Upuntn avocate.

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ecutions, warrants, constable sales, road and school orders, each per doz. Handbills, eight sheet 25 or less 50 25 or less 2 50 fourth sheet 25 or less4 50 25 orless......8 00 whole seet Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

Elk County Directory COUNTY OFFICERS.

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TIME OF HOLDING COURT. Second Monday in January. Last Monday in April. First Monday in August. First Monday in November.

RAILROADS.

PHILAD LIHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

and after MONDAY, NOV. 25th the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows : WESTWARD

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia 9.35 p. m. " Ridgway " Ridgway 2.00 p. m. 8.20 p. m. Ridgway 3 36 a. m. " Ridgway...... 6.20 a. m. 4.00 p. m. - Krie Express leaves Erie 4.00 p. m. " ar at Philadelphia 12 45 p. m. Express east connects at Corry Mail east at Corry and Irvinton with trains on Oil Creek & Allegheny River R. R. ALFRED L. TYLER.

LLEGHENY, VALLEY RAIL ROAD. The only direct route to Pittsburg

General Superintendent.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS from Oil City. On and after Monday Nov. 22d 1869, trains

will run as follows: GOING SOUTH Day Express leaves Oil City at 10.30 a. m 5,30 p. m Arriving at Pittsburg at Night Express leaves Oil City at 9,30 p. m. Arriving at Pittsburg at 7.00 a. m.

Kittanning Acc. leaves Emlenton 6.10 p. m Arriviving at Kittauning 9:00 p. m. Mixed Way leaves Oil City at 7.00 a. m. Arriving at West Penn Junction at GOING NORTH. Day Express leaves Pittsburg at Arriving at Oil City at Night Express leaves Pittsburg at 1,55 p. m. 8,00 p. m.

Arriving at Oil City at 6,00 a m. Parker Acc. leaves Kittanning 7.20 a. m. Arriving at Parker 9,55 a. m. Mixed Way leave West Penn June. at 7,00 a. m. Arriving at Oil City at 6,00 p. m. Connections at Corry and Irvine'on for Oil City and Pittsburg. At Franklin with James-town and Franklin R. R. Connections with

West Penn, R. R. at West Penn Junction for Blairsville and all points on the main line of the Pennsylvania R. R. "Silver Palace Sleeping Cars" on all Night Trains both ways from Pittsbrgh to

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The word eclectic means to choose or se-lect medicines from all the different schools of medicine; using remedics that are safe, and discarding from practice all medicines that have an imiurious effect on the system, such as mercury, antimony, lead, cop-

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

a late invention which cures every case. TEETH extracted without pain. Office and residence South of the jail on Centre St. Office hours from 7 to 8 a. ;

to 1 p. m; 6 to 7 p. m. Dec. 23'67.-1y. J. S. BORDWELL. JOHN G. HALL, Attorney at law, Ridg way, Elk county Pa. [mar-22'66 ly

.........JAS. K. P. HALL. HALL & BRO.

Attorneys - at - Law ST. MARYS: BENZINGER P. O. ELK COUNTY, PA. September 20, 1866. ly.

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

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St. MARY'S, PA.
LARGEY & MALONE, PROPR'S. The proprietors respectfully ask the attention of their friends and the public in general to their large and commodious hotel. Every attention paid to the convenience of guests.

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MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J. 4w

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EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

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You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can

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ble, and deserve their success."—Weekly Trib-une, May 8. We know them to be a fair deal ing firm. N. Y. Herald, May 28. A friend of ours drew a 500 dollar prize, which was promptly received.—Daily News, June 3.

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GUNSMITHING.

The undersigned respectfully an. nounces to the citezens of Elk, and adjoin. ing counties, that he has recently established a Gun-Shop in Ridgway at the head of Main and Depot Streets, in the basement of the building occupied by W. S. Service as a tin shop, where he will attend promptly to all orders for work in his line.

TARGET AND HUNTING RIFLES, Single or Double, made to order, and warrated.

He also keeps on hand, and for sale a NEW AND SUPERIOR

Breech Loading Rifle, a good assertment of Ammunition, Revolvers, Hunting Tackle, and other articles pertaining to the trade. HORACE WARFER. n10, tf



THIS Infallible Remedy does not, lke th poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliae for a short time, or drive the disease to the langs as there is danger of doing in the use of sch nostrums, but it produces perfect and pemanent cures of the weist cases of Chronic Caarrh, as thousands can testify. Cold in the heal is cur ed with a few applications. Catarrh! Headache is relieved and cured as if by mgic. removes offensive breath, loss or imparment of the sense of taste, smelling or hearin, water ing or weak eyes, and impaired memey. caused by the violence of Catarah, ashev frequently are. I offer in good faith a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarh that cannot cure. For sale by most druggists etrywhere

Price only 50 cents. Ask your druggist for the remey; but he has not yet got it on sale, don't at it off by accepting any mizerable worse that worthless substitute, but enclose sixty centalo me, and the remedy will be sent you postpid. Four packages \$2, or one dozen for \$2. Send a two cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet h Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

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REMARKS

HON. CLENNI W. SCOFIELD.

