

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

In the case of Edward Maxwell, who was dragged out of a court room by lynchers at Durland, Wis., the nose killing him before the mob got him to a tree, a coroner's jury has declared that he "fell from the court house steps and broke his neck."

A Country paper in Illinois says, among its local items: No word has yet been received from Abraham Lever, who went off two weeks ago with his wife's red headed hired girl. Until his return his Sunday school class will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. Perkins.

The Health Department of St. Louis has a firm belief that vaccination is a preventative of smallpox, because there has not been a death there from the disease for the last five years, which is attributed to the fact that vaccination is more general there than in any other large city in the country.

A colony of French agriculturists is to be settled in Minnesota and cultivate beets, sorghum, flax, and hemp, and the products of flax and hemp. A company with a capital of one million is to buy the land and divide it into farms of eighty acres each, the holders to pay a rental, and to have two-thirds of the profits.

Matthew Bray is the head of a wealthy lumber firm at Hudson, Wis. He was Bertha Snell's suitor ten years ago, and they made a marriage engagement. Subsequently he changed his mind, and asked her to fix a price for permitting him to marry another. She said that \$5,000 would satisfy her, and he signed a note for the sum, payable on his wedding day. He did not take a wife until lately, and now a law suit is the consequence of his refusal to pay the claim.

"Brothers," said President Taylor, in his annual speech to the Mormon Convention, "we don't exactly know how the Temple fund stands. There is no need of keeping any account. There is the building going up right before your eyes, and you can all see for yourselves. We will not sing the 33rd Hymn." This was regarded as rather cool, considering that the fund has already absorbed several millions, and charges of stealing in connection with it have been made.

The Spirit of Berks commends the action of the Supreme Court in redistricting the State, and remarks: "The Court of last resort in a great State like Pennsylvania should have a fixed place of meeting so that the Judges could live in a civilized way, have access to their own and other libraries, and be able to devote all of their time to their judicial duties, instead of as now occupying half of it in packing and unpacking books and papers as if they were perambulating stationery stores."

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 27.—A special to the News from Williamsport says: "The jury in the case of the State against Mrs. Edie Hancock for the murder of her husband by administering strychnine has returned a verdict of guilt of murder in the first degree and has fixed the punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Dr. Boll, her accomplice, and perhaps her abettor in the crime, was convicted and sentenced for life at the recent term of the Court but made his escape."

The Williamsport Sun pertinently asks: "Why not have a school for jurymen and educate a percentage of our fellow citizens from their youth up for the performance of the responsible duties of this fundamental branch of the judiciary? Why not inject judicial wisdom, learning and capacity into a large number of fellow citizens? Why not give them commissions to act as jurymen for life or for a number of years, and bestow upon them a respectable and regular salary in lieu of the fees and grub-money now doled out to them through deputy sheriffs? Why not throw some 'style' and 'tone' as well as some sense and fitness into the great American juryman?"

The Providence Journal objects to the admission of Dakota as a State, alleging that the present condition and prospects of Nevada has created a "general and just reluctance to admit any new State the character of whose population and industry is not such as to give promise of future increase and development." The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fact that such comment comes with a very poor grace from Rhode Island, whose population after 245 years of settlement is only one-half larger than that of Dakota, after an organized existence of but twenty years. The vote of Dakota in 1880 was 29,424, while that of Rhode Island was only 29,255. Since then Dakota's population has been largely augmented, while that of Rhode Island is stationary. No section of the Union gives stronger promises of future development than Dakota. Its population is hardy, industrious and intelligent. The Territory grew more wheat in 1880 than all the New England States combined, and as much corn and oats as any of them, with one exception. The objections of the Journal have the disadvantage of having no foundation in fact.

If our preacher would take Peruna his hoarseness would soon leave him.

New Trunk Lines.

Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose in inaugurating and maintaining the present railroad war is said to be not only to punish his present competitors but to discourage the growth of new ones. Still adhering to his old belief that two trunk lines between the Atlantic and the West are sufficient for the business, he finds three new lines under rapid construction, well backed by capital, and under contract to be completed within two years from date. There are at present six distinct sections of railroad under separate organizations, which are to form parts of these new trunk lines. The capital already raised or subscribed for these six lines is said to be \$85,000,000, and all but \$5,000,000 has been raised by private subscriptions of capitalists or through the intervention of construction companies, which take the securities of the road they are building. The first intelligent and complete account of the routes and connections of these new lines appears in the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 19, which is our authority for most of the facts here given.

The names of most of the new lines are rather misleading. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis, for instance, will reach but one of the cities named in its title. Its route is from Buffalo to Cleveland, and thence to Chicago, which will make it a competitor all the way, both for local and through business, with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. At Buffalo the new Chicago line will have as Eastern connections—in addition to the New York Central, the Erie and the canal route—three new railroads now being built to that city. The first of these is the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, which is to reach from Buffalo to the Hoosac Tunnel in Massachusetts. The work on this road is being prosecuted with vigor between Schenectady and Syracuse. This line will be parallel with the New York Central to the Hudson River and will compete directly with it for the New England business.

A second line now in a forward state of construction is the New York, West Shore and Buffalo. From Schenectady westward, this line will be a near neighbor to the Central and the proposed Hoosac Tunnel line. The company has purchased the Athens branch of the New York Central, which gives it a line from Schenectady to the Hudson River at Athens. From that point a branch will run north to Albany, and the main line will go to the west shore of the Hudson to the docks of the old Jersey City and Albany Road, at Weehawken, opposite New York City. This company, it is stated has bought out the property of the New York, Ontario and Western, running from Middletown to Oswego, and the two roads will be connected by a short line from Middletown to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. The new road will thus be, when completed, one of the most important roads in the State, traversing it from north to south as well as from east to west.

