

Salutatory.

To OUR PATRONS.—With this issue the ADVOCATE again takes a "new departure," Mr. Pattison retiring from the editorial chair. When changes like this occur in newspapers, it has long been the custom for the incoming occupant of the chair editorial to present to the readers of the paper his views, together with promises of the great things that he will do in the future, etc. However, it is not necessary for us to do either of these things, for our readers are not altogether unacquainted with us, and in the year and a half of our previous acquaintance, the views of the paper were well known, and the object of the publisher fully stated, yet we well know that the paper needs the free and full support of its friends, and without their support and good wishes the most unflattering industry of the publisher, will be useless.

The principles of the ADVOCATE will be strictly Republican, yet while endeavoring to make it an organ of this party, we will only do so by a calm, considerate, presentation of our views, on all topics that may interest our readers, avoiding all bitter personalities and unjust criticism. We intend rather to issue a sheet that will support Republicanism, and at the same time be of such a nature that our Democratic friends will take it because we try to present our views in the light of principle and not of ridicule.

Again, we shall endeavor to make the ADVOCATE the local paper of the county, and in order to carry out our design in this direction we ask from our friends in different parts of the county, communications that may seem to be of local interests, even if the communications are not in readiness for the press, so the facts are stated we will arrange them, and any of our friends who will send us items of local interest will place us under obligations to them for so doing.

In conclusion, we rest the matter with our friends, feeling that the ADVOCATE can be made one of the best local papers in the county, and be established on a firm basis, besides helping to develop the vast resources of our county. We ask your support and good wishes, and in return it shall be our highest aim to publish a paper that will receive a welcome in every household in the county. Truly yours, HENRY A. PARSONS, JR.

HOW TO VOTE.—The Constitutional Convention has determined to prevent fraud at elections and has adopted to that end, the following method:

"All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officer opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot or cause it to be indorsed thereon, or attested by another elector of the district who shall not be an election officer, and the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election.

REFORMS AT WASHINGTON.—The present session of Congress promises to be a fruitful one in reforms. Independent of the abolition of the franking privilege there is now a fair prospect that a stinging rebuke will be administered to two of the worst practices of the nineteenth century; viz: the purchase of Senatorial seats and the sale of Congressional and Senatorial votes. Last week, it will be recollected, that the Caldwell investigating Committee reported that that worthy was not duly elected a Senator by the Kansas Legislature. The inference is that money has been used. The duty of the Senate, therefore, is clear. That body has suffered in popular estimation from the prevalence of a belief that some of its members owe their seats to corrupt influences, rather than to a legislative appreciation of their virtues and talents, and it is a source of some consolation for honest men that corruption cannot, in all instances, be omnipotent. The action of the Credit Mobilier Committee, will have reached but lame and impotent conclusions if in the protracted investigation, something more than a rebuke is not administered to the many members of the National Legislature who have been shown to have "fitted palms." But, be this as it may, something at least will be gained if Congress pronounces an emphatic protest against a system that has demoralized many representatives, and cost our people millions of treasure.—[Elk Gazette.

THE BOOM BILL. There is one question before the legislature of Pennsylvania which will serve as a touchstone to test the honesty of every member of that body. That is the bill proposing to reduce the charges made by the boom company at Williamsport. By different acts of assembly the special privileges conferred upon the corporators of this monopoly have been increased from time to time, until a few men have been put in a position which enables them to collect an enormous tax, levied upon one of the most important industries of the commonwealth. If there were some existing reason, grounded on public necessity, by which such legislation could be justified, an excuse for their exorbitant exactions. If they have been induced to expend large sums of money without being repaid for their outlay, they might have some show of right when they appeared before the legislature to resist such legislation as is calculated to lift a burden from capital and labor. But the exorbitant charges of this monopoly can not be justified upon any other plea than that which is embraced in

"The good old rule, the simple plan, That he may get who has the power, And he may keep who can." Under false representations, and in general belief, by the use of improper agencies, the charges which the corporators of this boom company were authorized to make have been increased from fifty cents to one dollar and a quarter upon every thousand feet of lumber passed through and delivered to the mills at Williamsport. That this large increase was not necessary is shown by the fact that the whole cost of the enterprise could have been very easily paid and a large annual profit derived from the charge of fifty cents per thousand feet, which was the limit set when the charter was granted.

