The Elk County Advocate.

VOL 1. RIDGWAY, PA., JUNE 18, 1870. NO. 36.

The Advocate.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT $2 PER ANNUM.

Rates of Advertising.

Adm'r and Ex'rs notices, enc, 6 times,	$ 3 00
Auditor's notices, each,	3 00
Cautions and Estrays each, 3 times	3 00
Transient Advertising per squre of 8 lines or less—3 times, or less	2 00
For each subsequent insertion	50
Official advertising for each square of 8 liner or less—3 times or less	2 00
For each subsequent insertion	50
Professional cards, 5 liner, 1 yr.	6 00
Loal notices, per line, one time	15
Obituary notices, over 5 lines	10
Yearly Advertising, one-half column	50 00
Yearly Advertising, one column	100 00
Blanks, single quire	2 50
Blanks, three quire	2 00
Blanks, 6 quires, per quire	1 75
Blanks, over 6 quires per quire	1 50
For bank notes, subpoenas, summons, executions, warrants, constable sales, road and school orders, each per doz.	25
Handbills, eight sheet 25 or less	50
" fourth sheet 25 or less	2 50
" half sheet 25 or less	4 50
" whole seet 25 or less	8 00

Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

Elk County Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—S. P. Johnson.

Additional Law Judge—Hon. Jho. P. Vincent.

Associate Judges—E. C. Schultze, Jesse Kyler.

District Attorney—J. K. P. Hall.

Sheriff—Jacob McCauley.

Prothonotary &c.,—Fred. Schoening.

Treasurer—Claudius V. Gillis.

Co. Superintendent—Rufus Lucore.

Commissioners—H. Warner, Jos. W. Taylor, Louis Vollmer.

Auditors—Clark Wilcox, George D. Messenger, and Joseph Wilhelm.

County Surveyor—Geo. Walmsley.

Jury Commissioners.—George Hickinsn, and Horace Little.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT.

Second Monday in January.
Last Monday in April.
First Monday in August.
First Monday in November.

RAILROADS.

PHILAD LPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE

ON and after MONDAY, MAY 30th, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	10.20 p. m.
" " " Ridgway	1.57 p. m.
" " arrive at Erie	7.40 p. m.
Erie Exp leaves Philadelphia	10.50 a. m.
" " " Ridgway	2.00 a. m.
" " arrive at Erie	11.20 a. m

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	8.50 a. m.
" " " Ridgway	2.48 p. m.
" " arrive at Philad'a	6.20 a. m.
Erie Express leaves Erie	9.00 p. m.
" " " Ridgway	1.20 a. m.
" " arrat Philadelphia	5.30 p. m.

Express, Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry and all west bound trains and Mail accommodation east at Irvinton with the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

The only direct route to Pittsburg

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

from Oil City.

On and after Monday Nov. 22d 1869, trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH

Day Express leaves Oil City at	10.30 a. m.
Arriving at Pittsburg at	5.30 p. m.
Night Express leaves Oil City at	9.30 p. m.
Arriving at Pittsburg at	7.00 a. m.
Kittanning Acc. leaves Emlenton	6.10 p. m.
Arriviving at Kittanning	9.00 p. m.
Mixed Way leaves Oil City at	7.00 a. m.
Arriving at West Penn Junction at	7.05 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Pittsburg at	7.15 a. m.
Arriving at Oil City at	1.55 p. m.
Night Express leaves Pittsburg at	8.00 p. m.
Arriving at Oil City at	6.00 a m.
Parker Acc. leaves Kittanning	7.20 a. m.
Arriving at Parker	9.55 a. m.
Mixed Way leave West Penn Junc. at	7.00 a. m.
Arriving at Oil City at	6.00 p. m.

Connections at Corry and Irvine'on for Oil City and Pittsburg. At Franklin with Jamestown and Franklin R. R. Connections with West Penn, R. R. at West Penn Junction for Blairsville and all points on the main line of the Pennsylvania R. R.

☞"Silver Palace Sleeping Cars" on all Night Trains both ways from Pittsbrgh to Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
Struggles and Triumphs of

P. T. BARNUM,

Written by himself. In one large octavo volume—nearly 800 pages—printed in English and German. 33 full page engravings. It embraces forty year recollections of his busy life, as a merchant, manager, banker, lecturer and showman. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents average from 50 to 100 subscribers a week. We offer extra inducements. Illustrated catalogue and terms to agents sent free.

