Gov. Hoyt's Inaugural Address. GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND FELLOW CITIZENS; We are associated to-day in the observance of a time honored custom. To you the occasion which convenes us is mainly ceremonial in character. And yet not only to you who are gathered imme-diately within the sound of my voice, but to all the citizens of the State it is an occasion of serious import. You and they are to witness a change in the Chief Magistracy of your com-monwealth. To myself it is more sig-nificant. While I gratefully accept

You have witnessed in my assumption of the oath of office, a sacred appeal to Almighty God, and a solemn pledge of fidelity in the discharge of my official obligations. "The Supreme Executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This is the language of our State Con-This is the language of our State Constitution. It briefly, simply and ade-

It will be a common pleasure to us to be exempted from giving special attention at this time to matters of publie business. The conspicuous ability, and the long and varied experience of my distinguished predecessor, has permitted nothing to escape his attention which concerned the public good, or was of sufficient importance to be commended to the special action of the General Assembly, or which might challenge the consideration of the His last Annual Message is a document at once so Judicious, timely and comprehensive in its review of puplic affairs and its recommendations, as to relieve me, for the present, from all care in respect to that branch of the executive duty. I may therefore regard myself as at liberty to glance at some topics not inappropriate to this occasion, in which all good citizens feel a deep concern.

The question uppermost in the mind of the country relates to the revival of business. The last five years will be memorable in our national history as a period of industrial depression, and consequent social distress. These five years have disclosed the causes of our troubles and their experience should lead us to the true methods of recov They will be found to lie in the moral forces of society, and not in legislative enactments or executive inter-I shall offer you no discourse upon the financial theories which have vexed us during these years. We have come with great unanimity to recognize the actual facts, which he at

the bottom of this whole subject. A generation of younger business men had come upon the stage at a period of excitement following the war, and of speculation fairly reaching the degree of gambling. The vastly expanded credit which men gave, one to another, in all forms of business, the result of an inflated currency, led to unnatural values, as measured in such currency. The temptations for contracting debts spent more than we carned: we forgot that "the extravagance of the rich was not the gain of the poor "-" that profusion and waste were not for the good of trade '-and that everything consumed and destroyed was so much lost in the labor which had produced Circulating capital was locked up in fixed property. The wages fund was impaired. We abandoned the maxims of experience and the simplest publictruths in political economy. We measured values by a standard not common to the civilized world with

which we were in daily and necessary commercial intercourse. We failed to remember that the issue of paper money, whether greenbacks, national bank notes, bills of exchange or checks, did not add a dollar to the wealth of the nation, and that while ir dispensable as a circulating medium, it could only have a representative value. We did not advert sufficiently to the present physical and financial fact that by the facit agreement of the nations the precious metals are the only standard of value, the only "cur rent money with the merchant," We did not seem to know that the instincts of a practical, shrewd and enterprising nation of business men must finally and forever reject the use of an irre deemable currency. At the last, pay day came, as it always must, bankruptey came with it, as it always will under like causes. Our capacity to consume was destroyed. The pro-ducer was without buyers for his merchandise. Debtor and creditor alike had to pause for the day of settlement. A system of economy and saving was forced upon us, and it was the one process to restore us. It cost us a hard struggle, self-denial and suffering, but the result was health moral and finan-The virtues of sobriety and industry, renewed in practice, give us discipline and strength. They widened and deepened our manhood and womanhood. Discarding the cheap devices of mere theorists, the dishonest proposals of mere agitators, and the charlatanry of a political economy which undertook to teach us how to create wealth without labor, we are now ready to go forward. Henceforth

cept the same conditions.

