Henry A. Parsons, Jr., -

THURSDAY, DEC 15, 1881.

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

## Postmaster James' Resignation.

Postmaster General James has written and forwarded to President Arthur his official letter of resignation as a Cabinet official, to take effect on

the first of January next. The friends of Postmaster-General James deeply regret that he is compelled to leave the Postoffice Department in advance of the close of the fiscal year. When General James left Washington last Friday, it was with the expectation that he could arrange his business affairs in New York so as to be able to remain in the Cabinet far into the summer. A conference with the directors of the Lincoln National Bank, of which he is President, has since convinced him that it would be impracticable to neglect his private affairs longer than the 1st of January, and he has asked the President to accept his resignation on that date. Mr. James' successor will not be named by the President until after the holiday

## Presidential Succession.

[Philadelphia Press.] Senator Garland has introduced a bill modifying the act of 1789 in regard to the Presidential succession by providing that in case of the removal by death, resignation or inability of the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, the Secretary of the Treasury, or in lieu of him the Secretary of War shall act as President, instead of the President pro tem, of the Senate, or Speaker of the House as now provided. Some journals criticise Mr. Garland's bill, insisting that the Cabinet officers mentioned should be added to the present line of succession rather than substituted for it. The change Mr. Garland proposed is however, a highly desirable one. It was a mistake to put the President protem, and Speaker in the Presidential succession in the first place. They are not officers of the United States but of the separate Houses of Congress, and hold their office only at the pleasure of those bodies. Should President pro tem. Davis now succeed to President Arthur's place several serious questions would arise at once. Would be pro tem, of the Senate, as well as Acting President of the United States, or would his tenure of the lesser office cease on his assumption of the greater. Senator Morton held that it would not, and in such a case, the one succeeding to the President's duties would have to continue Senator and President pro tem., in order to be President. As the Senate can change its President pro tem. at pleasure, it could therefore speaker. The Secretary of State, who | place. providentially or otherwise termina-

share to a person to be designated by the realized from Nugent & Co., will be divided prorata, in addition to the 75

ean fill the vacancy.

of common school education everybenefits of the more intelligent citizenshall be ample to support schools in all | the bill against polygamy in Utah. the States and Territories, and to and the Japanese indemnity bill, and make the distribution thereof subject to such conditions as shall guarantee the extension of equal school facilities to all races, all classes and all sects.

-Chicago handles about one-third of the entire forest products of the vast pineries of the Northwest. Millions of acres of timber lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois are tributary to her market. The entire product of these pineries last year in manufactured lumber amounted to about 5,750,000,000 feet. and, according to the best estimates at this date, the production for the present year will show an excess of at least twelve per cent.

-Kentucky is agitating a new scheme of public education and a bill that the Governor, Attorney General, arisen were early discussed and gen-Auditor, Secretary of the State, Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instructions and three practical teachers, to be chosen by the foregoing offi-Education, to have full management and regulations and adopt the text-

-Scrap pictures! scrap pictures!! were selected by each branch, and Mr. serap pictures!!! a great variety at THE Frelinghuysen was one. The bill ADVOCATE office.

Blaine's Successor. THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE CON

FIRMED BY THE SENATE. [Philadelphia Press.]

Washington, Dec. 12.-The Presi dent sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of ex-Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of State. The nomination was confirmed as soon as it was read, and so far as known it meets with the entire approval of every member of the Senate. Few Secretaries of State have ever entered office under more fovorable circumstances, Several days will probably pass before Mr. Frelinghuysen, who is now at his home in Newark, assumes the duties of office. By diligent work since President Garfield's death Secretary Blaine has relieved the State Department of its urgent business, and on the day that Mr. Frelinghuysen becomes in reality the Secretary of State, a new administration of the office will begin, unincumbered by the affairs of his predecessor. The ex-Secretary, who has been confined in Washingion since the return of the Cabinet from Cleveland, has announced his intention of spending a few days at the Atlanta Exposition, and will possibly travel a week or two in the South. He will spend the winter in his new residence near the British Legation. which is now in course of completion. Secretary Frelinghuysen is expected

A SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE

to arrive in Washington on Wednes-

NEW SECRETARY. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen born August 4, 1817. He is the son of Frederick Frelinghuysen and grandson of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, a soldier in the Revolution, whose grandfather was an eminent clergyman in Somerset County, New Jersey, in the early history of the colony. As huvsen, the father of the ex-Senator, died in 1820 after filling various prom-Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then three years old, was adopted by Senauncle, who was a leading man in publie affairs during his day, the nomince New Jersey and of the United States, cellor of the University of New York, and president of Rutgers College, which position he held at the time of T. Frelinghuysen was graduated at was admitted to the bar. He began continue to be Senator and President practice in Newark and was early elected City Counsel. Soon after its construction he became counsel of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County, and in 1861 a member of the Peace Commission at Washing- lations of the Senate for years, and frantically across the room uttering ton. Later in the year he was appointed Attorney-General of New

Jersey by Governor Olden, and in 1866 was reappointed by Governor service, backed by the education of a frosty air. The sufferers were cared Ward Soon after his reappointment scholar, the instincts of a man of sense for as soon as possible and brought change the Acting President of the the death of United States Senator and the heart of a gentleman. He is here on a special train. All the men United States at its discretion. The William Wright occurred, and Mr. an eloquent speaker, possessing to a lived in Pittsburgh, and their families same difficulties apply in the case of Frelinghuysen was appointed in his marked degree the requirements of an being notified of the calamity, the The position was one to which is an executive officer and necessarily his ambition led him, and the duties in sympathy with the Administration, of which he felt ability to perform with credit to his State. In 1867 the ted, is the proper person to administer | Legislature elected him to fill the unthe office of President until the people expired term, and he then began a career which was distinguished throughout. Re-elected for the full -Newark, N. J., Dec. 12-The term of six years in 1871, he served on agreement of the directors of the Mech- the Judiciary, Foreign Relations, Fianics' National Bank is still in the nance, Railroads, and other Commithands of counsel, and will not be tees, and was Chairman of that on made public until to-morrow. It pro- Agriculture. He was nominated in vides, it is understood, that nine 1870 by President Grant as Minister to directors shall contribute \$700,000 to England, but declined after having pay depositors under \$200 in full, and been unanimously confirmed. When other depositors seventy-five per cent. Senator Sumner died, he left his work within three months, provided the of passing the Civil Rights bill to Mr. ereditors agree to surrender their Frelinghuysen, and it was the latter's claims against the institution; also, efforts that finally secured it to the to relieve the stockholders of their as- colored race. During the excitement sessment, provided they assign their following the war and during the whole of President Grant's adminisdirectors. The amount which may be trations, he had a prominent part in every contest, and his biography for that time would be a history of National legislation. On financial mat--The only way which the Chicago ters he was always a "hard-money" Tribune sees to assure the advantages man, and on the tariff a pronounced Protectionist. He was particularly where, and to enjoy the resulting prominent in the debates on the Washington Treaty; introduced and ship, is to create a National fund that advocated until it passed the Senate

compensation for damages. Mr. Frelinghuysen's last session as a Senator was exciting. His term ended March 4, 1877, Senator Me-Pherson, Democrat, having been elected by a majority in the New Jersey Legislature as his successor. The session of 1876-1877 opened with the result of the Presidential election in doubt. General Henry Watterson of seen in Ridgway at The Advocate the Louisville Courier Journal had office. begun his talk of marshalling 100,000 Democrats at the Capital to see that Samuel J. Tilden was sworn in, while Zachariah Chandler stuck to the text of the notice he had posted in the Republican headquarters on F. street: "Haves has 185 votes and is elected." is to be introduced in the Legislature, The various schemes for settling the and is likely to pass, recommending constitutional difficulties that had erally rejected. The Senate was Republican and the House Democratic. A proposition was finally made for the appointment of a committee on cials, shall constitute a State Board of the part of the Senate and House, to be composed of an equal number of of the public schools, make the rules Democrats and Republicans, with power to consider the whole subject and report thereon. Leading men

providing for an electoral count by

successfully opposed the bill granting

Southern sufferers by the Rebellion

members of the Senate, House and Justices of the Supreme Court was devised, Senators Edmunds, Conkling and Frelinghuysen leading in the work. Each of the three made speeches on the passage of the bill, apparently dividing the three points it contained among them. To be brief, the bill passed, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Morton, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Thurman were selected to represent the Senate on the greatest jury ever impaneled. The result is known the world over. During the deliberations Mr. Frelinghuysen's part was a prominent one, and his colleagues expressed an indebtedness to him, which was extensively complimentary. Singularly enough, the fifteenth member of the Electoral Commission, Justice Joseph P. Bradley, was a college mate with Mr. Frelinghuysen, lived the most of his life within a block of him in Newark and studied law in the same office.