J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers,
8w Hartford, Conn.

JOB WORK of all kinds and descri- done at this office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. S. BORDWELL, M. D.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN

The word eclectic means to choose or select medicines from all the different schools of medicine; using remedies that are safe, and discarding from practice all medicines that have an injurious effect on the system, such as mercury, antimony, lead, copper, &c.

I lay aside the lance—the old bloodletter, reducer or depleter, and equalize the circulation and restore the system to its natural state by alteratives and tonics. I shall hereafter give particular attention to chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Catarrh Ne ralgia, diseases of the throat, urinary organs, and all diseases peculiar to females, &c.

CATARRH I treat with a new instrument of a late invention, which cures every case.

TEETH extracted without pain.

Office and residence South of the jail on Centre St. Office hours from 7 to 8 a.; m 12 to 1 p. m; 6 to 7 p. m.

Dec. 23'67.-1y. J. S. BORDWELL.

JOHN G. HALL, Attorney at law, Ridgway, Elk county Pa. [mar.22'66 1y

JOHN G. HALL.....JAS. K. P. HALL.

HALL & BRO.

Attorneys -at -Law
ST. MARY'S:
BENZINGER P. O. ELK COUNTY, PA.
September 20, 1866. 1y.

J. S. Bordwell, M. D. Eclectic Physician. Office and residence opposite the Jail, on Centre St., Ridgway, Pa. Prompt attention will be given to all calls. Office hours: 7 to 8 A. M.; 12 to 2 P. M.; and 6 to 7 P. M. Mar. 22, 66-tf.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
ST. MARY'S, PA.
LARGEY & MALONE, PROPR'S.

The proprietors respectfully ask the attention of their friends and the public in general to their large and commodious hotel. Every attention paid to the convenience of guests.

H. LARGEY,
may30 -1868.1y J. A. MALONE.

MASLIN Kettles, Brass Kettles, Porcelean Sauce Pans, French Tined Sauce Pans, Fruit cans the cheapest and best, at W. S. SERVICE'S, Hardware Store, Pidgway, Pa.

HYDE HOUSE,
RIDGWAY, ELK CO., PA.
W. H. SCHRAM, Proprietor.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, the new proprietor, hopes, by paying strict attention to the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a continuance of the same.

Oct 30 1869.

THAYER HOUSE,
RIDGWAY, PA.
DAVID THAYER, Proprietor.

The undersigned having fitted up a large and commodious hotel on the southwest corner of Centre and Mill streets, with good and convenient stabling attached, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

dec13'66 1y DAVID THAYER.

KERSEY HOUSE,
CENTREVILLE, ELK CO., PA.

JOHN COLLINS, Proprietor.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, the new proprietor, hopes, by paying strict attention to the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a continuance of the same.

v1n20ly.

MORTON HOUSE,
ERIE, PA.
M. V. Moore, (late of the Hyde House) Proprietor.

Open Day and Night.

n30tf.

HENRY SOUTHER, Attorney-at-Law Ridgway, Pa. (feb20'68),

BLANKS of all kinds for sale at this fice.

C. H. VOLK, Manufacturer and Dealer in Lager Beer, opposite the Railroad Depot, St. Mary's, Elk county Pa.

Mar-22'66-1.

ENVELOPES, LABELS & TAGS neatly printed at the Advocate Office.

I WAS cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free. MRS. M. C. LEGGETT;
4w Hoboken, N. J.

DR C. H. FULLER,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
RIDGWAY, PA.

Residence and office opposite the Thayer House.

J. D. PARSONS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots & Shoes,

Main St., opposite Hotel,

nov27y WILCOX, PA.

BOARDING HOUSE,

Near the Depot, Wilcox, Pa.

MARTIN SOWERS, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a large boarding house at the above place, where he is amply prepared to satisfy the wants of those who may avorhim with their custom. nov'6920.

JACOB YOUNG & CO., Book Binders And Blank Book Manufacturers, Wright's Blk Corry, Pa Blank Books Made to Order.