It is possible that within our bor ders there may require some readjust ment of our population to the centres of industry—some redistribution of labor and capital. Your Bureau of Labor and Statistics, when adequately organized and administered, will furnish abundant data upon which the intelligence of the people will act.

things, and not gamble in merely fleti-

long as values are stable and their measure honest. Pennsylvania is an

empire in its resources, and her people

in the past have developed and used

them only by the virtues of labor and economy. For the future we must ac-

I desire here to be peak the freest and fullest co-operation of the people with their Chief Magistrate. It is equally their privilege and their duty to make their interests and their wishes known through their legislative representatives, by committee, by writing, or by direct personal interview with the Executive. Such careful, special, intelligent, unreserved expression upon the part of the people would enable both the legislative and executive branches of their govern-

ment to set with a clearer appreciation of their necessities. I speak now for myself alone, but I am at the same time confident that I express the sentiments of every gentleman who is officially related to the State adminis-

We are renewing in part the pers nel of the State government, at a period of momentous interest in our national affairs. The one great question yet to be solved is, shall government by the ballot be maintained in this country, with equal political rights for all legal voters. Pennsylvania's attitude on the question is known wherever her name is known. That she shall insist on the enforcement of the authority of the National Constitution in every State of the National Union is as certain as that her mountain peaks point toward heaven and her rivers roll toward the sea. Under no circumstan-ces can she ever recede from this position. Strong in herself, stronger in virtue of the relationship to her sister States, she will be magnanimous, con-ciliating and patient. But justice in monweath.

inficant. While I gratefully accept my share of the pleasure incident to a pageant like this, it is suggestive of delicate duties and grave responsibilities. Elected to be Chief Magistrate of the State, my official life begins have and now.

compared to the pleasure incident to a page and must with her be paramount the end must with her be paramount upon this high ground she will demand that the provisions of a constitution made for all shall be conformed to by all. This question goes not only to her political convictions, to her tion, but to the consciences of her population. Pennsylvania bows in unalterable devotion to the ideas of the supremacy, perpetuity and glory of

I have detained you, fellow-citizens, beyond my intention, and will there-fore claim your indulgence but a moment longer, for a personal allusion. quately defines my principal duty. I fully understand these words—I fully comprehend the oath I have just taken. The people of Pennsylvania expect me to keep that oath. By the help of their prayers, and by the favor of Divine Providence, I expect to keep it has not been misplaced. So much in brief to those to whom I directly it has not been misplaced. owe my election. One word to my fellow citizens who preferred and supported my honorable competitors. It is worthy of a free people that they bear themselves with propriety and self-control through the contentions and excitements of a general election. It is gratifying to myself, and doubtless equally so to all who were actively engaged in the late canvass, that there is so little manifestation of bitterness, The great debate was conducted with alminess, as it was also with carnestness. For the kindness and courtesy extended to me by my political adversaries, I have to say that if they had voted for me from the same sense of duty which gave their ballots to my opponents, I could not be more firmly solved than I am to be impartial and faithful in discharging the obligations I owe to them as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, My political views and convictions will and ought unquestionably to influence and shape some of my official recommendations, but in protecting the constitutional and legal rights of the citizen, no party

distinction can ever for one momen be recognized. In conclusion, fellow citizens, permit me to remind you of the individual responsibility of each citizen for the aggregate well being of the community. Each of us owes the highest measure of fidelity to the justice, the power and the right embodied in the Under the peace and protection it secures, all our traffic is prosecuted and all our prosperity is shielded. Under it the social principle is allowed scope to found asylums, lodges, sominaries and churches, and to perfect the Commonwealth itself. There can be no right citizenship without an intelligent understanding of the principles which the government organizes and

of the ideas which it represents.

Each citizen should be able, on his own information, and not depending community in the ideas which it represents.

make himself felt at Harrisburg this winter. He does not pretend to be a reformer.

Figure 1. to tell when there is a departure from rectitude, where a wrong tendency ets in, and where a peril confronts us, the political creeds of all self-governing people, which affirms each be as fully responsible for the welfare of the State as he is for his own personal safety and happiness. Private citizen and magistrate are equally under this fundamental law of the Re-

As you have heard me bound by an oath to obey the laws of the Commonwealth, so have I, in turn, the correlative right to hear the voice of the thousands of freemen in Pennsylvania pledging themselves to obey the laws thich they themselves have made, No strength of soldery no wealth of farms and factories, of railroads and canals, no perfection of governmental mechanism can sat c a faithless people from perishing.