Last year the tax levied and collected by this monopoly amounted to the exorbitant sum of \$375,000; and this burden is laid upon the shoulders of the many for the benefit of the few. Every man who wields an axe in the pine forests upon the head waters of the Susquehanna feels the effect of this exaction in a reduction of his wages; every carpenter who shoves a plane has to pay tribute to this monopoly; every person who uses lumber finds the measure which he receives for a given sum of money shortened, in order that the revenue unjustly exacted by a few monopolists, at the city of Williamsport, may be increased.

It seems strange that any legislature should hesitate for a moment when a bill is offered which will relieve the producers and the consumers of a great staple from an unjust and iniquitous burden. One would naturally suppose that every member of the legislature would make haste to record his vote for the repeal of such special privileges as the corporators of this Boom company have unrighteously been permitted to possess themselves of.

Such would no doubt be the case, but for the fact that the most potent means of corruption will be freely used to prevent justice from being done. Last winter the owners of mill at Williamsport went before the Legislature with a statement showing most clearly how they were being robbed, and how all engaged in the production and consumption of lumber were being heavily taxed for the benefit of a handful of mercenary monopolists. The facts set forth were clear and convincing; the bill presented proposed to loan the corporators of the boom company a large profit—all that was demanded was such a reasonable deduction as would give a proper degree of relief to an overburdened industry. Correct principles of political economy, public justice, a proper respect for the rights of producers and consumers, all united in demanding a reduction of the exorbitant boom charges; but to every consideration that could be urged a majority of the members turned a deaf ear. In vain was the justice of the measure urged; in vain were members appealed to in behalf of the constituents who were interested in the cheapening of lumber. A personage named Peter Herdie, one of the men chiefly interested in keeping the boom charges up to the highest figure, visited Harrisburg, and he managed somehow to control the votes of a majority of the members of the Lower House. Rumor says that a special ring was formed for the occasion, and that each member of the ring received so much money for voting directly against the interests of his constituents. We say this was a rumor—but it was a rumor so well substantiated that no one who possessed the means necessary for making up an opinion had any doubt about its truth.

And, now, the same struggle has begun again. The lumbermen are present at Harrisburg, with a perfectly fair and just bill. They propose to leave to the owners of a boom a very large profit, and they only ask that the producers and the consumers of one of the staple productions of Pennsylvania shall be relieved from improper burdens. If the members of the legislature vote as right and justice would dictate, they will support the bill which the lumbermen have introduced. If they regard the interest of their constituents they will do so. They can have no good reason for standing with the monopolists. Every man who does so will subject himself to the suspicion of being bought—and the suspicion will not be a violent one. Let the list of ayes and nays be closely scanned, and let every man who votes as Peter Herdie may dictate be set down as having been bribed to vote against what is right, and in favor of laying a burden upon every producer and consumer of lumber in Eastern Pennsylvania.—[Lancaster Intelligencer.

MR. PERKINS AND THE HORSE. Mr. Stiver, who owned a horse, went away one day and asked Perkins to look after it. Perkins did so. After feeding him he thought it the correct thing to take him out and exercise him. He tells the result:

He exercised me before he got through with it. He went around a few times in a circle, then he stopped suddenly, spread out his fore legs and looked at me. Then he leaned forward a little and hoisted both his hind legs, and threw about two coal pots of mud over a line full of clothes Mrs. Perkins had just hung out.

That excellent lady had taken a position at the window, and whenever the evolutions of the awful beast permitted, I caught a glance at her features. She appeared to be very much interested in the proceedings, but the instant the mud flew she disappeared from the window, and a moment later she appeared on the stoop with a long poker in her hand, and fire enough in her eye to heat it red hot.

Just then Stiver's horse stood up on his hind legs, and tried to hug me with the others. This scared me. A horse never shows his strength to such an advantage as when he is coming down on you like a frantic pile driver. I instantly dodged and the cold sweat fairly boiled out of me. It frightened Mrs. Perkins dreadfully.

"Why, you old fool," said she, "why don't you get rid of him?" "How can I?" said I in desperation. "Why, there's a thousand ways," said she.

This is just like a woman; how differently a statesman would have answered. But I could think of only two ways to dispose of the beast. I could either swallow him where he stood, and then set down on him, or I could crawl inside of him and kick him to death.

