

# THE ELK COUNTY ADVOCATE.

VOL. 1.

RIDGWAY, PA., DEC. 4, 1869.

NO. 8.

## The Advocate.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,  
AT \$2 PER ANNUM.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
Advert and Extra notices, each, 6 times, \$ 3 00  
Auditor's notices, each, 3 times, 3 00  
Cautions and Extras each, 2 times, 3 00  
Transient Advertising per square of 8 lines  
or less—3 times, or less, 2 00  
For each subsequent insertion, 50  
Official advertising for each square of 8  
lines or less—3 times or less, 2 00  
For each subsequent insertion, 50  
Professional cards, 5 lines, 1 yr., 6 00  
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Blanks, three quires, 2 00  
Blanks, 6 quires per quire, 1 75  
Blanks, over 6 quires per quire, 1 50  
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ecutions warrants, constable sales,  
road and school orders, each per doz., 25  
Handbills, eight sheet 25 or less, 1 50  
" fourth sheet 25 or less, 2 50  
" half sheet 25 or less, 4 50  
" whole sheet 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 Klyer.  
District Attorney—J. K. P. Hall.  
Sheriff—James A. Malone.  
Prothonotary, &c.—G. A. Rathbun.  
Treasurer—Claudius V. Gillis.  
Co. Superintendent—Rufus Lucre.  
Commissioners—H. Warner, J. W. Taylor, Louis Vollmer.  
Auditors—Clark Wilcox, Byron J. Jones, Jacob McCauley.  
County Surveyor—Geo. Walmsley.  
**TIME OF HOLDING COURT.**  
Second Monday in January.  
Last Monday in April.  
First Monday in August.  
First Monday in November.

## TWO OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS

**SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
Harrisburg, Penna. Nov. 8th 1869.  
In obedience to an Act of Assembly approved the 28th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, you are hereby notified that the County Land Lien Book, containing the list of unpatented lands for Elk County, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this department.  
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,  
Nov. 13, 1869. Surveyor General.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO PROCURE CHEAP

**HARNESS, SADDLES, VALISES, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &c.**

J. M. HEARD, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large assortment of the above goods, along with nearly everything in his line, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to them. He is at all times prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of harness, or anything else in his line.

**BOSTON TEAM COLLARS.**  
The best collar for lumbering purposes, are KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

## I CHALLENGE COMPETITION AS TO PRICE, STYLE OR QUALITY.

Give me a call at my establishment,

**ABOVE THE CORNER OF MAIN AND DEPOT STREETS, RIDGWAY, PA.**

Nov. 6, '69-ly J. M. HEARD.

## KERSHY HOUSE.

CENTREVILLE, ELK CO., PA.

H. B. LEACH, 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.  
v120ly.

## JOB WORK OF all kinds and described at this office.

All orders for Stoves and Hardware will be promptly attended to as soon as received, at the  
1247 ST. MARY'S HARDWARE STORE.

**CARDS, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Tags, Handbills, &c.** done in a neat manner, and at the lowest price. FOR CASH, at the Elk Advocate Printing Office.

## LOUIS H. GARNER,

**PRACTICAL MACHINIST.**

Can be found at his Foundry at St. Mary's where he is ready to have all shop-work in his line done on short notice. St. Mary's, Benzinger P. O. Elk Co., Pa. ny1'68 ly

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

**HENRY SOUTHERN, Attorney-at-Law**  
Ridgway, Pa. (Feb 29'68).

## ECLECTICISM.

The term *Eclectic*, by which a large and growing class of physicians are designated, is derived from a Greek word which signifies to choose; and they profess to choose that which is good from all sources, rejecting the evil.

The origin of modern Eclecticism dates back only some forty years, and yet there are some six thousand educated physicians of this school in active practice. The Colleges are in a flourishing condition, one, the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, having had an average of 193 students annually, for the last twenty years. In addition they have large and well written textbooks on every department of medicine, and a medical Journal having the largest circulation of any in America.

The causes leading to this reform in medicine, were of a very grave character. For many years, physicians had treated disease, as if it was something tangible, and only to be removed by the harshest means. The principal medicines were *calomel*, the *lancet*, *tartar emetic*, and agents of like character, which were employed upon all occasions, even in the most trivial cases, rendering disease much more fatal than it would otherwise have been. Not only was it the cause of death in many cases, but serious disease resulting from the use of these poisons not unfrequently resulted, rendering the sufferer an invalid for life.