Of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives of the U. S., March 21st 1870, on the Revenue Pill.

Mr. Chairman, there is but one objection

raised to the general purposes of this bill. There may be many objections to some of its details. The duty on particular articles may be deemed too high or too low; the free list may be considered too large or too small to property carrying out such purposes; but to the purposes themselves I have heard but a single objection. What are the purposes? The first purpose is to raise revenue. To this there is no objection from any quarter. It is agreed on all sides that the tariff furnishes a cheap mode of raising revenue, and that of all other modes it is least offensive to the people. The \$180, 000,000 in gold derived last year from the tariff gave far less vexation and offence to the people than the \$35,000,000 in currency derived from incomes. Before the war nearly all the expenses of the Government were paid by tariff. We differed then as we differ now about its terms; but it was agreed by everybody then, as it is by everybody now, that a large portion of the ne. cessary revenue should be raised in this way. All other countries, as well as our own, have approved and practiced the same system. All advocates of free trade make an exception in favor of revenue. Having agreed, then, to raise revenue by a tariff, be cause it is found least; offensive to the people and least expensive to the Government, the question arises as to the propriety of de parting in any instance from a strict reve nue rule of making some discriminations to effect some other beneficial, though callateral purpose. We all agree to one depar ture. We all agree to levy the highest duties upon articles consumed by those who are most able to pay taxes. This is a disprimination in favor of the poor. It is a departure form the revenue rule, but is so clearly just and beneficient that no one complains.

Another departure is proposed. It is called a discrimination in favor of protection. Here comes in the objection to which | tective duty added. I referred. Having agreed that we should have a tariff for revenue, having agreed also that it should discriminate in favor of the poor, we disagree about this second proposed discrimination. Except in the matter of details I think we disagree about no other feature of the bill. Now, let us consider this difference.

A large amount of capital, not less than \$250,000,000, is invested outside of our country in the manufacture of articles which are consumed within it. I refer now only to articles that might be made at home it we had the labor and money here. This estimated amounted includes only the sums directly employed in the business.

If all the necessary collateral investments were to be taken into account, \$1,000,000, 000 would be none too large. What good does this investment do the countries where it exists? It pays into the foreign treasury many millions of taxes, and lightens to that extent the taxes on other property it assists to build railroads, canals and river improvements; it erects workshops, mills, and dwellings; it contributes to the schools the church, the college, the poor, the highway, and the State. But more than all this it employs, supports, or gathers around it in some dependent manner 5,000,000 of population. This population consists of capitalists, managers, engineers, chemists, iaventors, superintendents, mechanes, producers, and laborers. Such a population is necessarily intelligent, enterprising, moral, industrious and thrifty. It is the best of foreign population, and the very people most needed here. From their ocupations and position in society they believe in and sympathize with republican institutions. If all this capital and population could be enticed to our shores and distributed equally over the country it would give to each congressional district more than \$1,000,000, and add 20,000 to its population. This snm would be much larger if the collateral or following investments were to be consider-

Now, sir, why does not this vast capital and this most desirable population move to America and perform the work by the side of the market and the raw material? Why does it not make railroads and canals, build towns and cities, pay taxes, and owe allegthe material and consumes their manufactures? Is it because these enterprises can-

ore lands, and nearly all unworked material are cheaper. Nothing is dear or scarce but labor and capital, the acquisition of which is the matter of consideration. Why, then, does not capital and labor come here of its own accord? Simply because it is invested and settled in the old country. If the capital was uninvested and the people unsettled, looking for a place to invest and settle, this country would be chosen at once. But to sell out and move would involve loss, time and trouble. It would sink a large part of the capital. It is cheaper to pay transportation both ways. And so it is that while we furnish both the raw material and the market for all this manufacturing population and capital the old countries have all

taxes, and allegiance. Now, we propose to induce this capital and population to move to America. We propose to do it by a little discrimination in the terms of tariff, the tariff we have already agreed to levy for other purposes. We propose to say to these manufacturers, "If you stay outside of our country, if you pay your taxes and give the benefit of your society, enterprise, and allegiance to another country, we cannot put you on an equal footing in our market with those who pay taxes into our Treasury, help improve and develop our country in time of peace, and defend it in time of war. We have alread, agreed to put a small duty for revenue upon your goods as they enter our ports; we will make it a little larger to furnish you an inducement to move to America, or to give those who do move a little advantage in our market over those who will not." 1 do not expect that such a duty, so small an advantage, will induce these people and this wealth to come here at once. Valuable mills, shops, and dwellings connot be abandoned and lost. To change these requires time. But all new enterprises, all capital that would rebuild or enlarge, all young, unsettled, and adventurous mechanics and artisans will come at once. In time all will come. In time it will be found cheaper to stand the loss of moving than to pay transportation both ways with the pro-

