Elk County Advocate.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869

FOR GOVERNOR.

JNO W GEARY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, D. C. March 11.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate George W. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury; Hamilton Fish, of New York, Secretary of State; Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War; E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Minister to France; A. K. Smart, Marshal for the District of Columbia.

A report prevails that Major General Schofield will be assigned to the command of the Pacific Coast, vice General Halleck.

A BIG SWINDLE.

Under the above caption we find the following in the New York *Evening Mail*: Smokers of the old fashioned "cut and dried" tobacco are beginning to find that the new system of putting all tobacco in packages so as to have "met all the requirements imposed by law" lacks the simple requirement of being fit to use. The plan gives large dealers an opportunity to impose on retailers and their customers, by putting up the filthiest compounds that can be called tobacco, which is dampened to such a degree as to make it weigh well, that it becomes musty and makes even the vetern smoker turn from it with loathing. The law was enacted because of the large revenue expected to be derived from it, but the manufacturers of the cheaper brands are making use of it as a cloak to one of the bigest swindles of the age. Heretofore, a purchaser could have the privilege of examining the article before purchasing, bnt now he must take the risk of a sealed package, that previous experience teaches him is most probably a law-protected humbug. This "buying a pig in a poke" may be all very well for the revenue, but it is death to the buyers. The law has barely gone into effect yet, but fortunes have already been made from this national swindle. We have seen several specimens of the article, purchased at different places, and in each and every case the tobacco was such as no dealer would think of weighing out for a customer, or would even allow it to be in his store in bulk.

NEW ITEMS.

—Gold closed in New York, Saturday 130¼ @ 130⅜.

—Strawberries are for sale in New Orleans.

—Shad have already been caught in the Delaware.

—Peach trees are blossoming in Missouri and Georgia.

—The populatian of London, at the middle of 1868, was 3,126,635.

—The Spanish forces in arms on the Island of Cuba are said to number 70,000 men.

—There have been nearly three hundred and sixty-five ways proposed to return to specie payments.

—The Wisconsin Senate, Saturday afternoon, concurred in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

—Dr. Schoeppe has been committed for trial at Carlisle, Pa., on the charge of having poisoned Miss Steinecke.

—A noted Japanese author, Kioyte Bakin, has just completed his 106 volume novel. It was commenced thirty-eight years ago.

—Two deaths in Brooklyn, N. Y., and one in Newark., N. J., from hydrophobia, are reported. Twenty mad dogs were killed in Kings county in a month.

—Both houses of the Illinois Legislature Saturday, by a strict party vote, ratified the Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution.

—John McDevitt, now in Chicago, Ill., proposes to challenge the winner of the champion cue at the forthcoming billiard tournament in New York.

—Hon. John G. Hinckley, for many years a prominent lawyer and citizen, died at his residence in Westfield, N. Y., on last Saturday.

—A bill appropriating 500,000 acres of Internal Improvement Land to the payment of the old Minnesota State Railroad bonds, was passed by the Legislature of that State Saturday.

—Under the new franking law, members of Congress must affix their signatures in their own handwriting, in all cases. Letters to Senators and members are no longer free of postage.

—A Richmond paper has discovered that it is only an unfortunate affair when a white man stabs a negro to the heart, but a diabolical murder when the position of the parties is reversed.

—At a quarry in Maine, recently, a block of granite was split out which measured one hundred feet in length, eight feet in width, and five feet in thickness. It weighed over 300 tons.

—Out of the 20,000 shopmen in Paris not more than a hundred can earn $1,000 a year, though they work from twelve to seventeen hours a day. They are now moving for an amelioration of their condition.

—It appears that Senor Sarsara, formerly Spanish Minister to Washington, was recently appointed to London, and is probably the gentleman reported by cable as coming to the United States to settle any differences that may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A good story is told of a distinguished ex.Senator from Tennesee, who was seen at a late hour Wednesday night wending his way up to the White House, apparently oblivious to the change of the occupant. He rang the bell and was told by a servant that A. J. did not live there any more.

—A Lyon Monument Association was formed Monday night in St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of erecting a bronze equestrian statue to General Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek in 1861. It is not improbable that the bronze horse now in Washington, cast by Clark Mills, will be bought, and a figure of Gen. Lyon placed thereon.

