The Advocate.

Henry A. Parsons, Jr., - Editor

THURSDAY, AUG 18, 1881.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

—Persons who are in the habit of defacing United States coin, will remember that there is a fine of $1,000 and a year's imprisonment for such practice.

—Mrs. Fillmore, widow of Ex-President Fillmore, died in Buffalo, Aug. 11, aged 70 years. An unmarried son by his first wife is the only remaining relict of the Ex-President's family.

—"Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them." Capt. Cook, of Brownsville, Ohio, is of the latter class. He hit a man the other day for saying he "hoped the President wouldn't recover," and was compelled to pay $42 in fines and costs for the exercise. A Cincinnati newspaper opened one-cent subscriptions to pay the costs. In a few hours over 8,000 persons subscribed, and the pennies were still coming in at last accounts. The balance of the money might be used in paying for a slap or two more at the same rate.

—The Philadelphia *North American* calls attention to the fact that we are cancelling the public debt, from surplus revenues, at the rate of over one hundred and twenty million dollars a year, and says that any schoolboy, applying these figures to the fact that the bonded debt, on October 1 next, is estimated to be $1,580,229,600, can figure out in how many years (counting in the annual reduction of interest, as well as the $120,000,00 yearly payments), the bonds will be reached that are now the basis for national bank circulation. These banks cannot count on ten years of further life at this rate.

—The Democrats of Pennsylvania who have been boasting for the last few months of their ability to carry the State next November, and of their purpose to do so, have resolved, however, to play the waiting game, and have fixed upon September 28 and Williamsport as the time and place for holding their Convention. The Republican Convention will be held at Harrisburg on September 8, or nearly three weeks earlier. Thus far neither party displays a burning interest in the canvass which must soon open, but local contests and the importance of next year's election will soon arouse the activities of all factions of both parties. For an "off year" this will be a lively one in Pennsylvania politics. —*Philadelphia Press.*

—The Philadelphia *North American* submits the following question for a debating society: Was George Washington the first President of the United States? Congress met on March 4, 1789, in New York, and the Senate organized April 6th, electing Thomas Langdon President for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States. The House had organized August 1st by choosing Frederick A. Muhlenburg, and in joint session Congress counted the electoral votes April 6th and announced the election of George Washington and John Adams. Official notification was sent to both, and Adams appeared April 21st, took his place in the chair of the Senate, and made a speech accepting the office to which he had been chosen. Washington did not appear and qualify until the 30th. The point for discussion is whether Adams was not a nine-days' President.

—Easton, August 16.—The quiet borough of Freemansburg, just above here on the Lehigh, is in a high state of excitement over a dastardly attempt at poisoning made by Frederick Moyer, who had quarreled with some neighbors and resolved to be avenged. During last night he purchased a quantity of paris green from Dr. Gross and must have thrown it into a large spring. This morning a pecular color of the water was noticed, and an examination disclosed a large quantity of poison in the spring. Mr. F. W. Ritter gathered some of it and brought it to Detective Johnson of Easton this afternoon, who at once made a complaint against Moyer and took out a warrant for his arrest. The spring water runs through Freemansburg and many families get their supply from it. Had not the poison been discovered early this morning many would have been fatally poisoned.

—It is said that in New Haven Conn. about five hundred wells have been abandoned because of their nearness to sink and cess.pools. As New Haven people know as much as any one else about the size of a dollar, and have also some unusual sources of information about the quality of their well water, it is not likely that the wells were abandoned without cause. As, however, houses, wells and sinks are no nearer one another in New Haven than in the majority of country villages, the action of the people should have some effect on other communities that get their drinking water from wells. The quality of well water that does not smell bad is something that country people, even country physicians, resolutely refuse to think worthy of attention. So thousands of families are having their health slowly but surely undermined, although to build and supply a large cistern is not a matter of serious expense to any man. The cholera was once spread over London by a popular well that had been infected by a patient or two who had come from ship board.—*Ex*

When Can a Man Strike Back According to Law.