It certainly was no wonder, that a reform of a practice like this should be demanded, and when commenced, that it should be hailed with joy by the people. Indeed so great was the desire for something better, that the system of Samuel Thompson, crude though it was, was taken hold of in all sections of the country.

Eclectics based their opposition to old school medicine upon two grounds. 1st. To the theory of excessive action in disease, and consequent employment of depressing medicines, reducing the vitality of the patient to the lowest ebb. Opposed to this, Eclectics took the ground, that all diseased action of whatever kind, whether fever or chronic disease, is evidence of cuffed vitality, either of the entire system or of a part. And necessarily, all correct treatment is directed, first, to check the impairment of vitality, and second, to restore the system to its normal condition. There is no room for deliberating or exhausting remedies, but only for such as tend to change abnormal into normal action, and give tone, invigoration, and aid to the nutritive processes.

The second ground of opposition was, that the remedies were not only harsh and debilitating, but would produce diseases, sometimes far worse than those they were given to cure.

*Calomel* was the *Somson* of medical agents, and there was not a disease, mild or severe, in which it was not recommended and used. Those acquainted with the old practice know, that when the doctor was called the first thing given in almost every case was *calomel* and *jalap*, or *blue pill* followed by castor oil. Not only was it the first thing, but it was many times the last and with many, nearly or quite all. In the Southern and Western States it was used in moderation, i. e. from ten grains to a tea or tablespoonful at a dose. Many followed the rule of Professor Cook, of Louisville, that if an apparent effect was not produced by the remedy the first day, double the dose the next, quadruple it the third and so on, until, as we have authentic accounts, one-fourth, one-half, or in one case of billious fever, over one pound had been introduced. To thinking minds this indiscriminate use of one agent, should have been evidence of the utter futility of employing a physician; and doubtless it would, if people had been permitted to think. If we add to this, the long catalogue of ailments directly produced by mercury.—Mercurial rheumatism, mercurial disease of the bones, mercurial ulcers, etc., it will readily be seen that this fearful weapon should be discarded.

Forty years ago—yes, even twenty years ago—blood-letting was the fashion, and both physicians and people supposed that acute diseases could not be treated without it. Bleeding was so common that it was customary for some to be bled every spring, sometimes twice a year, as a preventive measure to ward off disease.

The evil effects of blood-letting necessarily vary with the nature of the disease in which it is employed. In fever and inflammations it was employed to subdue excitement and lessen inflammatory action, and yet in many cases it is known that it pro-

duced but a temporary effect—reaction came on and the disease for which it was employed was aggravated. The consequence of this reaction was, that another depletion was again prescribed for its removal; blood is taken to full syncope—again relief is felt—again reaction and the local symptoms return, the practitioner continues to bleed, and is astonished at the obstinacy, course and termination of the disease, which under such circumstances generally terminated in dropsical effusion, or in convulsions, or in delirium running into coma, or in a partial subsidence of the original malady, and protracted convalescence.

Tartar emetic and arsenic were not so frequently employed, yet they were accountable for a large amount of suffering and very many deaths. They were also very effectual agents for the production of chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels, which would annoy the patient a life time. If to these you add the array of cathartics, blisters, etc., in common use, you will wonder, not that a reform in medicine was commenced, but that it was postponed so long.

We believe that we have given a perfectly truthful and fair statement of the causes giving rise to Eclecticism in medicine, and we may with advantage enquire of what benefit it has been to the people at large.

At the present time, *calomel* and other mercurial preparations are given by stealth, and there are very few that dare own to their administration. The lancet and blood-letting is almost banished from practice, and he who would attempt to revive it would soon find himself without patrons. Now the sick have water and food, and are frequently bathed, when in olden time they were kept in the condition of the rich man described in the Bible. They simply suffer the minor inconveniences of sickness, without the torture of olden time medication.

