Elk County Advocate.

H. A. PATTISON, - - - - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1872.

NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Montgomery County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR,
Bradford County

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
Brig. Gen. HARRISON ALLEN,
Warren County.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
General LEMUEL TODD,
Cumberland County.
Gen. CHARLES ALBRIGHT,
Carbon County.
GLENNI W. SCOFIELD,
Warren County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
Col. C. B. CURTIS,
Erie County.

Who Shall be Governor of Pennsylvania.

There is now no necessity to hesitate for a moment as to the choice between the candidates for the Gubernatorial office in the State of Pennsylvania.

The two candidates are known to the people by their deeds. The one takes the field against armed traitors. Rebels against the Government and laws of our country, the other goes skulking away to the Dominion of Canada to counsel with Rebels in special commission to burn the cities of loyal states, to distribute contagious deseases over the land to release prisoners of war and turn them loose to murder the wives and little ones of the men who were on duty in posts of peril and danger; to incite insurrection in the Northern, Western and North Western states, by giving encouragement to the "sons of Liberty," and "Knights of the Golden circle" whose avowed purpose was the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Our Lib-Rep-Dem friends at the developement of Buckalew's complicity with the rebel commissioners pooh-ed at the idea and with their old weapon bluff endeavored to avoid it. But that, they soon found would not work, and they then put their wits to work to discover some way for their candidate to escape the effect of his coalition with Rebels. And first it was said that he was one of a senatorial committee to find out how the Canadian government dealt with the Indians within the dominion; but then this was too thin for the purpose intended, and the rottonness of the excuse was to apparant, and some other reason must be given; and the second reason formed was that the Senator from Pennsylvania was travelling with his wife for her health, and took the Canada side of the Niagra in his tour for the benefit of his wife's health. Why not stop on the American side? Was not the atmospher just as salubrious, and the association just as good as on the Canada side? No, there was a certain congeniality over there that did not exist here for men of the Buckalew grade of Loyalty to, and love for the government. But this excuse was a little too much on the shody order even for Lib-Rep-Dems, and they must needs "Ga fa upo anither plan," and the bright idea loomed up that Holcomb said he saw Mr. Buckalew, but did not say that he and Buckalew had spoken with each other. But Buckalew must have forgotten that his friends were trying to get him out of his Rebel commissioner difficulty, and admits that he and Holcomb did have a talk about the prospect of the government raising the 500-000 men then called for, and that he assured Holcomb they would be raised and that then they seperated. Mr. Buckalew tells us that he undertook to obey a resolution of the United States Senate of which he was then a member from Pennsylvania, ordering himself and Senators Harlean, and Doolittle to go to Canada and learn what they might of the Indian policy of that Government and report. Harlan and Doolittle invited Buckalew to join them at Niagra and proceed to the business of their commission, but when he got there his colleagues had been there and had gone on to perform the duty assigned them, while United States Senator Buckalew went over to the Canada side to counsel with those with whom he was in full sympathy, to wit messrs Saunders, Thompson, Holcomb and Clay. Now we have carefully studied Buckalew's defence of himself, and substantially stated it as found in those organs, which claim to be of the Buckalew persuasion in this campaign.

One of Mr. Buckalew's first and greatest cares is to remove the damaging effect of his intercourse with these men, hence he is interested in glossing the whole matter over. Mr. Buckalew as a witness in his own behalf, is not only directly, but intensely interested in giving the most favorable version possible so far as he is concerned, while on the other hand Holcomb simply makes a confidential statement to his superior with no inducement to give any other than a plain unvarnished statement of events as they transpired. He frankly states the prospects of the business he and his coadjutors had on hand, to wit; burning the principle cities of the loyal States, spread yellow fever and other contagious deseases over the whole north, release those Rebels soldiers who had been captured and were then held as prisoners of war at Elmyra, Johnson Island, Camp Douglas at Chicago and other points; incite insurrection and Rebellion against the government in its efforts to fill up the depleted ranks of its armies, by enforcing wholesome drafting laws. Thompson confirms this statement of Holcomb, and among the persons seen and conversed with by Holcomb on these to them important measures was Charles R. Buckalew.