JOB WORK done with disoatch at this Office.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEARY,

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In receiving the various testimonies of confidence which have been conferred upon me by the people of my native State, I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which they have been bestowed, and of the corresponding duties and responsibilities imposed upon me during the fulfilment of my term of the Chief Executive office in your State Government. Notwithstanding a heart animated with pure and upright intentions towards the welfare of the Commonwealth, and with all the faculties allotted to me unceasingly devoted to its service, I feel deeply concious that I stand in need of yours indulgence, while I thus exercise one of the prerogatives of the position of Governor—to address the people when in his opinion he is justified by circumstances affecting their welfare and interests, and to expect from them an honest, canded and liberal support in return.

With such circumstances now before the people of Pennsylvania, I feel that I would be recreant to my duty, ungreatful to a generous people, and untrue to myself, if I should fail to express to you my opinions upon a subject of public concern, which demands from you immediate attention, and prompt, intelligent and indpendent action.

The inviolabillity of the Sinking Fund, by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks upon it, whether open or secret! A public debt is not a blessing but an evil!—an evil not to be measured by the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect,—the entire amount of all its consequences. These consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy; and a conviction of them, is so deeply impressed on the minds of all reflecting men, that I need not recapitulate them, nor insist even upon their existence.

The state debt must be paid;—paid honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be done—to this doctrine I am irrevocably pledged in every possible manner—and the credit of the State must be kept up to its highest point, in order that this important object may be most readily accomplished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or profligacy, on our part, should be prmitted to get abroad or to divide the slightest support or countenance from the conduct of our government in any of its branches. It should be understood everywhere that we have an incorruptable and faithful judiciary; a Legislature and an Executive disposed to work together, and to co-operate heartily in maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth.

The operation of the Sinking Fund was temporararily interrupted, or rather weakened, by the recent war, but by the blessing of Heaven upon the patriotic efforts of the nation, the days of peace have returned. There can now be no excuse for diverting from that fund any of the monies pledged to it by the Constitution and the laws, nor for tampering in any manner with its regular administration.

But it is known to you that a bold and daring attempt was made in the Legislature during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there, in the Sinking Fund, for the use of certain affiliated corprations of this commonwealth, and that that attempt was defeated only by the interposition of the executive *veto*. This was to me an ungracious and unpleasant task, to resist the majority in the Legislature composed of Senators and Representatives chosen by you, under the regular forms of the constitution, presumably for their intelligence and integrity; and it was inexpedient, perhaps, as a question of personal interest and ease, that I should incur the hostility of powerful enemies by the course adopted. But I saw before me the open path of duty, pointed out by the clear words of the Constitution and by my oath of office; and I did not hesitate to treat the subject with firmness and action which the urgency of the case required.

The bill to distribute the securities in the Sinking Fund among several newly incorporated railroad companies, and to substitute for them very inferior, if not utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day next preceeding the final adjournment of the Legislature, although it had passed both Houses about two weeks before. Borrowing time from the usual hours of rest, I was enabled, the next morning to reutrn the bill with my objections to the House in which it had originated. There its further consideration was postponed, and no final judgment upon it was pronounced.

It stands now among the open questions which may be revived at a future session. It may again be introduced and passed next winter or at any subsequent time, without embarrasment from any prior decision of either House, against it. And if the membership of both Houses shall be so made up at any time that a two-third vote for the measure can be obtained in each, its enactment into a law will become certain, and the burden of your taxes will be inevitably increased and prolongd.

An Executive veto is in the nature of an appeal to the people, to enable them to pass upon controverted questions involving grave considerations of public or safety. Upon a question of this kind, in which every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth is interested, this great prerogative of the Executive, conferred by the Constitution, should be fearlessly exercised. Is not this such an ocasion? Is not the subject to be considered vitally important? Is it not urgent that you should determine it for yourselves, in the selection of men to represent you in the Legislature of 1871?

Be this as it may, this question is in fact submitted for your judgment. The issue upon it was distinctly and openly made at the last session between the Legislature and the Executive, and that issue is now before you for your arbitrament, and you should instruct your Representatives in each and every county, in accordance with your wishes and determination upon this important subject.

Should you, by your indifference to the question, or by a careless and unscalculating choice of the persons to represent you in the Legislature, encourage and strengthen the combination of men who desire and threaten to invade your treasury, rest assured that the vast fund now sacredly devoted to the payment of the public debt will be seized and carried off.