Judge Stone, in a recent assault and battery case, in his charge said that it seems to be a growing belief, that has ever obtained in high places, judging from some recent occurrences, that when one man strikes another, the other has the right to strike back. The law gives him no such right unless he strikes in self-defense. The old common law went so far as to require a man when attacked to retreat to a wall or until he could retreat no further before he turned to defend himself, even if such retreat should endanger his life. As laid down now a man who sees himself about to be attacked, and can find no other way of avoiding it, may anticipate the blow by striking first. That is self-defense. If a man, however, strikes another and turns away, it does not give the attacked party the right to follow after and strike in return. That is not self-defense, but assault and battery. "It is not very American," admitted the Judge, "to turn away after being struck without striking back, nor is it human nature, especially with some of us Irish-Americans, and I might advise a liberal judgment where such are the circumstances, but the law and common sense teach us that neither an epithet nor a blow that could be avoided will warrant a blow in return or a continuation of a quarrel—" In this case he expressed the opinion that the prosecutor was equally guilty with the defendant, and that the affair was a most disgraceful one, and there should be an information against the prosecutor as well. The jury divided the costs.

To the Sixteeners.

As has been advertised throughout the State in various forms that a reunion of Sixteeners, and those having been honorably discharged, will be held at Harrisburg, Pa., August 24th, 25th and 26th, 1881, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, we take this method of informing those interested and those desiring to attend whose address we have not obtained.

Ex-Governor Curtin has consented to deliver the opening address on Wednesday evening, 24th inst., followed by other distinguished persons who will be present.

Every arrangement has been made to make the re union a grand success. Being already assured of a large attendance, we trust that every sixteener will attend, and also communicate with those they know, urging them to be present.

Sixteeners arriving at Harrisburg will proceed at once to the Capitol and register their names, where accommodations will be assigned them.

The Pennsylvania R. R., Philadelphia & Reading R. R., and all other branches controlled by them, will issue excursion tickets, orders for which must be procured from the committee named below, for the full term at the rate of one per cent. each mile.

Boarding and hotel accommodations will be at greatly reduced rates to sixteeners. For further information address—A. S. Grow, Lock Haven, Pa.; John R. Rockwell, Hartford, Pa.; Edwin T. Taylor, Ewan's Mills, N. J.; Daniel A. Hull, Reading, Pa.; C. Day Rudy, Harrisburg, Pa.; Davis W. Cotterel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Frank R. Pinkerton, Elerslie, Md.

In an Iron Tank.

[Bradford Star.]

Just before six o'clock last evening while William Boggs, a gauger for the United Pipe Line was making his rounds, his duties being in the neighborhood of the Pike, Roger, Degolia, Fuller, and other farms in that vicinity, he visited one of the large 30,000 barrel iron tanks on the Fuller farm, and looked in the man-hole and was surprised to see a man hanging on to the lead or saving pipe. At first Mr. Boggs thought the man was dead, but the supposed corpse commenced to talk to him and begged to be pulled out of the oil. Mr. Boggs pulled him out. The fellow was completely saturated with oil, and when questioned gave his name as Andrew Magill, and his business as that of a tank builder or iron riveter. He was evidently insane and frantically stated that "the lodge put me in," meaning a Masonic lodge or body, and that "the devil did not want me there, and would not let me remain on the bottom, but pushed me to the top and told me to hang on to the pipe," where he was found by Boggs.

The man could not have been in the tank a great while. A few minutes would have been sufficient to have asphyxiated him if the oil had not been old and by age had lost its gassy nature. There is twenty four feet of oil in the tank now, sufficient to drown any person. It was certainly a remarkable escape from death viewed in any light, and we believe is the first instance on record of the kind. To Mr. Boggs much credit is due for his remarkable presence of mind and his kindness to the unfortunate Magill.

—I had Neuralgia and Palpitation of the heart. Peruna cured me. Aug. Melgert, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prejudice Kills.

Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

BOROUGH ORDINANCE, No. 8.

REGULATING THE HAWKIG OR PEDDLING OF FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC GOODS, WARES, &C.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town council of the Borough of Ridgway, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same—

