

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

The annual revenue of the United States from applejack alone is in the neighborhood of \$50,000 a year, and about two-thirds of that comes from Essex county, New Jersey.

Of 234 samples of victuals lately analyzed by the Berlin authorities, forty-four proved adulterated. Green tea was mixed with flowers of hay, cocoa with potato and corn flour. There will be more rigorous penalties.

A son of the late Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, a highly orthodox divine, has become a speaker and writer against Christianity. On the other hand, it is said that one of Col. Tingersoff's daughters is a convert to Protestantism.

The Cincinnati Commercial hopes President Arthur will call the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation that will protect the public forests and provide for the increase of forest area. And farmers should be urged to preserve a portion of their forests and to plant forest trees if they have none.

Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State sixty-three years ago last Saturday. It now ranks fourth in population, and has the fourth city, and is on the top wave of material prosperity, with a proportionate increase in wealth unsurpassed by that of any other State east of the Mississippi.

Postmaster General James says: "What is needed in the south to perfect the fast mail service is about twenty-five thousand dollars more per annum. The six thousand dollars saved at Atlanta, is nearly one-fourth of the amount, and I want to see if there is any plan to save the balance. If there is not then Congress should make up the deficiency."

State Senator Isaac Hereter died at his residence near Gettysburg on the night of Dec. 1st of pneumonia. He was born in Adams county, this state, in 1827; was a farmer by occupation and represented Adams county in the lower house of the legislature in 1870 and 1861. He was elected to the State Senate in November, 1878, from the Thirty-second district composed of the counties of Adams and Cumberland.

Isaac C. Royce, of Alliston, Ontario, deserted the girl who had been his affianced wife seven years, and was about to marry another. His first love went into the store where he was employed, talked pleasantly about his change of sweethearts, declared that she bore him no enmity, and laughingly invited him, in token of good will, to eat some of the lozengers which she held in her hand. He complied, and thereby swallowed an almost fatal dose of strychnine.

Frankford, Ky., Dec. 1.—A joint caucus of the Democrats of the Senate and House was held to-night, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed the Hon. James B. Beck. There were 97 members present. Senator Beck's name was the only one presented. After two or three speeches eulogizing him, he received the unanimous vote of the caucus. He was notified of his action, and made a speech of thanks. The action of the caucus makes his election a mere formality.

A traveller bought an excursion ticket from Washington to Toledo, and owing to detention of trains, for which he was not responsible, its limit of time expired while he was still on the way. The conductor of the terminal road demanded regular fare, and put him off the train when he refused to pay. He sued the company whose agent sold him the ticket, on the ground that the contract was made with that official for the entire journey, and the jury, on the direction of the Court, gave him a verdict of \$500.

A Marriage and a Death Notice.

The funeral of Walter H. Backus took place yesterday from the residence of his mother, 227 Warren street, Jersey City. Notice of his death was published on Friday. In the same paper appeared the announcement of his marriage to Miss Hortense I. Creede, of 528 Jersey avenue. Mr. Backus died suddenly in Altoona, Pa., on Tuesday, from erysipelas, the result of a cold. He was travelling for a tobacco house. He had known Miss Creede for many years, and was to have been married during the later part of October. Owing to the illness of the lady's grandmother her relatives decided that the wedding should be postponed. The invalid died on November 1 and was buried on the following day. On the 8th Backus and Miss Creede, accompanied by the latter's cousin and a mutual friend, came to this city and were married by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the Little Church Around the Corner. They resolved to keep the marriage a secret until after the Christmas holidays, when they intended to announce it and give a reception. The groom was to take his bride with him on his business tour for a wedding trip. A week later he left the city, to be gone six weeks. He caught cold in his eye in Altoona, which turned into erysipelas and caused his death.

Largest Tannery in the World.

THE GREAT ESTABLISHMENT OF HOYT BROTHERS NOW BEING ERRECTED ON BABB'S CREEK—EXTENT OF THE BUILDINGS.

The Wellborn Agitator says: Messrs. Hoyt Brothers, who are building the Woodland tannery in Morris, are the heaviest tanners in the United States. They own and operate five other good sized tanneries in this state, besides as many more in New York. While many other establishments tax hides upon commission, this firm buy all their hides and sell their own leather. The firm consists of Messrs. Oliver Hoyt and William Hoyt, who reside at Stamford, Ct., and Mr. Mark Hoyt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

But little more than six months ago the site of the new tannery on Babb's creek was as wild and barren as can be imagined. Only two or three houses were to be seen in the narrow valley at that point, and the denizens of Morris were almost without hope regarding the opening up of the wilderness by the march of improvement. This was the condition of affairs when Messrs. Hoyt Brothers came here and bought land and made contracts for all the hemlock bark on about 40,000 acres of land belonging to other parties, and decided to erect the largest tannery in the world on Babb's creek, about a mile below the old hotel familiarly known as "Babb's."

