing for women to serve in the disguise of soldiers, and our late war presents several examples. The services, however, appear to have been inconsiderate and the discharges imperfect, for "discharged" is the brief record of nearly all. In the war of the American Revolution two or three instances of heroic action on the part of women were gratefully acknowledged by the public authorities. Congress passed a resolution making honorable mention of the services of Margaret Corbin, wounded at the attack on Fort Mifflin, where she filled the post left vacant by her husband, who was killed at her side while serving a piece of artillery. A complete suit and half the monthly pay of a soldier were voted to her. The gunner's wife who took her husband's place when he was killed at the battle of Monmouth was rewarded by a commission. But no adventures of the kind attracted so much attention as the wonderful romance of the Massachusetts girl who actually served in the Revolutionary army through a long term, and rendered services valuable enough to be rewarded by a pension during life.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to remonstrate without adulation, and is equally remote from insipid complaisance and a low familiarity.

W. S. SERVICE.

200,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.

At the new Masonic Hall Building.

STOVES at prices that will please of all desirable kinds.

TIN-WARE of every kind on hand at all times.

Special attention given to Wholesale orders. Price list furnished to dealers on application.

SHEET-TIN AND COPPERWARE.

House furnishing goods a great variety.

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BIRD CAGES A NICE VARIETY.

ROOFING, GUTTERS, SPOUTS.

of Tin, Galvanized Iron and Copper and every kind of

HOUSE AND JOB WORK

done on short notice and warranted,

AGENCY of Henry Distons celebrated

saws. Orders for saws at factory prices solicited, also for repairing. Information and price list furnished on application.

PAPER RAGS, OLD ROPE, OLD

COPPER, BRASS, PEW-

TER, LEAD, IRON,

BEEWAX, HEAVY HIDES, DEAKON

SKINS, SHEEP PELTS, GREEN

BACKS, NATIONAL BANK

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WINTER GOODS closing out regardless of value.

We are opening the spring campaign with the largest and most attractive stock ever offered in this market.

We shall endeavor to keep every department well assorted the year round. Our

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will always contain a large and well selected stock of Cloths Cassimers & Cloakings, Black and Colored Silks. Seasonable dress goods in great variety. Table Linens, Napkins Towels &c., white goods of every description, bleached and brown sheetings all widths.

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CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY, CLOTHING,

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS &

DYE STUFFS,

LEATHER, & SHOE FINDINGS,

HARDWARE,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

IRON & STEEL,

NAILS & BUILDERS

HARDWARE.

NUTS & WASHERS, HORSE SHOES

& NAILS, WAGON SPRINGS,

PATENT AXLES & BOXES, CROCK-

ERY and GLASSWARE,

STONE WARE, FLOUR,

FEED & MEAL, CORN and

OATS, FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

SASH & DOORS

COFFINS,

MATRASSES,

BEDDING,

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TOBACCO & CIGARS,

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Agents for Hoyt Bros. Celebrated Leather Belting.

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AND

CENTREVILLE.

Have on hand, splendid assortments of all reasonable Goods adapted to the wants of the people of Elk and adjoining counties, which they are selling at prices that defy competition. They would simply state here, that being very large dealers, their facilities for purchasing are unequalled by any establishment in the county. They buy directly from manufacturers and on the

GROUND FLOUR.

Another advantage. You can always get what you want at their stores, hence you will save time by going directly to them—and TIME IS MONEY. We have no space here to enumerate all the advantages you will have in patronizing these establishments. But call and see, and reap the advantages for yourselves. Among their Goods you will find

DRY GOODS in endless varieties, GROCERIES choice and fresh CLOTHING of best material superior cut and finish, BOOTS & SHOES of the best stock and make, CROCKERY for newly married, middle aged and elderly.

DRIED FRUIT,

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CORN MEAL.

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