—Daniel C. Potts, formerly agent for the American Express Company, and also for the Souther Minnesota Railroad, at Rushford, Minnesota, who absconded some time ago with about $3,000 express money and about the same amount from the railroad company, was captured in Crawford county, Wisconsin, last week, and taken to Lacrosse and longed in jail to await trial.

—There are startling rumor of a murder perpetrated in one of the evirons of Indianapolis a few nights ago. The victim, having been decoyed from the theatre, was killed, and his body burned. His name is not known, but the police are in possession of facts which led them to the arrest of three notorious characters. named Robert Turbaville, Robert Kelso, and Ben Irwin.

—The Lindell Hotel Company met at St. Louis Saturday, and discussed several plans for the new hotel. It is said that the erection of the hotel has been decided upon, and that it is to be built on Washington avenue, between Eleventh and Twelth streets, fronting three hundred feet on Washington avenue and St. Charles streets and twe hundred feet on Twelfth street. The cost is to be nine hundred thousand dollars.

—Great preparation are being made to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad. It will be formally opened by a great excursion on the 4th of next July Gov. Haight of Callifornia has received an invitation to meet the Governors of other States in Chicago, to participate in the opening excursion Part of the programme is said to be the simultaneous starting of two "through trains," one from New York, the other from San Francisco. It will be the bigest railroad event the world has ever seen.

—In the Bank of England it is stated that sixty folio volumes or ledgers are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts. To produce these sixty volumes, the paper having been previously manufactured elsewhere, eight men, three steam presses and two hand presses are continually kept going within the bank. In the copperplate printing departments 28,000 bank notes are thrown off daily, and so accurately is the number indicated by machinery that to purloin a single note without detection is an impossibility.

—There are 800,000 children in the 13,500 common schools of Pennsylvania, who are takght by 17,000 teachers, 12,000 directors, and 72 superintendents. In 1867, six million dollars were expended for school purposes, one-third of which was for school houses and one half for text books. Yet in spite of these accommodations from 75,000 to 100,000 children in the State go to no school at all, 20,000 of these being in the city of Philadelphia.

—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: The government examiner appointed to examine the affairs of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, which suspended on the 23d ult., reporrts that its whole capital stock of $250,000 has disappeared, but the depositors will secure all their money. The defaulting cashier has vanished on learning that a warrant is out for his arrest, The charter of the institution has been purchased by a number of Philadelphia gentlemen, headed by John Austin, late President of the Southwark National Bank, who have subscribed the new capital and will attempt to reorganize the concern.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—This is called one of the inalienable rights of man whereby he can give to the world his true opinions on all matters concerning the interests and happiness of the individual or the race. No honest and intelligent person can deny this privilege to any one so long as such freedom is designed for the purpose of communicating thoughts to other minds for the spreading of knowledge, and for the true interests of the human mind in all its relations in life.

The human mind is progressive; private and public avenues of thought for the transmission of ideas are necessary, and woe to the nation where these are not secured. Yet an honest endeavor to benefit the world should be the constant aim of the use of the tongue and the printing press; for they are the steam engines of thought in use, for the onward progress of the race in all that relates to human improvement and welfare. Whoever regards his own rights, or those of his country and the world, let him see that this freedom of speech and of the press be secured, and so secured as to redound to the honor and glory of those who use these engines for public or private purposes. Then and only then, all honor and glory to free speech and a free press!

LEARN TO WAIT—Of all the lessons that humanity has to learn in life's school, the hardest is to learn to wait. Not to wait with the folded hands that claim life's prizes without previous effort, but having struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, see no such result as effort seems to warrant nay, perhaps disaster instead. To stand firm at such crisis of existence, to preserve one's self praise and self respect, not to lose hold or to relax effort, this is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman, whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is recorded in that book which the light of eternity shall alone make clear to the vision.

PAY the printer his just dues.

"WANTED A CLERK."