A Burning Mine.

THE FIRE SPREADING AT A DEPTH OF

THREE HUNDRED FEET. The Locust Gap mines, situated be tween Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, opened by Messrs. Graber & Shepp, were discovered on fire Saturday night at a depth of three hundred feet. There were several barrels of tar stored, and from these it is thought the fire got a start, but how the tar took fire is not yet known. On Sunday morning the miners reported the fire gaining ground and difficult to get at, a volume of smoke coming up the slope. An engine, with a gang of experienced workmen, was sent down from Sha-mokin. They took with them a large quantity of hose to use, should it be found necessary to drown the fire out. There are other collieries in the immediate vicinity, and it is thought, unless other prompt measures are taken to drown the fire, it will spread to those mines. Two hundred and fifty men and boys were employed there. There are no miners below now, as they came out during the night. If the mine should be filled with water it will require six months to pump it out, and it would be fully seven months before the regular work could be resumed. we are to produce and exchange actual It is impossible at present to estimate tious values. Resumption has taken the loss, though it will be heavy if not place, confidence is restored, and business will flow in healthy channels so

controlled immediately Later advices state that the men sent to the burning mine at Locust Gap have succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

-Returns from the election in the First congressional district, Virginia, held on Thursday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. R. Douglas, indicates the election of R. L. Beale (conservative), member elect to the Forty-sixth congress from that district. The returns show a very small vote and but insignificant opposition to Mr. Beale.

-Judge Cadwallader, of the United States district court, eastern district of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia, January 26th, of typhoid pnuemonia aged seventy-four.

-According to the official reports sent into the adjutant general's office, there were 3,482 soldiers in the proces-

sion on inauguration day. -Only \$1.50 in advance for the Ar-VOCATE and a chance for a prize.

Fifty State Senators.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS - THE HOW THEY ARE DISTINGUISHED-

SKETCHES OF THE SOLONS. From the Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin. Of the fifty senators constituting the higher branch of the Pennsylthe higher branch of the Pennsylvania legislature, twenty are new men. Twenty-four members of the last senate held over, one resigned and six were re-elected. Some of the ablest and most experienced legislators, like Dill, Newmyer, Yerker, Allen, Peale and Corbett, dropped out. The Democrats suffered most in the loss of able men and strong debaters. loss of able men and strong debaters, but their loss is partially compensated by the election of such men as Wol-verton, Craig, Hall and others, who are good lawyers and have had legislative experience. Senator Herr con-tinues to be the leader on the Republican side, and Ermentrout will assume the place left vacant on the other side by the resignation of Dill. The oldest senator in the present body is Charles H. Paulson, of Allegheny, who is sixty-three years of age, and the youngest is John C. Grady, of Philadelphia, who is in his thirty-second year. Thirty-nine are natives of Pennsylvania, three were born in the state of New York, two in Ohio. one in New Jersey, one in Maryland, one in Delaware, two in Ireland and one in Wales. The lawyers predomi-nate and constitute almost one-half of the membership, there being twentytwo of them out of a total of fifty. The other senators may thus be classified according to their occupations: Eight are merchants, six farmers, five manufacturers, three practicing physicians, two artisans, two editors, two bankers and one detective.

The "grave and reverend Seignior" who represents the First district is George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, whose suavity of manners and strict attention to his senatorial duties have made him many friends and given him great influence with his fellow sena-He doesn't always carry his senatorial gravity about him, but relishes "a little nonsense now and then." He served a two years' apprenticeship in the house before he came to the sen-

John Cochran, the new senator from the Second, who succeeded the late David A. Nagle, is a native of New Jersey and a lawyer by profession. He has been a member of Philadelphia councils, and comes to finish his education in the Pennsylvania legis-

One of the most prominent party leaders on the Republican side of the chamber is John Lamon, the capable and dignified senator from the Third. He was formerly chief of detectives in Philadelphia, and was in the house

for three years beginning in 1871. A fluent talker and a painstaking islator is Horatio Gates Jones of the Fourth. For the past two or three winters he has mainly devoted his energies to the endeavor to obtain for the Seventh Day Baptists relief from the operations of the Sunday law, but he leads a forlorn hope, as the support of the measure in the senate is not enouraging to its advocates.