The nine and a half millions of dollars securities in that fund, with all the interest to accrue thereon, will be voted away from the people's treasury; the State credit will be prostrated; your taxes will be increased, and your Executive will be impotent to help you. If, on the contrary, alive to your interests and honor, you sustain the appeal sent to you from the Executive Chamber, and you are now about to select your candidates for Representatives, you should determine to re-affirm, with emphasis, the command of the Constitution; that "no part of the said Sinking Fund shall be used or applied orherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt," you will strike a just, severe and timely blow at corrupt legislation and protect yourselves against grievous pecuniary loss.

The lesson will not be lost. Its salutary effect will be great and lasting. Both for the present and the future it will improve the tone of public morals; repress the unblushing effrontery and corruption of the lobby; curtail the influence of arrogant corporations; and secure the sincere commendation of all good and patriotic men.

The assault upon the treasury, in the passage of the nine and a half million bill, though the most conspicuous example of the evil influences of corporations upon the Legislature, is not the only one. It possesses pre-eminent importance, but it does not stand alone. Then, fellow-citizens, has not the time come for determining the question of title to soverign power in this Commonwealth? Is that power a rightful and indefeasable estate of the people, or does it reside in incorported companies created by our laws? Will you, with your eyes open, consciously surrender the control over your own representatives, and give your consnt that cor porations shall deside your laws? Shall your Government be pure, patriotic and just, true to yourselves and true to sound principles of administration; or shall it be the instrument of corporate ambition and avarice, and an object of public jest, ridicule and reproach? Or, in other words shall corporations supercede the Government and become the masters of the people?

And now, my fellow citizens, with this warning, I leave this important subject in your hands; trusting that you will be inspired with the will and the resolution to defend the integrity of your government and to preserve unsullied the credit and the honor of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa.,
June 6, 1870.

Singular Case of Insanity.

The Detroit *Free Press* gives a most remarkable case of insanity. It seems that Lawrence Rapps, living near Monroe, becime deranged, being subject to fits of melancholy and weeping. He continued to grow worse until it became necessary to send him to the asylum at Kalamazoo. On Wednesday morning George G. Streeter was to start with the unfortunate man for the asylum, but felt that he should need assistance, and Christopher Rapps, brother of the crazy man, volunteered to accompany Streeter. The *Free Press* says:

On the train the two brothers had a seat together directly in front of the officer, and it was noticed that the insane man grew constantly calmer, while Christopher grew more and more excited. He continued to groan and weep, deploring the calamity that was so soon to seperate the two perhaps, forever, and refused to be comforted by the sympathetic and cheering words of the officer. Lawrence had now and then a glimpse of reason, and, when the trio got off for dinner at the junction, was the coolest of the two. They all sat down to the hotel dinning table, the officer between the brothers. The table was filled with men women and children, passengers on the train which stood opposite the door. The meal had only commenced, when Christopher, the sane brother, suddenly uttered a loud scream of sorrow and dispair which startled every one, causing every cheek to turn pale. As he arose from the table dashed the officer aside as one might a child, and then the two insane brothers locked together in a mad struggle. Up and down they whirled, shrieking, kicking, striking, pulling, each one a giant in strength, each one a demon in his hate. The strongest men trembled and pushed away from the strange scene, the women screamed and fled, and for a moment or two there was such a spectable there as one never witnessed in his lifetime. The mad brothers struggled and writhed, now one down then the other, until some of the passengers cried "shoot them!" The officer, coolest of all, because he saw that all depended on him, made several efforts to seperate the combatents, which was accomplished by Lawrence seizing his brother's hat and springing though the crowd to the door. He went straight aboard the train, clambering on top of the cars. Christopher was thrown down and bound, and then came a struggle to secure the other brother and take him from the car. The feat was at length accomplished, and then he was tied hand and foot and left at the hotel while Streeter came on to this city with Christopher. The victim was locked up at the Central Station while the officer returned to go forward with the other, and will return to-day and take this one to Monroe. The yells and shrieks of the poor fellow confined at the station were enough to make one tremble, and he jumped and bounded against the door of his cell in a way that shook the building. The whole incident is of the strangest that has occurred for a long time, and but for the torn clothes and scratches exhibited by the officer, and the shrieks and yells of the last victim of the fearful disease, might seem like a romance.