## A QUEER WEDDING.

Rev. D., a Methodist minister stationed at Meadville some years ago, one evening received a note stating that a young couple living in the suburbs of the city desired to be united in the bonds of matrimony, and requested his services at nine o'clock the next morning. At the proper time he went to the house designated and entered. He inquired of a young lady who was busy washing dishes, if there was a couple there wishing to be married. "I am the lady," said she blushing. "John will be in a moment." The minister was surprised to see no preparations, and stepped to the door to view the surroundings. Two men were hard at work grinding scythes in the yard, and another, who proved to be John, was tending a cow and calf in the barnyard. The young lady came to the door pretty soon, and shouted, "John, John, hurry up, the preacher's here!" John leaped the fence and rushed to the house, the girl wiping her hands on her apron, and after joining hands, said they were ready. The minister proceeded, and had just got thro' questioning the young man when the old lady rushed into the room, shouting, "John, John, you didn't turn the cow away from the calf!" John let go his sweetheart's hand instantly, and rushed to the barnyard, put the old cow through the bars, and then returned to the house, again took up his position, when the balance of the ceremony was gone through with. The minister went on his way. John went to the hay field, and the lady resumed her dish washing.

The New York *Democrat* tells us how one of the railroad kings of that State travels: "Vice-President Torrence, of the New York Central railroad, has a horse worth keeping—an iron horse yelped a locomotive. It is a fine one, and is elegantly fitted up, inside of the engineer's house. The seats are on steel springs, and are richly upholstered, while every appliance is visible to keep out sparks and dust. This engine is in charge of a first-class engineer, whose only business is to run his machine wherever and whenever the Vice-President wishes him to. Should Mr. Torrence consider that his presence is important in Buffalo, the engineer is ordered to fire up, the telegraph conveys the intelligence that Torrence is on the road, and away goes the horse through towns and villages like a streak of lightning, resting not till the destination is reached. Business finished, the return is made, the horse is put in the stable, and not taken out again till the Vice-President issues the order for another ride.

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## A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A murder, equalling in atrocity any known in the annals of crime, was committed near Pleasant Grove, Huntingdon county, between six and seven o'clock, on Wednesday evening, November 11th. The victims were an old man named Peightal, and an adopted child named Scott Garner—a boy of ten or twelve years of age. They were sitting at supper when attacked Mr. Peightal and young Garner were shot through the head and instantly killed. Mrs. Peightal was also shot, but not fatally, and was dispatched with an axe or hatchet.

The perpetrators of the crime, after plundering the house and stealing the money belonging to the family, consisting of coin and greenbacks amounting, it is said, to about two thousand dollars, the fiends covered the bodies with bedding and clothes, which they set on fire and then fled. The fire was at once discovered by some neighbors, who hastened hither and, to their dismay, not only found the house on fire, but the whole family murdered. Suspicion at once rested on two men who had been seen in the neighborhood during the day.

A messenger was dispatched to Huntingdon, who, upon inquiry, discovered that two persons answering the description had taken the Cincinnati express west. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to Altoona, giving a description of the supposed murderers, and upon the arrival of the train there the men were arrested, and lodged in the lock-up.

On Thursday morning, they were taken back to Huntingdon, and recognized at once as the men who had been lurking around Peightal's previous to the murder. It was only through the wise counsel of prudent men that they were not lynched by the indignant populace. After being taken to the jail they confessed having committed the murder, but the evidence against them is deemed sufficient to convict them, aside from their confession. Several hundred dollars in gold and greenbacks was found upon them—the balance they said they had tied up in a handkerchief and hid along the railroad, before taking the train.

Both the men are Germans. The one gives his name as Alfred Bodenburg, who was born in Hanover, on the Rhine, October 1836, and is therefore thirty-six years of age. The other is named Gotlieb Bucer, alias 'Charlie Moore,' alias 'Dutch Charlie,' was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, and is about forty years of age. The latter, it is said, was convicted of larceny in Huntingdon three years ago, and served his term in the penitentiary.

Love of gain seems to have instigated them to commit the horrible crime for which they have been arrested. They will be tried at the next term of the Huntingdon courts.