During the past summer the buildings have been constructed. The saw mill, the boiler house, engine rooms, leach houses, beam house, sweat pit, bark mills, the company's store and over eighty dwellings houses are now complete, and the large dry house will soon be finished.

OTHER BUILDINGS. The boiler house is a beautiful specimen of masonry. Ten 32-foot cylindrical boilers, without flues, are set over 24 arches, which form the fire pots. A sufficient draft is gained to consume the wet bark, which is used for fuel, by a brick stack 120 feet in height. From these boilers the steam is carried to the three engines in the adjacent buildings—the beam house, bark mills and dry house.

There are six bark mills, which grind 100 cords of bark a day. As the ground bark comes from the mills it is floated in hot water, which is heated by the exhaust steam, through a large trough to the leaches. It takes 900 gallons of water a minute to carry the bark in this manner. There are forty leaches, each holding from ten to twelve cords of bark. The process of leaching occupies from four to five days. Then the liquor is drawn off and the spent bark is shoveled out of the leach vat into another trough, in which runs an endless chain carrying cross pieces or scrapers about three feet apart. By this means the refuse bark is carried to the boiler rooms and dumped, ready to be fed into the furnace pits as fuel. All the water and liquors are handled by the aid of nine large rotary pumps, each one of which has a capacity of raising 300 gallons a minute.

In the beam house there are 1,200 vats in which there are now upward of 30,000 sides in the various stages of tanning. Fifty men are employed in this building in working on the beams and attending the vats. The sweat rooms are part of the same structure, and are heated by steam pipes. About 8,000 sides are contained in the fourteen rooms. The process of sweating is now commonly used in all large tanneries, and it is the quickest mode of loosening the hair. The new hide after being softened with water, is subjected to the high temperature of the sweat room, where putrefaction to a certain extent is allowed to take place. This loosens the hair sufficiently for the operations of the workmen at the beams.

HIDES AND BARK. The dry house, which is not yet complete, is a two-story building 1,000 feet in length. It will hold 40,000 hides, besides affording room for twelve large rollers and other work of finishing the leather for market. The operation of tanning leather now takes about four months from the time the hard, dry, rusty hide is put in until it comes out a finished piece of sole leather. One year was once thought to be little enough time in which leather could be properly made. Then the period was reduced to six months, and of late years the tanners have concluded that three stocks can be turned out in a year. Some people claim that the leather is not so good because of its rapid handling, but how that may be we leave others to decide. None but foreign hides are tanned at Woodland, and they are mostly brought from South America. These skins are clearly noticeable for the short and thin coat of hair, which notably facilitates the rapid tanning.

It is said that good hemlock lands will average about ten cords of bark to the acre. Taking this for a basis the new tannery is assured of over 500,000 cords of bark, or enough to keep the establishment running at its full capacity for about twenty years. Messrs. Hoyt Brothers have contracted the bark on 30,000 acres of land belonging to the Blossburg coal company, and as much of their lands lie along the route of the new railroad, the work of getting the bark in will be comparatively easy.

NOTES. The new railroad will be finished from Arnot to the tannery early next spring. The main track will pass through the stock house, and the raw hides will be unloaded from either side of the cars into the store rooms. Upon a switch the bark which is brought in by the new road will be unloaded at the bark mill. A serpentine track will be laid among the bark piles in the yard, and the work of getting the bark to the mills will be made comparatively easy by using truck cars drawn by horses. A well has just been drilled at the new tannery something over 200 feet in depth, and its capacity seems to be ample for the supply of the establishment. The water is raised by a large steam pump. Over two hundred workmen are employed in and about the new tannery.

Nashy in Exile.

(An extract from Nashy's letter in the Toledo Blade.)

Cork, Ireland, Sept., 1881. To write of Ireland and Irish affairs is simply to put upon record grinding oppression on the one hand, and passive submission, with occasional flashes of resistance, on the other. It is a history in each case of one family receiving land from a king which the king never owned, and leasing it to the real owners, for a moderate rent to begin with, and increasing the rent mercilessly as the dispossessed owner, now tenant, made it valuable by the labor of his own hands.