Holcomb is confirmed in this by Mr. Buckalew who affirms, in his own defence that he and Holcomb did talk about the probabilities of success on the part of the Government in raising the 500,000 men called for. Buckalew avoids telling us in his defence how this conversation was brought about, but Holcomb tells his chief, in recounting the business of his sojourn on the Canada side of Niagra Falls, as above stated. But Buckalew further confirms Holcomb as president of the "Fishing Creek confederacy," as president of the "Nob Mountain campmeeting" of fire in the rear copperhead Democrats, in the votes given by him against the measures of the Government to suppress Rebellion, and forever recorded against him in the archives of our nation. Buckalew has left recorded on the Journal of the United States Senate, his vote against the amendment to our constitution by which slavery was abolished against the repeal of that most infamous of all the laws ever enacted by the congress of the United States, the fugitive slave law. He voted against the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau, he voted against allowing negroes to become citizens of the United States, and in favor of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting them from becoming citizens. He was opposed to the equality of all men before the law, and so voted. He was opposed to paying bounties to soldiers, and so recorded his vote. He was opposed to paying black soldiers the same wages paid to whites and so voted. He was opposed to the conscription act and voted "no" on the passage of the bill. He voted against the payment of the men called into service to defend our state against Lee's invading host, known as the "emergency men". He was in favor of paying Rebel slaves owners for the slaves drafted or enlisted into the armies of the United States. Thus we might trace his record while United States Senator and prove that in every instance by speech and vote he opposed whatever favored his country, or his country's soldiers in the field, or the family of the soldier at home. In every thing unfavorable to the Government or its soldiers, by speech and vote he favored.

Yet he now asks the Pennsylvania soldiers, and soldiers friends to elevate him to the chief Majistracy of the State.

Commenting on the silly charge of the Democratic papers that Senator Willson was a Know-Nothing, the Boston *Pilot* excellent authority among the Catholics, says: "The editor has been able to find nothing to justify the accusation, except the fact that Mr. Wilson received a few votes for Governor in the Know-Nothing convention, and declined the nomination. The *Pilot* arrives at this conclusion: If Mr. Wilson uttered these things in 1854 the *Pilot* did not say anything about it which surprises us. We are, therefore, inclined to believe whether he was a Know-Nothing or not, that these alleged quotations are manufactured as campaign documents, and unusually dirty campaign documents at that."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

GREELEY HIT AGAIN.—Vermont held her State election on the 3rd inst., and gave a Republican majority of 25,000. The Chappaquacks feel hurt.

GONE to Europe—Charles Sumner in search of *his* "lost cause.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the 13th section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2d 1869, entitled. "An act relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth." It is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, in pursuance thereof, I. D. C. OYSTER, High Sheriff of the county of Elk, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Elk, that a general election will be held in said county, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th 1872.

(it being the second Tuesday of the month), for the purpose of electing the following officers, to-wit:

One person for Governor.

One person for Auditor General.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court

Three persons for Congressmen at large.

Twenty-eight persons for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

One person for Congress to represent the counties of Clearfield, Cameron, Elk, Eric, Forest, McKean and Warren.

One person for member of the Legislature to represent the counties of Cameron, Elk and Jefferson.

Three persons as delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to represent the counties of Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton and Elk.

One person for Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of Courts, of Elk county.

One person for Commissioner.

One person for Auditor.

And the qualified electors of the county of Elk will hold their elections in the several districts, as follows:

Benezette township, at the house of Elizabeth Winslow.

Benzinger township, at the school house on Michael St., near the Elk creek bridge.

Fox township, at the Centreville school house.

Highland township, at the house of Levi Ellithorpe.

Horton township, at the school house near D. C. Oyster's Hotel.

Ridgway township, at the Court House.

St. Mary's Boro., at the Town Hall.

Spring Creek township, at the House of Stockdale, Downer & Co.

Jay township, at the house of Alfred Pearsall.

Jones township, at the school house in Wilcox.

Mill Stone township, at the house of Henry Herr, at Barrs Dam.