A few days ago a gentleman advertised in this paper for a clerk, and requested applicants to address their notes to him at the Ledger office. By the close of the first day on which the advertisement appeared, there were four hundred and eighteen applicants for this one clerkship. This affords a most forcible illustration of the extent to which the occupation of book-keeping is overstocked in this city. But a few months previous, the head of a business establishment, who wished some help in the way of writing, but in which some literary ability was required, advertised for an assistant, at a moderate salary, and having incidentally mentioned that the position might suit a lawyer or physician not in good practice, got more than a hundred applicants, of which fifty-three were from young lawyers and doctors. Here was another illustration of an over supply of the professional or "genteel occupations." Another advertised in the *Ledger*, who wanted a person to take charge of the editorial work of a weekly paper, got fifty-seven applications, not more than half a dozen of the applicants being recognized newspaper writers, but nearly all of them being clerks, bookeepers and professional men. Still another advertised for two apprentices in a wheel-wright and smith shop, in one of the semi-rural wards of the city, requesting applicants to give their address and age He got three applications, but in every case the applicant was too old, two of them being over eighteen, and one nearly twenty. Still another advertised for an office boy, about fourteen years old, and had so many applicants that his place was crowded for more than five hours, and the applicants were of all ages, from mere children not more than twelve years to full-grown men of twenty-one.

"These are not very cheerful or encouraging signs. They are such, however, as every man and woman in Philadelphia should give attention to. The present generation of young men seem to have a strong aversion to every kind of trade, business, calling or occupation that requires manual labor, and an equally strong tendency towards some so called "genteel" employment or profession. The result is seen in such lamentable facts as those above stated—a superabundance of elegant penmen, book-keepers and clerks of every kind who can get no employment, and are wasting their lives in the vain pursuit of what is not to be had; and a terrible overstock of lawyers without practice and doctors without patients. The passion on the part of boys and young men to be clerks, office attendants, messengers, anything, so that it is not work of the kind that will make them mechanics or tradesmen, it is a deplorable sight to those who have full opportunities to see the distressing effects of it in the struggle of such employments by those unfortunates who have put it out of their power to do anything else by neglecting to learn some permanent trade or business in which trained skill can always be turned to account.

The applications for clerkships and similar positions in large establishments are numerous beyond anything that would be thought by those who have no chance to witness it. Parents and relatives, as well as the boys and young men themselves, seem to be afflicted with the same infatuation. To all such we say that the most unwise advice you can give to your boy is to encourage him to be a clerk or book-keeper. At the best, it is not a well paid occupation. Very frequenaly it is among the poorest. This is the cash when the clerk is fortunate to be employed; but if he should happen to be out of place; then comes the weary search, the fearful struggle with the thousand of others looking for places, the never ending disappointments, the hope deferred that makes the heart sick, the strife with poverty, the humiliations that take all he manhood out of the poor souls, the privations and sufferings, of those who depend upon his earnings, and who have no resource when he is earning nothing. No father, no mother, no relative should wish to see their boys or kindred wasting their young lives in striving after the genteel positions that bring such trials and privations upon them in after life.

How do these deplorable false notions as to choice of occupation get into the heads of boys? Why do they or their parents consider it more "genteel" or desirable to run errands, sweep out offices, make fires, copy letters, &c., than to make hats or shoes, or lay bricks, or wield the saw or jackplane, or handle the machinist's file, or the blacksmith's hammer? We have heard that some of them get these notions at school. If this be true, it is a sad perversion of the means of education provided for out youth, which are intended to make them *useful*, as well as intelligent members of society; and not useless drags and drones. Should it be so, that the present generation of boys get it into their heads that, because they have more school learning and book accomplishments than their fathers had, they must therefore look down upon the trades that require skill and handicraft, and whose productions make up the vast mass of the wealth of every country, then it is time for the controllers and the directors to have the interior walls of our school houses covered with maxims and mottoes, warning them against the fatal error.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A TRILLION.—This is a simple word, but it includes a good many units. A person who had commenced counting at the creation and had been miraculously allowed to continue his task, would not have reached the number yet by a very considerable margin, becase a trillion of seconds is about thirty-two thousand years. A little calculation of this sort sometimes renders a man better able to appreciate what a short space of time he is allowed to live in this sublunary sphere, and what an exceedingly long period eternity is compared with it. He will also understand that a few thousand dollars one way or the other make very little difference to him, providing he is able to get enough sleep and meals regularly, and can run up a small credit account against mankind for a number of kind services rendered here and there along his brief journey.