But I was swayed either of these expedients by his coming toward me so abruptly that I dropped the rope in terror, and then he turned about and kicked me full of mud, shot for the gates, ripping the clothes lines in two and went off down the street at a horrible gallop with two of Mrs. Perkins' garments, which he hastily snatched from the line, floating over his neck in a very picturesque manner.

So I was afterwards told, as I was too full of mud to see the way into the house.

HEAT OF ROOMS.—The purchase of a thermometer will make paying returns in health. The great tendency in winter is to keep rooms too warm. The foundation of pneumonia, pleurisy and pulmonary consumption is frequently laid in over-heated, ill-ventilated apartments. The inmates become accustomed to breathe hot, close air; the system is toned down and relaxed, and a slight exposure to cold and wet results in serious illness.

"Some years since" says a medical writer, "we called one winter evening, on a friend, whom we found in a cozy sitting room, with a large fire, a low ceiling and the heat ranging about the eighties. She was suffering with a severe cold, but could give no account of how she took it. A month later she was prostrated with pneumonia, and she and her sister died within a week of each other, and were buried in the same grave. The intelligent use of a thermometer would doubtless have saved both of those valuable lives."

The mercury in the tube should never be permitted to stand above seventy. If that temperature is not sufficient to give warmth it is an indication that the person does not take sufficient exercise, and the cure for it is more miles and more flannel. In the coldest weather, when the ground is like stone under the feet, when there is no drip from the eaves, and when snow lies on the roofs, rooms should be ventilated.

Pure air should be admitted through the open doors and windows, so that the oxygen consumed by flame and respiration may be replaced, and the effete and poisonous matter thrown off by the body thoroughly driven away. As one of our best writers on household science remarks, ventilation is a question of money.

VALUABLE LEAD.—It is said that a load of bullion came through from the Colorado Silver Regions as lead on to Philadelphia. At Wetmore siding on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad the car that this metal was loaded on got jammed and the metal was buried in the snow. Another car was procured, and the metal reloaded and sent eastward. Shortly after, a peremptory order came from the President that seven bars of lead was missing and they must be got. After considerable digging in the snow, five of the pigs were recovered and sent on. Then another order came, "the other two bars must be found," and found they were after much delay and hard work. The men wondered why they were so particular about a few pigs of lead. But they found out shortly after that they were not lead, but silver, valued at \$5,000 a bar, being sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage and were carried in this way, so as to mislead thieves along the road, who undoubtedly would have pilfered the car to some extent had they known the value of its cargo.—[Corry Telegraph.

AN INDIANA man was bitten to death by a calf last week in Elkhardt county, and the village authorities now require all calves to be muzzled, except those stuffed with bran or sawdust.

DON'T BOX YOUR CHILDREN'S EARS.—We call the attention of parents, teachers and all those having charge of children to the fact that a physiological journal condemns the practice of boxing children's ears. We had supposed, in this advanced age of civilization, that such barbarous punishments were only remembered as relics of the darker ages. But it appears that the practice is sufficiently common in some sections of the country, to call forth a decided remonstrance. Besides being a brutal method of punishment, it is dangerous. The passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air to support it internally. If any one designed to break or overstrain the membrane, he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving away. Many children are made deaf in this way.

A NEW CAUSE OF FIRE.—This is from a New York paper, and shows that there are other causes for fires than the incendiary, defective flues and matches. In Auburn a toilet bottle full of water, of white glass with bulging base sat on the table. The morning sun shone into the room of which an invalid was the only occupant. She soon sniffed an odor as of burning woolen and queried what it could be. Turning her face toward the table she discovered a woolen mat on which the toilet bottle stood, on fire in several places. In a few moments the table and room would have been involved had she not speedily extinguished it. The concave surface of the bottle had converged the warm rays of the sun upon the woolen and set it on fire. Several experiments made since have resulted similarly, but the bottle emptied of its contents did not produce the same effect.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March contains a good portrait and sketch of William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of New York City; The Problem of Life; Driven to Death; Indian Relics, and our Indian Policy, a well illustrated and sensible article; A Penal Colony for Criminals; Mrs. Mary Somerville, the Scientist, with portrait; What Shall our Boys Do? Dreams and their Causes; Longevity in the Professions; "I Cannot Quite It," or the Lubricator's Plea; A Good Memory, how to acquire and retain it; The Celt; The Red Deer of America; Hugh Stowell Brown on Americans, etc. Price 30 cts. A year's Subscription, with a "taking" Chrono, \$3.00. Address S. R. Wells, 380 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL in Great Britain brings from ten to fifteen dollars a ton at various points and the production of iron is checked for want of fuel. The exportation of coal has reached fourteen million tons annually, and it is thought that not a ton can be spared for exportation in 1873. Brazil has been taking well up to half a million tons annually, and the London Times advises Brazil to come to the United States for her supply. Broad Top and Cumberland coals will find this to be a good thing, and instead of from forty to sixty cents a ton at their mines, which has been the ruling figure in former years, \$1-40, \$1.75, \$2.00, and as high as \$2.50, is already quoted.