I also make known the following act entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties in this Commonwealth," as I am required by the second section of said act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives* &c., That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed or written or partly written and partly printed, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all the Judges of the Courts to be voted for and to be labelled on the outside "Judiciary" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers to be voted for including the office of Senator, member or members of Assembly, if voted for, members of Congress if voted for and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labelled "borough" or "township," and each shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 15th section of aforesaid act, I am directed that every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office appointment of trust or profit, under the Government of the United States, or this State or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative or judiciary or executive department of this State or of the United States, of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress and State Legislature, and the select and common council of any city Commissioner, or any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or Judge, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also in the 4th sectionofthe Act of Assembly, entitled. "An act relating to elections and for every purpose," approved April 16th, 1869, it is enacted that the 14th section shall be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st, section of said act it is enacted "That every general or special election shall be opened between the hours of seven or ten in the forenoon, and shall remain without interruption until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year and in the election district where he offers his vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, but removed therefrom and returned, and shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, who are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March 1870, passed an act entitled, "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subvision shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*: That if, by or under the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by each constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites, or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such persons or officers shall refuse, or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to the persons aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And Whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Consritution of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary, notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the 10th section provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled, "An act further supplemental to an act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," and shall when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless he first produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce such receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof; if he claims to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make proof of his residence within his district as required by the act, and that he does verily believe from accounts given him, that he is of the age aforesaid and give such other evidence as is required by the act whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be registered in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by the word "tax," if he shall have been admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall have been admitted to vote by reason of age, shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make like notes in the list kept by them.

In all cases where the name of persons claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, and his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected by any qualified citizen, it shall be the Inspectors duty to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof thereof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district, for the purpose of voting therein

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make the due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of of taxes aforesaid, in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attemp to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfer with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, be imprisoned for any time not les than one month nor more than one year and if it be shown that the persons so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, and on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the act entitled. "An Act to provide for calling a convention," approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State; the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to a vote for not more than two of the members to be choosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny forming the Twenty third Senatorial district, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be declared elected, and the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial district, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Second. The Judge and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large," and "District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll in which to deposite the tickets voted for "City Delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled "City Delegates."

Third. The said electoin shall be held and conducted by the proper election-officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the out-side the words "Delegates at large," and on the in-side the names of candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the out-side the words "District Delegates," and on the in-side the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words "City Delegates," shall be on the out-side of the ticket.

Sixth. In the City of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city and district delegates to be members of the convention; the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the state, excluding Philadelphia shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county of the votes cast for members of the convention and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia and of the several counties of the commonwealth in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the secretary of the commonwealth shall be addressed to that office alone and not to the speaker of the senate.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section as aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or returns of election to their respective district and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the Court House in the Township of Ridgway on FRIDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER next, then and there to perform the duties required by laws of said Judges, also where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accidents is unable to attend such meeting of Judges then a certificate as aforesaid shall be taken in charge of by one fo the inspectors of clerks of the election of said district who shall do and perform the duties of said Judge to attend; and the return Judges of the said districts aforesaid are requested to meet in Brookville, the county-seat of said county, on Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to discharge the duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Ridgway, the 14th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

D. C. OYSTER Sheriff.
Sheriff's, Office August 14th, 1872.

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THAYER & HAGERTY

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE. TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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The BEST BRANDS of FLOUR Constantly on hand, add sold as cheap as the CHEAPEST.

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v1n2.

The Improved Gerard Oroide Gold Watches,

$9.00 $12 00 $15.00 $18.00

WE have recently brought our Oroide Gold metal to such perfection that it is difficult for the best judges to distinguish it from gold. The $9 watches are with patent escapement movements; in appearance and for time equaling a gold one costing $100. The $12 are full jeweled patent lever, equal to $150 gold watch. The $15 are the same as the last but a finer finish, nickle movements, equal to one costing $175. And the $18 watches are of a fine finish with full jeweled American lever movement, equaling a gold one costing $300.

They are all in hunting cases, gent's and ladies sizes, and guaranteed for time and wear by special certificate. Also elegant designs of gent's and ladies chains from $1 to $4, and jewelry of all kinds.

Goods sent C. O. D.—Customers permitted to examine what they order before paying bill, on payment of express charges.

When six watches are ordered at one time we will send an extra watch of the same quality free.

For further particulars send for circular.
Address JAMES GERARD & CO.,
35 Nassau Street, New York.
P. O. Box 3,361

Nov. 30, 1872-v1n37m6.