A SAMPLE BRICK. To know something of what landlordism really is, and how it all came about, read the following little history of the Barony of Farney:

In 1606 Lord Essex, who had "obtained" a grant of the Barony of Farney, leased it to Evar McMahon at a yearly rent of £250. And this was doubtless a mighty comfortable rent, for understand, under crown grants the grantee was only charged for arable land, the bog and mountain land adjacent, then esteemed worthless, being thrown in. McMahon sublet it to poorer men, and they so improved it that fourteen years later the same land was let for £1,500, and in 1636 thirty-eight tenants were compelled to pay a rental of £2,023.

Under the strong hands of the original owners, the robbed peasantry, who found themselves tenants on their own lands, this piece of property was mounting up in value very rapidly. The Earl of Essex died in 1656, A. D. "His" estate went to his sisters. There is in English families always somebody to inherit, and in case there should not be the Crown steps in and takes it, that the proceeds of the robbery may not go out of the race. The two sisters married and had children, of course, and in 1690, when the two came together to divide their plunder, it was found that the rentals had risen to £2,626. Then the rentals began to be put up so as to produce something like.

The two daughters had children to be educated and provided for, marriages were getting to be common in the family, and the debts of the youngsters had to be paid. And so in 1769 this estate, which started so modestly at £250, yielded £8,000.

How? Easily enough. The land in this stolen estate, as I said, was nine-tenths of it, bog and stone, and only the arable land, some 2,500 acres, was set down in the lease, all the bog and mountains adjacent, for miles around, being thrown in. By judiciously evicting the tenants from the arable land and converting it into cattle and sheep walks, and compelling the tenants to go upon the bog and stone land, which they were compelled to reclaim and drain, the original 2,500 acres of arable land silently grew into 24,600 acres, and 57 families had multiplied to a population of 23,800!

Can there be any way of making a great estate so delightful as this? It is a pleasant thing to have a Government steal land and give it to you, and then protect you with bayonets while you are compelling the original owners to improve it for you.

Bear in mind this fact. The plunderers never put a penny upon this land. They never dug a ditch, dug out a stone or cut a square foot of bog. The cabins the tenants lived in they built themselves, and every improvement, great and small, they made themselves.

And this process of swindling, robbing, confiscation, spoliation and plunder went on until this estate which commenced at £250, 1606, now yields the enormous revenue of £80,000, or \$800,000 per annum!

Which is to say the laborers on this estate have been yearly robbed of their labor, and starved and frozen, that one family in England may live in wasteful luxury. This is all there is of it.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF ROBBERY.

About the same time that Essex got his grant of 42,000 acres (exclusive of bog and waste) from the plunder of the Earl of Desmond's estates. There lived in London at the time a young lawyer named Boyle, who was probably the worst man then living. He had been a horse thief, a forger, and murder had been charged to him. Raleigh was in prison and wanted money, and Boyle offered him £1,500 for his grant, which Raleigh accepted. Boyle paid him £500 on account, and promptly swindled him out of the balance.

Boyle being serviceable to the Court, (such men always are) was created Earl of Cork, and got from James I patents for his plunder. Then he proceeded to marry his children into noble English families, the Duke of Devonshire being one of his descendants. One small portion of this estate now yields His Grace an annual income of £20,000, being only a part of the land for which his ancestor, the horse-thief, forger and murderer paid £500.

His Grace, the Duke, is not content with the land. Under some clause in the patent by the pedantic James to the criminal Boyle, he claims the right to the fisheries in the Black-water, and the Irish Appellate Court, an English landlord's institution, are all the courts, sustain the claim, and he levies tribute upon every fish drawn from the waters.

If it were very certain that there is no hereafter, and if a man had no more heart than an exploded bomb shell, it would be a very good thing to be a Duke, with a forger and horse-thief for an ancestor. The Duke was

very judicious in the selection of a father.

THE FAMINE YEAR.

In 1846 the famine struck Ireland. Now, a loss of a crop in any other country of the world is not so serious a matter, for there is always the accumulations of previous prosperous years to fall back upon. It is simply an inconvenience, and that is all.

But in Ireland it is quite another thing, for there are no accumulations. The landlord keeps the tenant down to his two meals of potatoes per day, and when the crop fails it is simply starvation or living upon charity. And the charity Ireland has to depend upon from England, where the proceeds of the labor of the country goes, may be judged from the fact that Victoria, Queen and Empress of more force and fraud than any royal nuisance who ever wore a crown, subscribed to the last Irish famine fund, exactly £100, or in American money \$481! Just think of that! \$481 for 5,000,000 starving people! A Queen with enormous estates, with a revenue a thousand times more than she could possibly spend were she not the most penurious of women, with an estate and an enormous appropriation for every child she bore, which gave her a premium for breeding. By the way, with true English thrift, she made the most of her opportunities in this direction.