The Fifth is represented by John E.

Reyburn, a man of marked influence and popularity. He is a lawyer by profession, and served in the house our terms. He entered the senate in

Ex-Sheriff Wm. Elliott succeeds Colonel Dunkel in the Sixth. He begreat deal of experience in politics and public affairs, and wields considerable influence at home. He will no doubt make himself felt at Harrisburg this

reformer. Elliott is sandwiched in between Revourn in the Fifth and John C. Grady in the Seventh. The latter never held any public office It is a cardinal principal underlying until he entered the senate in 1876. He talks but indifferently and seldom claims the floor.

William I. Newell, of the Eighth. has been a sea faring man and is a ship chandler. He is an active sena- to his senatorship. tor but does not possess the graces of oratory in an eminent degree and therefore usually remains quiet.

The eight senators already named represent the city of Philadelphia. The next is Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware, who was president last session and who is one of the ablest deaters on the Republican side of the chamber. Senator Cooper is an Ohio man by nativity. He is the editor of the Delaware county American and has had several years of experience in

both branches of the general assembly. Joseph Thomas, of Bucks, who represents the Tenth, was a physician, and served in the army as a surgeon, but is now a banker. He is a new but is now a banker. He is a new man, not versed in the wiles of Har-

risburg Daniel Ermentrout, who represents the rock-ribbed Democracy of old Berks, is a good lawyer, an eloquent orator, a logical debator and a fine cholar. He will be the leader on the Democratic side, and was complimented at the opening of this term with the nomination of his party caucus for president of the senate-

Dr. Lewis Royer, of the Twelfth (Montgomery), is a new man, having just made his first appearance in public life, at the age of fifty-seven. was formerly a physician, but is now

engaged in the iron business. A. H. Mylin, the holding over senafor from Lancaster, is a lawyer and farmer, a faithful worker, but quiet and unobtrusive. He has served four years in the house and two in the sen-

C. S. Kauffman, the new senator from Lancaster county, who succeeded Dr. Roebuck, is an ironmaster of Columbia, and was in the house in 1857. He may be put down as an anti-

Cameron Republican.

The president of the senate, A. Herr, who represents Dauphin county on the floor, was nine years district attorney, two years in the house, and five years in the senate. He is a classical scholar, a rhetorical writer, and a graceful speaker, but is rather more plausible and persuasive than convinc-ing and logical in argument. He was elected president of the senate at the lose of last session and the opening of

this one. He is a sly fox, Evan Holben, of Lehigh, is a talka tive lawyer who entered the senate two years ago, and has long since tired out the patience of his fellow members. He talks upon every subject that comes up, and annually fills about one pages of the *Legislative* Sometimes his views are Record.

sound. George F. Meily, of Lebanon, merchant, who occupies a seat allotted to the Eighteenth district, and responds to his name when the roll is called. Little else is heard from him Pittsburg councils, and is serving his during the session.

William Beidelman, of Northampton county, has been a soldier, an editor and a lawyer, and was district attorney of his county in 1871. He is

and devotes his time to literary pursuits. He is the fluest orator in the senate, and a man of independent thought and action. He was the candidate of his county for United States

Dr. George B. Seamans, of Pleasan Valley, represents the Twentieth district, comprising the new county of Lackawanna and part of Luzerne. He is a practicing physician. His manners are quiet and easy; he is not a talker, but has influence in the senate, as was shown by the passage of the

new county bill last winter.