THE world moves. Europe has now five republics. The three leading ones are Switzerland, France and Spain. Then, there is San Marino, in Italy, a little Republic of less than 10,000 inhabitants, and yet one of the most ancient States in the world. The fifth is Andorra, on the southern slope of the Pyrenees, of even a smaller population, but dating its existence from the early centuries of the Christian era. And now Portugal gives signs of presently swinging into line "Forward" is the command of the Universe.

EVERY family should have a preparation of flaxseed oil, chalk and vinegar about the consistency of thick paint, constantly on hand for burns and scalds.

WILD CATS are so plenty at West Hickory, Pa., that a young lady who has not a full set of "catamount" furs is ashamed to go to church.

A man in Kentucky has been married four times, each time having been married by the same minister; in the same house, to four sisters of the same family.

It is said that the final hearing in the Stokes' case, before the Court of Appeals, may not be reached for two years. Such is the swiftness of New York justice.

It is estimated that the Penn'a. Railroad Company owns property valued at \$750,000,000—the roads under its control being worth \$650,000,000 alone.

MR. PLANK, of De Kalb county, Ill., last week carted a load of oats to Chicago, a distance of fifty-eight miles, and saved \$13 over the railroad tariffs.

H. W. BEECHER gives some brief advice to those who write letters to busy people: I. Don't write at all. II. When you can't help it, be sharp, short, and legible. III. When you write on your own business, pay for the answer. IV. When you want money, don't begin with piety and flattery. Beg first and be pious afterwards. V. Don't beg of any one with whom you are not personally acquainted. Die, but don't beg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. RUFUS LUCORE, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hall's new Brick Building, Claims for collection promptly attended to. v8n115.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ELK COUNTY. No. 24 of April Term 1873. NOTICE is hereby given that Alvan B. Preston and others have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Elk County, to be incorporated under the name, style and title of "The Reformed Church of Wilcox," and that no sufficient reason appearing to the contrary a decree of incorporation will be made at the next term of said Court. FRED. SCHENING, Prothonotary. GEO. A. RATHBUN, Atty. v8n14w.

AGENTS WANTED! The unparalleled success of the "Victor Sewing Machine," East and West, opens good opportunity for Sewing Machine agents and responsible men to take the agency for this County. For Circulars, samples of work and terms, address, THE VICTOR Sewing Machine Company, J. L. FERGUSON, MANAGER, No. 1227 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. NOV. 27 1w.

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BUSINESS CARDS. G. A. RATHBUN, Attorney-at-law, Ridgway, Pa. 2 24.

JOHN G. HALL, Attorney at law, Ridgway, Elk County Pa. [mar 22 66] J. O. W. BAILEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. vln47j.

REYNOLDS HOUSE, REYNOLDSVILLE, JEFFERSON CO., PA. H. S. BELNAP, PROPRIETOR. J. D. PARSONS, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Main st., oppoite to the Hotel, Wilcox Pa. J. S. BORDWELL, M. D. Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office from Centre street, to Main st., Ridgway, Pa., in the second story of the new brick building of John G. Hall, opposite Hyde's store. Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 2 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. jan 9 73

G. M. MESSINGER, Druggist and Paracelsist corner of 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. vln87y.

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NAGSWEET ROUTE. J. C. BURNS, Proprietor. The subscriber having secured the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail between REYNOLDSVILLE & BROCKWAYVILLE, has placed on that road a line of hacks. Hacks leave the Exchange Hotel in Reynoldsville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday on the arrival of the Brockwayville stage, and return the same day. These hacks connect at Brockwayville with the Ridgway stages, making connection with trains on the P. & E. Road, both east and west. Every attention to the comfort of patrons of this line will be given, and a liberal patronage solicited. Aug. 13-72f.

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