**A SERIOUS AFFRAY IN TENNESSEE.**—A terrible affair occurred near Tiptonville, Tenn., on Sunday. A party of masked men went to the house of William Jones, a planter, for the purpose of disarming the negroes working for him. Jones having intimation of their coming determined to resist, as the negroes had been peaceable and well disposed, and made preparations for their defense, when the raiders came they were met with a destructive fire which caused them to retreat, leaving one of their number dead and two mortally wounded. The dead one proved to be Robert Dickinson, living across the Kentucky line. His cousin, Robert Beachamp, died the next morning. He said he was misled into the scrape. The excitement the next day was intense. Officers came to arrest the negroes, but owing to the excitement Mr. Jones was taken to the river in charge of the Deputy Sheriff, placed on the steamer Louisville, and brought here, while the Sheriff, with the negroes, started for Troy, but on the way were attacked by a posse, who took five of the negroes into the woods and shot them down. The Sheriff, by hard begging, succeeded in saving the life of the other one, who was taken to Troy and put in jail. The excitement in Tiptonville is intense. The parties on both sides are well known, and it is supposed that other blood will be shed, even if the matter is settled.

**NEW YORK MEDICAL STUDENTS,** when done with their "subjects," deposit the remains in ash barrels along the sidewalks. Catharine Elderberry, of Danbury, Conn., was recently married to Nehemiah Blackberry, by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry. A Peoria Ill., slop gatherer became drunk, fell in among the slops in his cart, and his horse carried him home to the pigs. For a new railroad the Pacific does remarkably well. It can equal any in the country for smash ups and killings. The melancholy time has come, the season of the year, where from the hooks and racks in halls, our great coats disappear.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Seward has gout in the stomach.  
Detroit complains of too much cabbage.  
Hog cholera is raging at Peoria, Illinois.  
Straight drinks make men walk crooked.  
Can the Suez Canal be called a fixed fact?  
Boston was windier than usual last week.  
Savannah has had the first shad of the season.  
Boston proclaims itself proud of Jim Fisk.

There are 2415 cotton factories in Great Britain.  
There are sixty thousand Jews in New York City.  
Mrs. Suratt's ghost drives Stanton all over the country.

The garrote business has broken out in New Orleans.  
In Cleveland, Ohio, the Germans do most of the marrying.  
An Illinois woman committed suicide to stop a toothache.

Portland, Oregon, has a saloon called the "As You Like It."  
The "fifteenth amendment" in Virginia, suffer from measles.

One Florida planter has shipped 89,600 oranges this season.  
4,300 immigrants arrived at the port of Boston during October.  
Edwin Booth cleared \$10,000 by eleven performances in Boston.

Soldiers' orphans in the Illinois Asylum are barbarously treated.  
Indiana has 609,302 children between the ages of six and twenty-one.  
A Richmond thief stole a preacher's watch, but left him his pray.

Two-cent pieces, "silvered" are being passed on the unwary for fives.  
The proprietor of the Onondaga stone giant refuses to take \$75,000 for him.  
The children will be sorry to learn that the castor oil crop of the country is good.

Springfield, Greene county, Mo., complains of a large population of skunks.  
A festive New Yorker celebrated Thanksgiving by scalping his wife after dinner.  
"Odes and Poems" on George Peabody will be in order for the next three months.

Old John Brown is still marching on. He was up in Portland last week, drunk as a fiddler.  
713,000,000 pounds of coffee per year is supplied by the coffee-producing countries of the world.

School masters in Cleveland are bringing up the young "male idea" in favor of female suffrage.  
Mark Twain appears to be the main stand-by of two-thirds of the newspapers of the country.

An unruly mare threw a Cincinnati undertaker out of his buggy. He won't undertake 'er again.  
An Indiana mule committed suicide by butting his head against a wall. Cause—disappointed love.

The biggest blower in the country turns up at Kansas City. He blew 520 cubic inches on a blowing machine.  
The exceeding great briskness of the matrimonial market is regarded as a sign of a long and severe winter.

There are 30,000 more insane people in France than there were in 1856, but not so many as there were in 1793.  
A slight shock of an earthquake shook up the people and things in the neighborhood of Columbus, Oh., last week.

A recent high wind in Atlanta, Ga., blew all the hair from off the head of an unfortunate female. She wore a wig.  
Bostonians don't like the Japanese. They say the Japs have a "heathenish habit of attending to their own business."

A Cincinnati woman, a believer in rights, stole the Sunday shirt and breeches of an unfortunate male last week.  
A new "rights" paper is to be started in New York to be called, *The Woman's World*. "You bet" there'll be a man in it.

New York medical students, when done with their "subjects," deposit the remains in ash barrels along the sidewalks.  
Catharine Elderberry, of Danbury, Conn., was recently married to Nehemiah Blackberry, by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry.