1. That no person shall employ himself, or be concerned, in the business or employment of hawking or peddling any kind of foreign or domestic goods, wares, merchandise, fresh meats, or agricultural products of any kind from place to place in the Borough of Ridgway, without having first obtained a license so to do under the provisions of the second section of this ordinance; and, if any person shall go from place to place to sell, or expose to sale, any such foreign or domestic goods, wares, merchandise, fresh meats, or agricultural products of any kind, in said Borough without a license so to do being by him first obtained such person shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the Borough, the sum of five dollars, to be collected in the same manner as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, and any Justice of the Peace, or the Chief Burgess of said Borough, on view, or the information or complaint, oath or affirmation, of any other person, is hereby authorized and enjoined to proceed, in a summary way, against any such person so offending, to conviction; and, in default of immediate payment of said penalty, the said Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace shall commit the offender to the county jail, or Borough lock up, not exceeding forty-eight hours; and every repetition of the said offence shall be considered and punished as a separate offence; and every person so employed, who, upon demand, shall refuse to exhibit his license, shall be deemed an offended against this ordinance; Provided That this ordinance shall not apply to persons hawking or peddling the products of their farm, or their labor and manufacture; Provided, further, That this ordinance shall not apply to resident dealers of the Borough paying mercantile tax.

2. That the Chief Burgress of said Borough is hereby authorized to grant separate licenses for one year, under the seal of said Borough, to hawkers and peddlers of foreign and domestic goods, wares, merchandise, fresh meats and agricultural products, each person applying having first produced a receipt from the Borough Treasurer for the sum of ten dollars.

This ordinance to take effect on and after July 1st, 1881.

C. H. M'CAULEY, President.
Attest—W. C. HEALY, Secretary.
Approved this 15th day of August, A. D. 1881.
J. POWELL, Chief Burgess.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE, No. 9.

REGULATING THE LEVYING AND COLLECTING OF STREET TAX, AND DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, &C.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Ridgway, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same—

1. That it shall be the duty of the Borough Assessor to furnish the Town Council with a certified copy of the assessment containing the last adjusted valuation of all real and personal estate, offices, trades and occupations in said Borough, on or before the first Monday of April in each year.

2. That it shall be lawful for the Town Council to lay a rate of assessment, not exceeding ten mills on the dollar, upon all real and personal estate, offices, trades and occupations, for the purpose of laying out, opening, making, amending or repairing of streets, lanes, alleys, courts and common sewers, and for the constructing and repairing of bridges in said Borough.

3. That the Town Council shall cause all rates and assesments by it laid to be entered in a book to be prepared for that purpose, to be called the "Borough Tax Record," which shall be signed by the President and attested by the Secretary of said Council, and shall be deposited with and remain in the custody of, the Secretary of said Council. The said "Borough Tax Record" shall be open to the inspection of any person charged with Borough rates and levies, at any and all times, without fee or reward, and the secretary of said Council is hereby required, upon demand of any such person, to give certified copies of the same or any part thereof, upon being paid at the rate of one cent for every eight words and fifteen cents for the certificate and seal.

4. That the said Town Council shall annually, on the first Monday of April, appoint one suitable person to fill the office of Street Commissioner of said Borough for the term of one year, and whenever and as often as any vacancy may occur in said office appoint one such person to fill such office until the next annual election.

5. That every person appointed Street commissioner of said Borough before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before some person having authority to administer oaths, to support the Constitution of the United States and that of this Commonwealth, and perform the duties of his office with fidelity, a copy of which oath or affirmation, certified by the person by whom the same shall be administered, shall forthwith be filed with the Secretary of said Council, and shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Chief Burgess, in such sum as the Council may designate, which bond shall be taken in the name of the Borough, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, the accounting for, and paying over to the Borough Treasurer, any balance that may remain in his hands at the settlement of his accounts by the Borough Auditors, and the delivering to his successor in office of all tools, books, papers and documents held by him by virtue of said office; and, in case any Street Commissioner shall neglect or refuse to pay over any balance remaining in his hands, within thirty days after such settlement, it shall be the duty of the Council to proceed, by due course of law, to collect the same for the use of said Borough.

6 That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of said Council, upon the laying of any road or street tax as aforesaid, to forthwith make out and deliver to the Street Commissioner of said Borough, a correct and fair duplicate of the same; and the said Street Commissioner shall, upon receipt of said duplicate, give personal notice to each and every resident, and written or printed notice, duly mailed, to each and every non-resident, rated for such taxes, to attend at such time and place as such Street Commissioner may designate, so as to give all persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes before the first Monday of September in each year. The said Street Commissioner is hereby required to make return of his duplicate, on oath, to the Council of said Borough on the first Monday of September in each year, showing all taxes worked out under his direction, and all taxes then remaining unpaid therein; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of said Council to enter the return of the said Street Commissioner upon the Tax Record of said Borough, and forthwith make out and deliver to the Chief Burgess a certified transcript or duplicate of all the taxes remaining unpaid in said Tax Record; and the Chief Burgess, upon receipt of said certified transcript or duplicate, is hereby authorized and required to issue the same, together with his warrant for the collection thereof, to the Collector of said Borough, as required by act of Assembly.