E. C. Wadhams, of Wilkesbarre, is a merchant. Before coming to the senate, two years ago, he had been a justice of the peace for twenty years. His manners are affable but somewhat pompons. He is not an orator as pompous. He is not an orator as

The legal profession again crops out in Allen Craig, who represents the district composed of Monroe, Pike and Carbon. He filled the office of district attorney of Carbon county for three years, and was in the house from 1860 to 1868. He is said to be a man of

to 1808. He is said to be a man of ability and acquirements.

Wm. T. Davies is a lawyer from Bradford county, who carried his car petbag all the way from Wales. He, too, was a district attorney, and is a man of considerable legal ability and force in debate. He is probably the most unyielding partizan in the senate. George D. Jackson, of the Twenty-George D. Jackson, of the Twenty-fourth district, hails from Sullivan county, and while he is one of the newly elected senators, is an old timer in the legislature, having served in both houses prior to his present term He was in the house in 1859 and 1863 and in the senate in 1867-9. He is said to know the ropes thoroughly. Charles H. Seymour, of Tioga, repre-senting Tioga, Potter and McKean, is a lawyer, who is said to have great

legal attainments, but he has not yet aired his legal knowledge to any ap-preciable extent on the senate floor, although he has been here two years.

Wm. M. Nelson, who divides his
time when at home between selling

this world's goods at market rates, in his capacity of a merchant, and depreciating their value in his capacity of a local Methodist preacher, has seen eight years service in the house, and is a sensible, conscientious and careful

S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, who was elected to fill the unexpired term left in the Twenty-seventh district by the resignation of Dill, was a captain in the last war and has the reputation of being a sound lawyer. His friends expect him to come to the front during the session

James H. Ross, of York, is a farmer and was a member of the house from Mifflin county in 1862. The quality of his statesmanship will appear by and

Luther R. Keefer, the old senator from Schuylkill, is an iron founder of Cressona, who held several positions at home before coming to the senate in 1876. He believes in the aphorism 'silence is golden" and seldom talks in the senate.

John Parker, the new Schuylkill

senator, was born in Ireland, and is a blacksmith by trade. He is now editor of a Greenback paper at Mahanoy, and is a National Greenbacker with Cameron variations. Dr. David M. Crawford, whose dis

trict comprises the counties of Perry Miffin and Juniata, is a physician by profession. He served a term in the senate, beginning with 1871, and was member of the house for several years and speaker in 1872. He has had a great deal of experience in political and a speaker in 1872. time of the senate in speaking.

Isaac Hereter, of Gettysburg, is the

new senator from Cumberland and Adams. He is a sturdy farmer with legislative experience gained in the

H. G. Fisher, of Huntingdon, is one and talks well when occasion requires, but not too much. Through his untiring energy the middle penitentiary bill was passed at the last session, and on that issue he was elected to congress over Hon. W. S. Stenger. Although

to his senatorship. C. T. Alexander, of Bellefonte, who succeeds Peale in the Clinton, Clearfield and Centre district, is a lawyer, and was in the house in 1864-5. John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg, who has represented the Blair and

Cambria district since 1872, is a well known and extensive railroad contractor. He is a warm hearted man and very popular. He has good sense and practical business habits, and leaves the talking to the lawyers.

Frederick Grof, who succeeds the gallant and genial Yutzy, of the Sonerset, Bedford and Fulton district. comes from "Maryland, my Mary-land," and has been a soldier, a teacher and a merchant, but never an office holder. He is a Democrat from a Reoublican district.

Dr. Thomas St. Clair is a practicing lefferson. He was a member of the senate in 1864, but was not here again until the beginning of his present term, two years ago. He is an able man, a good speaker, and has influence, but is tired of public life, and will retire when his four years are up. John G. Hall, of the Thirty-eighth district, lives in Ridgway, where he practices law. He served two terms in the house, beginning with 1869, was a delegate to the constitutional convention. As a lawyer he stands high in his section of the state.