A Peoria Ill., slop gatherer became drunk, fell in among the slops in his cart, and his horse carried him home to the pigs.  
For a new railroad the Pacific does remarkably well. It can equal any in the country for smash ups and killings.

The melancholy time has come, the season of the year, where from the hooks and racks in halls, our great coats disappear.

## NEWS AND NOTINGS.

The French Emperor's sight is failing.  
A filibustering expedition has sailed from the island of Curacoa for St. Domingo, to join the revolutionary forces operating against President Bacaz.

Quantrel, the leader of the Lawrence, Kansas, massacre, was traced to San Francisco by detectives, where he enlisted in the army and went to Camp Scott. The order sent for his arrest reached there too late, he and three others having deserted.

"Joe, my dear," said a fond wife to her husband, who followed the piscatory profession on the banks of Newfoundland, "do fix up a little, you look so slovenly. Oh, what an awful memory it would be for me if you should get drowned looking so!"

A San Francisco paper ridicules the story that eighty Chinese were robbed of their queues by hair thieves in that city. It says that two or three may have lost their queues by the act of rowdies, "but not for the value of the hair, for it has none except for upholstery, etc., 'tis belies consider it too coarse for ornamenting their person."

Two Japanese students, in search of naval knowledge, have arrived in this country, and will soon make application for admission to the academy at Annapolis. An act of Congress extends to them the courtesy of cadetship, provided it shall cost the United States nothing. Those two young men are but the van of a detachment soon to be forwarded.

It is now absolutely certain that the great African traveler, the Rev. David Livingstone, is safe. A telegram from the governor of Bombay, containing the information that he (the governor) had just received a letter from Mr. Livingstone himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. Mr. Livingstone was in good health, and was everywhere well treated.

IN THE Rhode Island State Prison the convicts observed Thanksgiving day in a somewhat remarkable manner. After two speeches, by convicts, appropriate to the occasion, several songs were sung in chorus, such as "America," "Home, Sweet Home," etc. Two burglars then sang a song apiece—"My Mother" and "Sweet Arabella." After this another prisoner danced a break-down, which elicited much applause, and closed the exercises.

The largest saw mill in the world is at Orono, Maine. It is 440 feet long, 66 feet wide, has four gang saws, five single saws, five lath machines, one shingle, and one clapboard machine. It saws daily 200,000 feet of long lumber, 200,000 laths, 10,000 shingles, and 4,000 clapboards; and by requirement of law burns up about 120 cords of waste wood per day. It rents for \$25,000 a year.

SLANDER.—Yes, you pass it along whether you believe it or not. And that one-sided whisper, against the character of a virtuous woman or an honorable man you will bear up and pass along. Strange creatures! How many reputations have been lost by *sarvisse*. How many hearts have been sorrowed by whispers. How many have been shunned by a hint.—How many graves have been dug by slander. Yet you pass it along.

The Italian ministry has resigned in a body. What does this signify? Is plash nobility offended at a king marrying a gate-keeper's daughter? Are the right heirs of the throne, after all, the power behind the throne? It will be hard for Victor Emmanuel, toddling to his grave, to reconstruct affairs so as to give stability and harmony to his State. A "duck of a wife" will scarcely compensate him for an uneasy crown, a bitter old age, and a discordant empire.

A CONSTABLE SOLD.—A Michigan constable, from custody a prisoner had escaped with only a shirt on while in search of the convict was told by one of his neighbors that there had appeared at the house of the latter, during the night, an individual who was stark naked and who refused to give any account of himself. The neighbor further said that the stranger was still in his house, and might yet be taken. The constable flew around, got his handcuffs, and rode up to the residence of the informant, to find that the lady of the house had given birth during the night to a very fine baby.

LIBRIG says that science has demonstrated that man is formed of condensed air; that he lives on condensed as well as uncondensed air; and clothes himself in condensed air; that he prepares his food by means of condensed air; and by means of the same agent moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the wind. In fact, that wind is a man and a man is wind. The fact is often demonstrated by conventions, in various places, and by numerous people.

There, now, that is a comfort! After having been brought up under the conviction that we were made of the dust of the earth, to have our foundation undermined and find ourselves "condensed air," and that "wind is man and man is wind." This accounts for the *blow* in some quarters, and the airy nothingness of "the noblest work." Query—If all men are air, are all women air (heir) essas?