7. The Town Council shall have the right to remove, at any time, any person appointed Street Commissioner of said Borough.

This ordinance shall take effect on and after September 1, 1881.

C. H. M'CAULEY, Pres't.
Attest—W. C. HEALY, Sec'y.
Approved this 15th day of August, A. D. 1881. J. POWELL, Chief Burgess.

A Great Military Display.

TROOPS FROM NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION EXPECTED AT YORKTOWN.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Colonel Corbin, master of ceremonies at the Yorktown Centennial, has issued a circular regarding the arrangements for the celebration which is to take place October 18, 19, 20 and 21. Present advices promise a military representation from nearly every State in the Union. Above 10,000 troops have already signified their intention of being present, and it is believed the militia alone to take part in the celebration will exceed thirty thousand. Many States will send full regiments, together with the Governors of most of the States, accompanied by their staffs. For the reception and proper comfort of the latter a building is to be erected. Adjutant Generals of States and commanding officers of troops intending to participate are requested to call for any information concerning the celebration that may in any manner aid in rendering the occasion worthy the great event it is designed to commemorate.

—Peterson's Magazine for September is at hand, as usual, ahead of all others. The leading feature for this month is an elegant steel engraving, "Blind Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughters," after the world-famous picture by Munkacsy, the great Hungarian artist. It is accompanied by an illustrated article on Milton's life and poetry, that is of a much higher character than such articles ordinarily are. The usual double-size colored steel fashion-plate, a specialty of this magazine; the usual colored pattern, which, this month is the head of Lady Washington, to be worked on Java canvas; the usual array of engravings of the fashions, patterns for the work-table, etc., make up the other embellishments. Among the stories there is a powerful one, "The Crimson Phlal," by Lucy H. Hooper; and two novelets, "The Siege of Yorktown," by Mary V. Spencer, and "The American Countess," by Ann S. Stephens, are continued; but all the stories, in fact, are good. Every lady ought to be a subscriber to Peterson; it combines more, for less money, than any other. The price is but two dollars a year, with great reductions to clubs and costly premiums to the person getting up the club. It is not too soon either, to begin to get up clubs for 1882. Specimens are sent gratis for this purpose if written for. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of Opium, Tobacco and Narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Toronto, Ont.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Elk County, I will expose to public sale on Saturday, AUGUST 27, 1881, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Fox township, Elk county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by centre of the road leading from Centreville to Brandy Camp; on the east and partly on the south by lands of the Noble Coal Company; on the south and west by land of Joel Taylor; Containing about twenty-five acres. About twelve acres of said land is improved and has erected on it a story and a half frame dwelling house, size about 18 by 20 feet, and a frame barn about 30 by 40 feet. There are also about 40 bearing apple trees on the land.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be in cash, upon confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal an installments, with interest, payable annually on the whole sum, to be secured by judgment bond and mort on the premises.

JOHN MOYER,
Administrator of Isaac Coleman, deceased.

—Ayer's Ague Cure is a purely vegetable bitter and a powerful tonic, free from quinine or any mineral substance and always cures the severest cases.

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As a portion of the Library of Universal Knowledge, we issue Chambers's Encyclopædia separately, without the American additions, complete in 15 volumes 16mo. In this style it is printed from new electrotype plates made from very clear nonpareil type. Price, Acme edition, cloth, $7.50; Atlas edition (finer, heavier paper, wide margins), half Russia, gilt top, $15. In this style it is now complete and being delivered to purchasers.