James C. Clarke, of Greensburg, represents Westmoreland county, and s serving his second term in the sen-He is a lawyer of good repute and as a senator is known for his solid rather than shining qualities. He

seldom makes a speech.
Thomas B. Schnatterly, of Fayette and Greene, is a lawyer, who lives in Uniontown. Like several other lawers in the senate, he began his public life as a district attorney. He was in the house in 1870-1, and during the past two winters. He was a great talker in the house, but was considered rather voluble than logical. His modesty will keep him from assuming too much prominence in the senate.

John M. Greer, of Butler, is a young

attorney's office and came to the senate | trouble to our much abused army. two years ago to represent the Fortydistrict He is a man of fair ability, and was one of the champions of the administration, and the various of the oil interest last winter. of the oil interest last winter. Hugh McNeill was born in the exciting subjects enough to talk about north of Ireland, and carries on the the past week, though aside from the

umber business in Allegheny city. He was twelve years in Allegheny councils, and has been in the senate since 1875. He is not a polished orator, or a man of culture, but has influence in procuring legislation.

Joseph M. Gazzam, of Pittsburg, is a lawyer and a man of scholarly at-

first term in the senate, to which he was elected in 1876. He wields considerable influence in the senate. Charles H. Paulson, the new Pittsattorney of his county in 1871. He is a budding statesman, but to what extent he will blossom is for future development.

James B. Everhart, of Chester, is a lawyer who has retired from practice.

Grantes H. Paulson, the new Pittsburg senator, who succeeds Newmyer, is a hatter by occupation. While elected by a coalition between Greenbackers and Democrats, he is disposed to act with the Democrats. He promises to make a reputable senator.

John Gilfillan, who represents a portion of Allegheny county, is a farmer, but well skilled in politics, and with experience in legislation, having been in the house in 1863 and 1872. He makes no pretentions to oratory, but is a hard worker, and has influence on committees.

committees.
George V. Lawrence, the Nestor of the senate, comes from the Forty-sixth district (Washington and Beaver). He has seen more of public life than any man in the senate. He entered the house in 1844, thirty-five years ago, and since then has distributed his time between the house and senate, congress and the constitutional convention. What he doesn't know about politics and legislation is bardly worth

knowing. George W. Wright, of Mercer, is teacher, farmer and manager of sol-diers' orphan school. He held some local offices in Mercer county before coming into the senate in 1876. He is unobstrusive in his manner. James W. Lee, who succeeds Lieu-tenant Governor Stone as senator from

the Venango and Warren districts, i a lawyer, and was mayor of Franklin in 1875. He promises to be a useful Henry Butterfield is an Erie lawyer

who was in the house in 1863, and entered the senate in 1876. He is not distinguished as a statesman beyond

the confines of Eric county.

Dr. W. B. Roberts, of Titusville, who represents Crawford county, was born in Saratoga, New York, was a dentist and a banker, a member of common councils of New York, mayor of Titusville and a member of the last house. He is associated in business and litigation with E. A. L. Roberts, the torpedo man, and is reputed to have great wealth. He is a pleasant gentleman, and has many warm friends at the state capital. When the house last winter voted down his bill for a new county seat, he entertained the friends of the measure with a champagne supper.

Washington Letter

[From our regular correspondent.] Washington, D. C., January 25, 1879. The Indian question has attracted its full share of attention here at the Capital lately, for in addition to the agitation of the subject in Congress, and the interesting correspondence