Our Mineral Resources.

The inexhaustible deposits of useful and valuable metals underlying so much of our country are among the most important of its many sources of wealth and ever increasing material prosperity. Although these mineral resources have been but partially developed, enough is known to establish a richness of endowment which transscends that of any other country. At the beginning of the century isolated spots only had been worked, and the fewest number of bankrupt companies were scattered here and there in out-of-the-way places. The only coal mines were those on the James river, in Virginia. Preponderating imports from England had stifled all our iron interest, and virtually limited a knowledge of our wealth in this mineral to a few localities From that time up to 1830, the date of the earliest scientific surveys for the location of mineral deposits, even the most fertile imagination had not more than rudely sketched the outlines of our mineral chart.

The produce in 1810 was only 54,000 tons. In 1830 it had risen to 165,000, and in 1840 to 315,000 tons. During the war the aggregate production reached 1,390,000 tons per annum.

The deposits of iron ore are very generally and evenly distributed over the country. Pennsylvania and New York are rich in iron, and some is found in nearly all the Atlantic States; but even these vast beds of the indispensible metal are trifling compared with those of Missouri and the mountain ranges of the West.

Nearly every State has more or less copper, but the Lake Superior mines are the richest in the country—rivaling those of Cornwall, Mansfeltd, or the crystaling lodes of Australia. This important element of our national resources, which is now seeking the protection that should be afforded it, was worth to the country in 1860 the sum of $7,631,598.

The deposits of lead, though not so generally distributed, are rich enough to supply all home demands, and up to 1848 our exports of lead largely exceeded our imports. Zinc also abounds in many quarters, although enough has not yet been mined to make any considerable show among the statistics of our mineral yield. Its discovery in workable quantities caught science napping, and until she comes up with some economical method of freeing the ore from sulphur; this cement must, to a great extent, remain in its native bed. Plantium, nickle, mercury and cobalt are found only in favorable localities. Richness generally compensates for lack of quantity, and more than enough of all exist for trade purposes. The nature and extent of our coal deposits are probably better understood than these of any other mineral. Almost every State has some coal within its borders. In accordance with Heaven's economic laws, coal and iron have been made twins in this country, and they have been embossomed side by side by earth. If the extent of the latter is wonderful, that of the former is truly marvelous. We do not compare our coal area with England, with France, or any other country, but with all countries combined. In this respect it is the United States against the world and, for that matter against eight worlds. The workable coal area outside of this country is 26,000 square miles, while an imperfect development at home ascribes to us more than 200,000 square miles, exclusive of the extensive fields recently discovered in Alaska Our annual production of the minerals exceeds that of any other country except Great Britain. These figures do not set us in a more enviable light than those further refined; for, if the tonage of deposits be estimated, we find the total outside of the United States amounts to 607,930,000,000 tons, while that within makes the enormous aggregate of 3,740,000,000,000 tons!

To the intelligent and appreciative reader such an exhibit must be highly gratifying; and yet we have only begun to utilize our mineral resources. The statistics of the present year will continue to multiply in a ratio proportionate to our national growth and rapidly increasing material prosperity. What will be the annual yield of the country in marketable minerals a century hence cannot be estimated.

"EVER OF THEE."—A sad story is connected with the name of the writer of the beautiful song "Ever of Thee," which has been sung and admired by so many in this country and Europe.

Foley Hall was a gentleman by birth and education. Wealthy in his own right with large expectations, he led a heedless life—not choosing his associates, but allowing himself to be drawn into the society of the vicious. His property soon disappeared, and he was left without resources sufficient to buy his daily bread. His musical talents had been lightly cultivated, but as he never needed them, he scarcely knew to what degree they could be available. In his distress, however, he wrote his charming song, "Ever of thee." A London publisher gave him one hundred dollars for it; but that amount, with such a spendthrift, would not last long. He wrote other songs, but the money not coming as fast as he wished, in a weak moment he forged the name of his published, and although every effort was made (even by the publisher) to save him, it was all of no use, and poor Foley Hall went to Newgate, and broken-hearted before his trial came on.