America has given more to Ireland in her famine seasons than all England, and many a merchant in this country has sent ten times the amount to the starving Irish than has the Queen who assists in robbing them, and shares in the plunder.

From the first of January to the middle of April, 1847, the number of deaths in the Cork work-house was 2,130—all from starvation, and Cork is only one of many Cities and country districts with work-houses.

In Cork alone there were 5,000 homeless people from the country begging for something to eat, anything. They filled their stomachs with cabbage leaves, turnip-tops, everything, and when this was not attainable they crawled to the work-house to die.

EVICTIIONS AND CONSOLIDATIONS.

The English landlord found after a while that sheep and cattle raising was more profitable than diversified farming, and with that calm, sublime disregard for the rights of the people which is characteristic of the ruling classes in England, eviction became fashionable. The policy pretty much all over Ireland was to clean out the population and consolidate a thousand small farms into one large one.

Between the years 1841 and 1861, twenty years, there were destroyed in Ireland 270,000 cabins, representing a population of 1,300,000, all driven to the work-house, to exile or death.

The process was a very simple one. A process of eviction was served, the tenant and his family would be pitched out into the road, and the cottage be leveled to the ground. This was originally done with crowbars, but crowbars were too slow. A mechanical genius, who was a landlord and had a great deal of eviction to do, invented a machine to facilitate the process. It was an elaborate arrangement of ropes, and pulleys, and iron dogs, and all that sort of thing, which could be run up beside a cabin and tear the miserable structure down in a few minutes and save a great deal in the way of labor.

This is the only labor saving machine Irish landlordism has ever produced.

MONEY FROM AMERICA.

In my last I mentioned the fact that America was paying the rent to the English landlords. Between the years of 1849 and 1864, the Irish in America sent to their friends in Ireland the enormous sum of £13,000,000, or, in American money, \$65,000,000! This, however, is what was sent in drafts. Probably there was as much more sent in money and other ways that cannot be traced.

With a fair system of governing the lands Ireland would be self supporting, and this enormous drain upon the resources of America would be checked. If it all went to the relief of the people for whom it was designed; I should not so much care, but when a landlord's pimp discovers that a tenant is receiving American letters he immediately goes to the postoffice and bank and ascertains how much he or she is receiving, and the rent is raised to just to that amount. So you see all the money sent by the Irish in America to the Irish in Ireland is absorbed by the landlords, whose yachts and castles, and town-houses and mistresses and gambling tables are so rightfully expensive. America has contributed hundreds of millions of dollars to the support of these execrations, these miners and sappers of industry.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, give the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feeling, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—Christian Recorder.

—Christmas cards! Christmas cards!! Christmas cards!!! fifty different styles and prices. The largest display ever seen in Ridgway at THE ADVOCATE'S office.

The Philadelphia Weekly Press. By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of The Press we are enabled to send THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY PRESS and THE ADVOCATE for one year for \$2.50, all postage paid.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of P. W. Hays, in Fox Township, Elk Co. Pa on or about the 4th day of October 1881, a black cow mixed with white and supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, or she will be disposed of according to law.

P. W. HAYS, Kersey, Nov. 9, 1881.

PATENTS. We have secured the right to issue patents in all the principal countries of the world. We have secured the right to issue patents in all the principal countries of the world. We have secured the right to issue patents in all the principal countries of the world.

BIG STOVE SIGN. No. 42 Main St.

A FULL LINE BUILDERS' HARDWARE, STOVES AND House-Furnishing GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. W. S. Service, Ag't.

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—The Grand Central Powell & Kimes are Headquarters for Blankets, Bed Comforters, Cotton Balls, Shirting and Prints, the best five cent print in town.

—No one can be healthy with a torpid liver and constipation. Take Manalini. —Peruna is a wonder in itself. It cures the most hopeless cases of consumption.

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Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address, Henry A. Parsons, Jr., Ridgway Pa.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1882.

The Sun for 1882 will make its fifth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democratic, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. THE SUN'S light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

THE SUN of 1868 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modelled after THE SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of THE SUN'S example.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth-telling, and interesting newspaper. By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before. We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of THE SUN'S political course. THE WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, full market reports, and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence complete THE WEEKLY SUN, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not read and like THE SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature, with the best poetry of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good sized book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for THE SUN.

Our terms are as follows: For the daily SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

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Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

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