tween General Sheridan and Secretary Schurz, we have had and still have delegations of real live Indians here to speak for themselves. So many representatives of the red men have visited Washington within the past few years, that they would scarcely seem to be a rarity now, yet somehow the populace still manifests interested curiosity, and puts itself out of the way to see a live Indian about as the boys run after the elephant in a circus procession. The Ute chiefs who were lately here came on business pertaining to a land trade with the Government, and after being feasted and feated and toted about from pillar to post for two weeks gave out and departed. Strange as it may seem they went rather the worse for wear. Civilized methods of dissipation do not agree with the denizen of the forrest, who at home goes to roost with the chickens. Late hours and gas light are out of his line. But "the boys," as agent Kelly calls them, took it pleasantly, made little speeches whenever called upon, and before starting for home gave a grand banquet at the Tremont House. Among the guests were Chief Joseph and Yellow Bull, of the Nez Perces, now here. The former is a magnifi-cent specimen of the noble red man. He is tall, handsome and intellectual and when the history of his splendid military achievements is remembered, nobody will object to the term noble red man as applied to him. His mas terly retreat when sorely pressed by Howard, and twice surrounded, in which he carried off his women and children, and conducted his fight upon the most humane principles, would have done credit to the best general alive. If we may accept his story of the wrongs of his people at the hands of the whites, it is civilization's turn

to blush for shame. There is little possibility that any action will be taken this session on the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. It is one of the most important questions Congress has to deal with, and in settling it the point should not be whether the military or civilization shall have "the picking," but the welfare of the picked should have some weight for the sake of justice and humanity. Lo has "moved up" and "gone west" at the command of his white brethren, and given up reservation after reservaphysician in the towns of Indiana and | tion, until now he has scarcely any where to go. The money government appropriates for his benefit, as a recompense, is more than half stolen, or absorbed by the civilized and enterprising christians through whom it is disbursed, and then we display our virtuous indignation when the outraged savage takes a scalp or two. The joint commission which has been investigating the subject, have prepared an elaborate report, and it is just issued from the government printing office in book form. Except the reports of territorial surveys, it is one of the most interesting volumes that has recently passed through the government press There are one hundred and eightyeight tribes in this country, with a total population of 251,435, of whom about 12,000 are children at school. In the Indian territory alone there are about 75,000, of which number 56,006 compose the original five nations, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles. It is a fact not generally known that in the populous State of New York there are some 5,000 Indians, while in the new but rapidly growing State of Nebraska there are but 5,600, where only a few years since the pale face had not ye pitched his tent. The Sioux number about 25,000, and are really to-day the lawyer who graduated from the district only tribe that could give any great

The proposed cipher dispatch inves-tigation, Senator Conkling's fight with exciting subjects enough to talk about rush to hear General Butler speak, there has been no activity here. The Democrats propose to bring out the true inwardness of the ciphers and to vindicate Uncle Sammy. And while this is going on, Senator Conkling pro-poses to vindicate his friends Arthur and Cornell, of the New York Custom House, and defeat the confirmation of bitter against their successors. He is the occupant of the White House, and said the other day in executive session he wished it understood that when he spoke of "Mr. Hayes" he did not refer to the President of the United States. No Democrat could be more sarcastic

than that. A poultry show is one of the things we are entertained with now, and it is a success. The game chickens and

other fowls hold high carnival Masonic Temple, and demonstrate their appreciation of the attention bestowed upon them by crows, coos and struts. The display is really fine. Thursday morning, about 10 o'clock, heavy clouds overspread the city and made the interior of the hall about as dark as daybreak, the result of which was an uproarous chorus from the throats of two or three hundred cocks, from small bantams to high bred cochins.

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WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Phila......11 55 p. m. Renovo.....11 00 a. m. Emporium.1 15 p. m. St. Mary's...2 07 p. m. Ridgway....233 p' m. Kane.......3 45 p. m. arr. at Erie......7 40 p. m. EASTWARD. ERIE MAIL leaves Erie......11 20 a. m.

Kane.......3 55 p. m. Ridgway....5 00 p. m. St. Mary's...5 26 p. m. Emporium.6 20 p. m. Renovo...... 8 85 p. m. arr. at Phila...... 7 00 a. m. WM. A. Baldwin. General Sup't.

Administrator's Notice. ESTATE of Samuel Wilson, late of Fox township, Elk county, Pa., de-ceased. Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to pre-

Job Printing.

BILL AND LETTER-HEADS,

CARDS, TAGS, ENVELOPES,

AT THIS OFFICE.

sent them for settlement. J. J. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

WINTER TIME TABLE.