The close of the session of Congress in 1877 left Mr. Frelinghuysen weakened in health from over-exertion. He returned to his old country home on the banks of the Raritan, in Somerset County, New Jersey, and rested. He then resumed practice in the United States Supreme Court and in the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery of New Jersey. He has taken no active part in polities since then, except as an occasional public speaker. He was known among his friends as an advocate of General Grant's nomination at Chicago in 1880, but made no personal effort to secure a delegation from New Jersey in his favor. He supported President Hayes during his contests within the party, and was a warm adherent and earnest advocate of General Garfield's election, until prevented by a malarial attack from any

personal participation in the campaign. Personally Mr. Frelinghuysen is tall, the name indicates, the family is of erect and handsome, with a fine head, Holland origin. Frederick Frelings set nobly on his shoulders. His face, clean shaven, is impressive and intellectual. His eyes are grey and clear inent positions. Upon his death, and quick. He resides in Newark when not at his country, seat or at the watering places, and has a handsome tor Theodore Frelinghuysen, his house there, as well as one in Washington. He has three sons, the eldest being the present Receiver of the of the Whigs for Vice President with Mechanics' National Bank at Newark. Henry Clay, Attorney-General of and three daughters. In many ways he is the ideal of what has been called Senator of the United States, Chan- the true American aristocrat-intellectual, shrewd, wealthy, of a fine old family, pure life courtly manners, handsome presence, easy humor and his death in 1860. In 1836 Frederick dignified without being at all unapproachable. His closest personal friends workmen boarded and were sleeping Rutgers College and three years later in Washington during his term as at the time. Ten of the men were

> Hamilton Fish and President Grant. Mr. Frelinghuysen is not lacking in experience in the office of Secretary the loft succeeded in squeezing of State, having been a working member of the Committee on Foreign Re- underclothing on fire, others rushed possessing a familiarity with the department which few other Senators ily suffocated them. The survivors

GET THE BEST!



LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price. Guaranteed Unequaled

OPERATION, ECONOMY. **DURABILITY** and

WORKMANSHIP. Improvements and Conveniences found is no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE. For Sale in Every City and Towa in the United States. And by W. H. HYDE & CO.,

-Christmas cards! Christmas cards! Christmas cards!!! fifty different styles and prices. The largest display ever

fails to cure any kidney disease whatwill restore sexual debility to tree and vigor of youth in both sex S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio. Keep your bowels regular with

Death of Col. John W. Forney.

Colonel John W. Forney died at his residence in Philadelphia at 3:30 A. M. Friday, December 9, 1881. John Weiss Forney was born at Laucaster, Pa., September 30, 1817. In

Journal, and in 1837 editor and joint

proprietor of the Lancaster Intelligen-

cer; in 1840 he united that paper

with the Journal. He removed in

1845 to Philadelphia, where he was

long the editor of the Pennsylvanian,

one of the most decided of Democratic

journals. In 1851 he was chosen clerk

of the United States House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1853. Meanwhile his connection with the Pennsylvanian had ceased, and he had become editor of the Union, the Demoeratic organ at Washington. He resigned this post in 1856, returned to Pennsylvania and was chosen chairman of the Democratic state committee. In January, 1857, he was the Democratic candidate for the office of United States Senator, but was defeated by Mr. Cameron, and on August 1 following began in Philadelphia the publication of the Press, an independent Democratic journal, Although he advovated the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, he became a determined opponent of his administration when the Lecompton constitution of Kansas became the topic of public debate, and he was again chosen clerk of the house of representatives in the Thirty-sixth congress by the Republicans. During the civil war he gave a constant support to the national government. In 1861 he began the publication, in addition to the Press in Philadelphia, of a weekly paper in the city of Washington, entitled the Chroniele; this also began to appear daily in October, 1862. From 1861 to 1868 Mr. Forney was secretary of the United States senate. In 1867 he published "Letters on Europe," comprising a series of sketches of travel