Now, sir, why should we not levy this

small additional duty, and thus entice to our shores this great wealth and industry? Because, it is said, it will increase the costs of imported articles. Admit it; but does not a duty laid for revenue alone increase the costs also? Do not the tax on home manufactures, whiskey, or anything else increase the price after the tax is paid? Of course it does. All taxes raise the price of the articles upon which they are paid. If land is taxed it will appear in the products of the farm; if railroads, in the cost of travail and price of fresghts; if merchandise, it must be made up in the sales. You cannot raise revenue and its burden nowhere left. If we are to levy no protetive duty because it will raise the price, then for the same reason we are to levy no duty whatever; for the same reason you cannot tax anything. But while I admit that a protective tariff will raise the price to the consumer in the same way that a revenue tariff will, I do not admit that it will raise it in the same degree. Home competition compels the toreign manufacturer to put down his price to the lowest point of profit -in other words, to stand a part of the duty; but the importer of articles which there is no home competion charges up the whole duty to the consumer. This increased cost of protected articles is the only objection that has been or can be raised to a protective tariff; but if that objection is to prevail, as I have already shown, we can have no revenue tariff and no internal taxes whatsoevr.

Compare, then, the disadvantage with the advantages of a protective discrimina tion. The only disadvantage claimed is the increase in price-not large, not oppressive, not much above the increase from a revenue tariff, to which all agree-an increase that is necessarly short.lived, diminishing constantly as foreign capital and labor moves to this country, until it disappears altogether for ivestment and competition at home, where living and materials are cheapest, must finally bring the price even below the foreign standard.

The advantages are more numerous and more important. First, it brings to this country for investment in manufactures and other enterprises many millions of cap. iauce for and to the country that furnishes ital. Second, it moves to this country a large and most desirable population. Third. it makes a large addition to the assessable not be conducted as cheaply and profitably wealth of the country and thus lightens the

is cheaper here, cotton is cheaper, coal lands, while it thus render the country prosperous in time of peace, it makes it independent of all toreign nations in time of war. Fifth, it furnishes to the farmer and producing classes an increase of the present home market as large as the whole foreign market, with this superadded advantage, that this increase is beyond the reach of competiton from the granaries of the Old World. Sixth, it avoide the fluctiations in the value of our money occasioned by sending it abroad to liquidate balance of trade.

The disadvantage is small, little felt, and at worst temporary. The advantages are great, national, and lasting. The one is as the trouble of planting a tree ; the other as the perpetual enjoyment of its shade and fruit; or as the labor of sowing a field comthe advantages of their society, enterprise, pared with the pleutiful harvest, thrift, and independence.

> INFLUENCE OF COLORED LIGHT ON IN-SECTS .- The discussion of the changes produced in animal and vegtable forms by the influence of varying conditions of tempature, moisture, light, locality, etc., espe. cially as connected with the Darwinian hypothesis, has introduced a great variety of experiments, from which some interesting results have been derived. In one of these experiments, lately published, a brood of caterpillars of the tortise-shell butterfly of Europe was divided into three lots. Onethird were placed in a photographic room lighted through orange colored glass, and the remainder kept in an ordinary cage in natural light. All were fed with their proper food, and the third lot developed into butterflies in the usual time. Those in the blue light were not healthy, a large number dying before changing; those raised in the orange light, however, were nearly as healthy as the first mentioned. The perfect insects reared in the blue light differed from the average form in being much smaller, the orange brown colors lighter, and the yellow and orange running into each other, instead of remaining distinct. Those raised in the yellow light were also smaller, but the orange-brown was replaced by salmon coler; and the blue edges of the wings seen in the ordinary form were of a dull slate. If changes so great as these can be produced in the course of a single experiment, it is probable that a continuance of thy same upon a succession of individuals will develop some striking results .- EDI. TORS SCIENTIFC RECORD, in Harper's Magazine for April.

> > Mark This, Boys!

"Did you ever know a man who grew rich by fraud continue successful through life, and have a fortune at death?"

This question was put to a gentleman who had been in business forty years. After reflecting awhile he replied :

Not one. I have seen many men become rich as if by magic, and win golden opin. ions, when some little led to an exposure of their fraud, and they have fallen into disgrace and ruin. - Arson, perjury, murder, and suicide are common crimes with those who make haste to be rich regardless of the means."

Boys, stick a pin here! You will soon be men, and begin to act with who make money. Write this good man's testimony in your minds, and with it put this word of God: "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and considerth not that poverty shall come upon him."

Let these words lead you to resolve to make haste slowly, when you go into business, in the matter of making money.

A WESTERN undertaker sent the following entertaining note to a sick man :-"Dear Sir:-Having positive proof that you are rapidly approaching death's gate. I have therefore thought it not imprudent to call your attention to the inclosed advertisement of my abundant stock of ready made coffins, and desire ta make the suggestion that you signify to your triends a wish for the purchase of your burial outfit at my establishmeut."

A DENTIST presented a bill for the tenth time to a rich skinflint.

"It strikes me," said the latter, "that this is a pretty round bill."

"Yes," replied the dentist, "I have sent it round often enough to make it appear so, and I have called now to have it squared."

An editor thus ludicrously describes a primitive church :- "No velvet cushions in our pews; we don't go in for style. The fatiest person has the softest seat, and takes it out with him at the close of services."

"Boy, you are not far removed from a

Well, as we ain't more than three feet hin this country as any other? No, sir; food burdens of national taxation. Fourth, apart, I give in to that," was the reply.