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 3d, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia..11.30 p. m.
" " " Ridgway..... 2.05 p. m.
" " arrive at Erie..... 7.30 p. m.
Erie Exp leaves Philadelphia...12.30 p. m
" " " Ridgway..... 2.25 a. m.
" " arrive at Erie..... ....7.40 a. m.
Accomodation, leaves Renova,...2.00 p. m.
" " Ridgway,..6.14 p. m.
" arr at Kane.....7.30 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie.....11.25 a. m.
" " " Ridgway.....4.50 p. m.
" " arrive at Philad'a... 6.40 a. m.
Erie Express leaves Erie..... 7.50 p. m.
" " " Ridgway...12.38 a. m.
" " arr at Philadelphia.. 1.20 p. m.
Accomodation, leaves Kane..... 7.30 a. m.
" " Ridgway... 8.40 a. m.
" arr at St. Marys 9.12 a m.
" arr at Renovo.....12.10 p. m.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L S and M S R east and west and at Corry with O C and A R R W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and Irvineton with O C and A R R W.

WM. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Sup't.

DAGUSCAHONDA RAILROAD.

From and after Monday, Feb. 5th 1871, Trains will run on this Road as follows:

Leaves Earley 7.30 a. m., arrives at Daguscahonda Junction 8.10 a. m., connecting with Accom. east 8.14 a. m., and with Mail west at 9.15 a. m.

Leaves Daguscahonda at 9.20 a. m., arrives at Earley 10.00 a. m. Leaves Earley 3.30 p. m., and arrives at Daguscahonda at 5.00 p. m., connecting with Mail east at 5.09 p. m., and Accommodation west at 5.40 p. m.

In case P. & E. trains are late, Daguscahonda train holds twenty minutes beyond the above time.

Tickets should always be procured before leaving stations.

C R EARLEY, Lessee.

BUSINESS CARDS.

G. A. RATHBUN, Attorney-at-law, Ridgway, Pa. 2 2 tf.

JOHN G. HALL, Attorney at law, Ridgway, Elk county Pa. [mar 22'66

A. S. HILL, Physician and Surgeon Kersey, Elk Co. Pa.

J. O. W. BAILEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
v1n2y1. Ridgway, Elk County, Pa.
Agent for the Traveler's Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

REYNOLOS HOUSE,
REYNOLDSVILLE, JEFFERSON CO, PA.
H. S. BELNAP, PROPRIETOR.

J. S. Bordwell, M. D. Eclectic Physican 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.

DR. G. WHIPPLE,
Dental Surgeon.
Office at the Drug Store of Harley & Whipple, Walker's new building, Main street, Ridgway, Pa. Will visit Kane, Wilcox, and St. Mary's.
v1n2y1.

T. S. HARTLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Ridgway, Pa. Office in Walker's Building. Special attention given to Surgery. Office house from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Residence on corner of South and Court streets, opposite the new School House. All calls promptly attended to. v1n2y1.

G. G. MESSENGER,
Druggist and Parmaceutist, corner Main and Mill streets, Ridgway, Pa. A full assortment of carefully selected Foreign and Domestic Drugs. Prescriptions carefully dispensed at all hours, day or night. v1n3y.

CHARLES HOLES,
Watchmaker, Engraver and Jeweler, Main street, Ridgway, Pa. Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine, and Morton Gold Pen. Repairing Watches, etc, done with the same accuracy as heretofore. Satisfaction guaranteed. v1n1y.

THAYER HOUSE.
D. D. COOK, Proprietor,
Cor. Mill and Centre Sts., Ridgway, Pa.
The proprietor takes this method of announcing to the public that he has refitted, revised, and improved, this well known hotel, and is prepared to entertain all who favor him with their patronage, in the best style and at low rates. v1n30tf.

W. C. HEALY.
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
PRODUCE, FRUITS, &c.
v1n8tf. West End, Ridgway, Pa.

HYDE HOUSE,
RIDGWAY, ELK CO., PA.
W. H. SCHRAM, 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.
Oct 30 1869.

THE OLD BUCKTAIL'S HOTEL,
Kane, McKean Co., Pa
R. E. LOOKER, 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. The only stables for horses in Kane and well kept night or day. v1n23y1.

HALL & BRO
Attorneys - at - Law
ST. MARY'S,
ELK COUNTY PNNSYLVANIA.
JOHN G. HALL.....JAS. E. P. HALL

KERSEY HOUSE,
CENTREVILLE, ELK Co., PA.
JOHN COLLINS, 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.

S. A. ROTE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
AND DEALER IN
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