SEVEN ex-Governors of Ohio are still living. Mr. Trimble, the oldest, was acting Governor in 1822. The seven survivors represent twenty years of service.

AGE OF THE PRESIDENTS.—The youngest man elected President is Ulysses S. Grant, who will be forty-seven years old on the 22d of April, 1869. Washington was fifty-seven, John Adams was sixty-one, Thomas Jefferson was fifty-seven, Madison, fifty-eight, Monroe fifty-eight, John Quincy Adams fifty-eight. Andrew Jackson over sixty, Martin Van Buren fifty-seven, William Henry Harrison sixty seven, James K. Polk forty-nine, Zachary Taylor sixty-three, Frankhn Pierce forty-eight, James Buchanan sixty-five, Abraham Lincoln nearly fifty-one when they were elected.

Punctuality.

"After much torturing experience," says a well-known writer, "I come to the conclusion, that nine in ten do not know the value of time, nor the morality of a promise. Why is not an engagement to meet me at nine o'clock as sacred as a bond? Why is not the understanding that a church service or a lecture commences at the given hour, an acceptance on your part, if you go, of an agreement, and why are you not false to it by your tardiness, and why are you not a bad friend because of all the little miseries your infidelity intails? The world, intercourse, affection, great affairs, little details are cursed; prosperity, temper, character, life jeoparded, lost by want of punctuality. Unpunctual people are everywhere, and everything encourages them. It is taken forgranted that nothing will be 'on time,' and so everybody holds off to insure it. The first ten minutes of a religious service are apt to be a martyrdom to preachers and punctual people. There ought to be some contrivance by which the tardy shall be made as uncomfortable as they, and then we might hope a change. But in this world it too much happens that a comfortable stolidity possesses the sinner, specially if his sins be fashionable, and the sufferings come upon those who must take their comfort out in doing their duty."

WORDS.—On words rests the axis of the intellectual world. A word hath struck irradicably in a million hearts and envenomed every hour throughout their hard pulsation. On a winged word hath hung the destiny of nations. On a winged word hath human wisdom been willing to cast the immortal soul and to leave it dependent for all ts future happiness.—*Lando*.

W. S. SERVICE.

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Will from this date be prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

STOVES FOR PARLORS,

STOVES FOR KITCHENS,

STOVES FOR HALLS,

STOVES FOR BED ROOMS,

STOVES FOR STORES,

STOVES FOR MILLS,

STOVES FOR HOTELS,

STOVES FOR OFFICES,

STOVES FOR CHURCHES.

And in fact for all places where stoves are needed. Give him a calll.

TIN WARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOBBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TOYS, BIRD CAGES,

PUMPS, PIPEING.

Ridgway Nov. 13, 1868, v1n1tf.

DR. W. W. SHAW Practices Medicine and Surgery, Centreville, Elk county Pa. [mar-22'66-1y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—Dr. Dupouco's GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS for females. Infallible in correcting irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive. One Pill is a dose. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, lest they invite miscarriage, after which admonition the Proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise the Pills are recommended as a Most Invaluable Remedy for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as prevent an increase of family when health will not permit it; quieting the nerves and bringing back the "rosy color of health" to the cheek of the most delicate.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, $5.

Sold in Ridgway, Pa., by G. G. Messenger, Druggist, sole agent for Ridgway. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Ridgway P. O. can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail to any part of the country, free of postage. Sold also by Swayne & Reynolds, St. Mary's, and by one Druggist in every village in the Union.

S. D. HOWE,
Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

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POWELL & KIME.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

POWELL & KIME,

At their capacious stores both in

RIDGWAY

AND

CENTREVILLE,

Have on hand, splendid assortments of all seasonable 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 FLOOR.

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 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,

BUTTER, EGGS,

PORK, HAMS,

LARD, FLOUR,

CORN MEAL

AND EVERYTHING ELSE

26 inch shaved shingles taken for goods, at the market price, at both stores.

Also most other kinds of country produce taken at the market value