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At these rates any man may, and every man should, have a library.—*The Alliance*, Chicago, Ill.
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It is a matter of wonder how such books, in firm binding with good paper and good type, can be offered at such a price.—*The Standard*, Chicago, Ill.
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It entirely obliterates the excuse offered by many who really want a good encyclopædia, but are unable to pay one of the expensive editions. Quite a number of our readers are subscribers for it, and express themselves highly pleased.—*Times*, Cochranton, Penn.
We know of no publication of recent date that deserves so large a share of public encouragement as this one.—*Sunday Chronicle*, Washington, D. C.
The American Book Exchange is doing a very remarkable work in the reproduction of standard books at shamefully low prices.—*Journal*, Boston.
The character of this marvelously low work is too well known to need much elaboration of its merits.—*Telegraph*, Pittsburgh.
They are well printed and bound. Their form is vastly more convenient than the usual unwieldy quarto or octavo, and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book making.—*Sunday Capital*, Columbus, Ohio.
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It has given me great pleasure to recommend your noble enterprise throughout Virginia. Your names will have to stand with those of Howard, Cobden, Nightingale, Morse, Fulton, and Edison, as reformers of the nineteenth century.—R. S. BARRETT, Richmond, Va.
The books are received. I am well pleased with them. Your company is worth more to the common people than the Peabody Fund. It makes me feel good to look at your catalogue. You deserve the praises of all classes of the people.—J. B. WEEMS, Yadkin College, North Carolina.
Thousands of blessings on the man who invented printing, thousands more for him who uses that invention for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen. The books which I have received from you are wonderful volumes for the money.—D. B. CONKLING, Pastor Congregational Church, Whitewater, Wis.

Standard Books.

History. Macaulay's "England" reduced from $7.50 to $1.25; Gibbon's "Rome" from $9.00 to $2.00; Grote's "Greece" from $18.00 to $2.00; Rollin's "Ancient History," $1.75; Mommsen's "Rome." Green's "England," Guizot's "France," Menzel's "Germany," Carlyle's "French Revolution," Schiller's "Thirty Years' War," Creasy's "Battles of the World," preparing, equally low in price.

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Literature. Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature," reduced from $9.00 to $2.00. Taine from $10.00 to 60 cents; Macaulay's "Essays" from $7.50 to $1.50; "Modern Classics," five vols., from $5.00 to 40 cents; Froissart's "Chronicles" from $8.00 to $1.50; "The Koran" from $2.75 to 30 cents; "American Patriotism," 50 cents.

Juvenile. *Finely Illustrated*, at 40 cents each. "Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Æsop's Fables," "Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels," "Cecil's Natural History," reduced from $3.75 to $1.00. Stories and Ballads, 50 cents, "Karl in Queer Land," 50 cents.

Miscellaneous. Religious. Young's Great "Bible Concordance" (Spurgeon says Cruden's is child's play compared with it), reduced from $15.00 to $3.50; Geikie's "Life of Christ," from $3.00 to 50 cents; Kitto's "Cyclopædia," from $10.00 to $2.00; Smith's "Bible Dictionary," from $3.00 to 60 cents; "Josephus's Works," $1.50.
"Pictorial Handy Lexicon," 250 illustrations, 17 cents. "Health by Exercise," 40 cents. "Health for Women," 30 cents. "Cure of Paralysis," 30 cents. "Sayings by author of Sparrowgrass Papers," 30 cents. "Leaves from Diary of an Old Lawyer" $1.00.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Niagara Ex. leaves Phila.	9 00 a. m.	
" " " Renovo	5 40 p. m.	
" " " Driftwood	7 00 "	
" " " Emporium	7 50 "	
" " " St. Marys	8 43 "	
" " " Ridgway	9 09 "	
" " arr. Kane	10 05 "	
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila.	11 55 p. m	
" " Renovo	11 05 a. m.	
" " Emporium	1 30 p m.	
" " St. Mary's	2 23 p. m.	
" " Ridgway	2 45 p m.	
" " Kane	3 50 p. m.	
" arr at Erie	7 45 p. m.	

EASTWARD.

Day Express leaves Kane	6 00 am.	
" " " Ridgway	6 56 am.	
" " " St. Marys	7 17 "	
" " " Emporium	8 10 "	
" " " Driftwood	8 57 "	
" " " Renovo	10 05 "	
" " arr. at Phila.	6 45 pm.	
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie	11 35 a. m.	
" " Kane	4 10 p. m.	
" " Ridgway	5 17 p. m.	
" " St. Mary's	5 50 p. m.	
" " Emporium	6 55 p. m.	
" " Renovo	9 00 p. m.	
" arr. at Phila.	7 35 a. m.	

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east with L. G. Div. and B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

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