## Horrible Calamity.

Progress in Philadelphia.]

contributed on the Press, while abroad,

and in 1873 "Anecdotes of Public

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 10,-This morning at 4 o'clock a fire occurred at Gibson Station, Pittiburgh and Erie railroad, seven miles from here, in a shanty where nearly fifty railroad Senator are said to have been Senator burned to death, three more were Edmunds, Justice Bradley, Secretary fatally burned, and four others maimed for life.

Twenty-three of the occupants of through the openings, some with agonizing cries, but the smoke speedboast of at the time of his Senatorial writhed in pain and shivered in the cene at the depot, when the charred remains reached here, was heartrend-

Tht names of the dead are Patrick Foley, James Kearns, John Kennedy, Michael Doyel, Michel Donahue, John Reilly, Thomas Foster, John Conners, John Duffy and Patrick Clancy. The fatally burned are Michael Morlin and Patrick Ford. The maimed are John Riley, Michael Leonard, John Connolly and Hugh McCune.

The men were sound asleep after a very hard day's work, and it was owing to the great gain the fire had attained before its heat awakened the men, and to their utter confusion at their situation, that the loss of life was so great. As it was no survivor escaped entirely unburt or with more clothing than he had been sleeping in.

The building was a rude board structure, forty-three laborers sleeping in the loft formed by the sloping roof and the two openings for light were closed at night by sliding doors. The loft was filled with straw and other combustible material and the structure burned almost like powder. The stairs leading to the loft were a little better than a ladder.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the kitchen. The keeper of the house, who was up, aroused his wife and the servant girls and they all escaped. The keeper shouted to the men up stairs, but the flames spread with great rapidity cutting off all means of escape that way.



The Philadelphia Weekly Press.

Came to the premises of P. W. Hays, in Fox Township, Elk Co. Pa on or about the 4th day of October 881, a black cow mixed with white, and supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward

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



BIG SIGN No. 42 Main St.

AFULL LINE BUILD-ERS'

CHRISTMAS

Men," a collection of papers published originally in the Sunday Chronicle and the Press. He has more lately been the editor and publisher of the

SCHOOL

CARDS.

SCRAP

Autograph



By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of The Press we are enabled to send The Philadelphia Weekty Press and THE ADVOCATE for one cures the most hopeless cases of conyear for \$2.50, all postage paid.

ESTRAY.

1833 he became an apprentice in the printing office of the Lancaster posed of according to law.



HARDWARE, STOVES AND House-Furnishing GOODS At POPULAR PRICES.

W. S. Service, Ag't.

COUNTY.

PICTURES.

ALBUMS

AT THE

ADVOCATE

OFFICE.

-The Grand Central Powell & Kimes are Headquarters for Blankets Bed Comfortres, Cotton Balls, Shirt ing and Prints, the best five cent print in town.

-No one can be healthy with a torpid liver and constipation. Take Manalin.

-Peruna is a wonder in itself. It sumption.

THE ELK CO. ADVOCATE

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF

ELK COUNTY.

Having an extended circulation it is the best advertising medium.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE language that can be understood. We

ESTABLISHED in 1850.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We print Note-heads, Bill-heads.

Letter-heads. Envelopes, Cards. Tags.

Cheaper than the cheapest, and on shortest notice.

Orders by mail promply

attended to.

Address.

Henru A. Parsons, Jr.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1882.

The Sun for 1882 will make its fifteenth 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 vituous, 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 est ablished 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 ITHE Sun's example.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truthtelling, 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 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 datly issues. An Agricultural Department of of unequalled merii, full market reports. and a liberal proportion of litarary, 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 entertaning than any book, big or lit-

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

Our terms are as follows: For the daily SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by TERMS, - - \$2 A YEAR. 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.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1,20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND,

Publisher of THE SUN, New York



Ayer's Hair Vigor, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Victor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The Vicon is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. -Marble and slate mantles furnished and set by

W. S. SERVICE, Agt,

-Note paper and envelopes at the Ridgway Pa. ADVOCATE office.