Husband's Commandments.

Thou shalt love no other man but me.

Thou shalt not have a daguerrotype or any other likeness of any man but thy husband,

Thou shalt not speak thy husband's name with levity.

Remember thy husband's commandments to keep them sacred.

Honer thy husband and obey him that thou mayest be long in the home he has given thee.

Thou shalt not find fault when thy husband chews and smokes.

Thou shalt not scold.

Thou shalt not permit thy husband to were a buttonless shirt—but shalt keep his clothing in good repair.

Thou shalt not continually gad about neglecting thy husband and family.

Thou shalt not strive to live in the style of thy neighbor nuless thy husband is able to support it.

Thou shalt not covet thy neighber's fine house, nor his fine furniture, nor his wife's thousand dollar shawl, nor her fifty dollar handkerchief, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

Thou shalt not sum up large bills at the stores which thy husband is unable to foot, for verily he knoweth his means.

Buying A Horse and Buggy.

The following originally appeared in the Buffalo Express. It is very good and will bear many repetitious;

C——P, an *attache* of one of the Pennsylvania railroads, but well known in Buffalo as an inveterate practical joker, happened in Cleveland the other day, and the weather being mild and warm, he conceived the happy idea of taking the fair object of his adoration out riding, Donning his best suit, he started post haste for the nearest livery stable. He was a partial stranger in the vicinity, and the livery stable keeper, not knowing him, and imagining possibly, from the state of nervous excitement in which he prerented himself, that 'something was up,' refused to let him take a horse and buggy.

'But,' remonstrated C——P, 'I am good for a dozen horses and buggies.'

'Very well, then, leave me security,' demanded the suspicious livery man.

'How much do you consider your darn'd rig worth? angrily asked our friend.

'About $350.'

'If I buy it now and pay you $350 in cash, will you agree to buy it back for the same sum when I get through with it?' asked C——P.

'Centainly, sir,' politely responded the owner, who thought he saw a chance for a good bargain.

'All right. Here's your money;' and jumping into the vehicle, C——p drove off to the residence of his expectant Angelina.

Of course she was ready, and of course a pleasant drive was enjoyed. Up one and down another of those beautifully laid-out avenues of Cleveland they rode, breathing the fresh and balmy atmosphere of a glorious spring day, admiring the houdsome residences which line the streets, C——P talking sweet nonsense all the while, and Angelina looking as if she felt transported to the seventh heaven of delight.

For two hours did the happy couple ride and admire the newly developed beauties of nature, when the sinking sun reminded our hero that oficial duties awaited his attention; and leaving his fair companion at the door of her residence, he drove back to the livery stable.

'Well,' said he to the proprietor, 'you see I am here again, and presume you are ready to buy this rig back.,

'Yes, sir, I trust I am a man of my word,' cooly responded that individual, at the same time handing C——p $350 in greenbacks, which our friend quietly stowed away in his pocket, and was moving off, when—

'Hold on here,' cried the livery man, 'you haven't paid for your two hours' use of this 'ere horse and buggy!'

'What do you mean?' in turn responded C——p. 'Didn't I buy that horse and buggy of you two hours ago?'

'Yes.'

'Well, then what in creation do you mean by asking me to pay for the use of my own rig?' retorted C——p, as he moved off with well-assumed indignation, while the stable hands and bystanders smiled audibly.

A late judge was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and had thrown himself on the wings of his imagination far into the upper regions, and was seemingly preparing for a higher accent, when the judge exclaimed, 'Hold on, hold on, my dear sir! Don't go any higher, for you are already out of the jurisdiction of the court."

'Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than *mine?*" inpuired a teacher of his pupils.

'Because he never told a lie!' shouted a little boy.

This was rather hard on the teacher but the boy did not see it.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended justified the act by quoting the passage:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

Solitude is one of the highest enjoyments of which our nature is susceptable. Solitede is also, when too long continued, capable of being made the most severe, indesribable, undurable source of anguish.

A little boy in Richmond, on being asked by his mother if he would not like to be an angel and have wings, replied that he had rather be a hawk and live on chickens.

Ninety-six love letters are the evidence which a nice Pennsylvania girl bringagainst a Doctor of Divinity who refuses to marry her.