The third new trunk line under construction from Buffalo east, is the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which is being extended from Binghamton, New York, to Buffalo, and will probably be finished next summer. Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad war has thus far had no effect on the new lines springing up all around him, and within a very short time his road will have to divide the railroad traffic of that State with four other lines, instead of one as now. To the west, Mr. Vanderbilt sees not only his Lake Shore paralleled, but the Erie constructing an independent line of its own to Chicago. This is called the Chicago and Atlantic, and will extend from Marion, Ohio, on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Road, to Chicago. It will be completed next summer, and will make a through line from Chicago to New York via Marion and Salamanca, 974 miles in length, or somewhat less than the New York Central and Lake Shore line. At Marion the Chicago and Atlantic will make a second through connection with a new line called the New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago, extending from Marion, Ohio, to Wampum, Pennsylvania, thence by the Pittsburgh and Western to Red Bank, thence by the Allegheny Valley Low Grade Division and Philadelphia and Erie to Williamsport, thence to New York by the New Jersey Central, a total distance of 887 miles, which is less than any of the other routes, either present or proposed. This route, as the Chronicle observes, is "less certain, less compact and homogeneous than the others," and the diverse interests of the owners of the different links seem to stand in the way of its early consolidation into a single trunk line.

The Chronicle thus sums up the prospects of the additional trunk line facilities for the 1st of January, 1884: "Two important roads, under strong management, added to the eastward line from Chicago—the New York, St. Louis and Chicago, and the Chicago and Atlantic; three new lines added to the roads eastward from Buffalo—the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, the New York, West Shore and Buffalo and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; one new line from Marion, Ohio, to Red Bank, Pa.—the New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago—connecting with the Central of New Jersey and its leased lines; three new termini for Western freights will be made on the Jersey shore opposite New York City." Under the increased competition thus created the difficulties of trunk line combinations and of pooling will be so greatly increased that they will become next to impossible. "Whether the business of the country can support all these roads, and whether the new lines can secure their share of the traffic as against the older lines, remains to be seen. Our railroad system has been developed through many rash experiments and many financial failures. The country always gains, however, though the individual may lose; and all who are innocent of stock or bonds in the existing trunk lines will look upon the increased competition with great equanimity."

The increase in the demand for five-cent coins, popularly called nickels, that has come about of late, is astonishing. No less than \$1,000,000 worth of them has gone into circulation within two years.

It is astonishing how many people hawk up and spit out Catarrhal corruptions when there is so little need of it, as Peruna cures it.

Down on the Mormons.

GOVERNOR NEIL OF IDAHO TERRITORY WANTS THE SAINTS SUPPRESSED.

Governor Neil of Idaho passed through Washington on Monday en route for New York. He has become conspicuous lately as one of the bitterest opponents of Mormonism, and says the entire power of the Church is being thrown against him. In conversation to-day he said: "I hope to see Congress take hold of this at once. It is an infamous organization, I have heard it preached time and again in their tabernacles that they must spread out until they had gained political control of the entire Pacific slope, and then, with Senators and Congressmen and votes in the Electoral College, when these rapidly developing Territories had become States they would hold the balance of power between the two great parties. They now coalesce with the Democrats in Utah and Idaho, and by that means we have Democratic delegates, while outside of the Mormon population the Republicans are largely in the majority. They are sending out colonies all the time into Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Arizona. The Mormons practice polygamy much more openly in Idaho than in Utah, because there is no way to punish them with us. The marriage takes place in another Territory—Utah—and consequently our court has no jurisdiction over them. The Government must out Mormonism out by the roots or in the end it will have to be put down at the point of the bayonet. Already they think they can defy the United States, and I have seen a mob of 2,000 Mormons in Utah march by the Federal Court when it was in session and hoot in derision of its authority. We must resist this thing now or it will cost bloodshed to put it down. It has no right to exist because it is openly and professedly treasonable and disloyal to the government. I think the form of territories where it has a foothold should be abolished and a commission be appointed by the President to make laws for the territory in place of the Legislature."

State Notes.

- Small-Pox still continues bad in the eastern part of this state.
-Wild turkeys are plentiful around Mifflintown.
-Several Pittsburgh liversmen have decided to close their stables on account of the ravages of "pink eye."
-The crushing of coke for fuel is now carried on extensively in the coke regions and it is being largely introduced as a substitute for coal.
-Patrick McMahon, aged ten years, was killed last week while crossing the track of the P. & E. railroad at Lock Haven.
-Parties interested in the Pittsburgh & Western railroad company have bought options on 25,000 acres of coal in the Chartiers valley in Allegheny and Washington counties.

A High-Minded Cow.

[Williamsport G. & B.] There was a man, we know him well He owned a blooded cow; He fed her on the best of feed Up in the hay mow. The following promises to become very popular on West Fourth street: History speaks of families who "kept their pig in the parlor," but is conspicuously silent about any one keeping a cow in the hay mow. Stories have been told of dogs, coats, etc., that were trained to climb ladders, but who has heard of a cow climbing one, for such feats are difficult to perform? People will hardly believe it when it is stated that there is a wonderful cow owned in this city, but a statement of some of the feats performed by her during Saturday night will prove her claim to the title of being a remarkable "Bossy." When Major Hugh L. White's "man of all work" arrived Sunday morning to do his usual work about the Major's barn, and feed the stock, the fine blooded cow could not be found, she having gone no one knew where. After a long and diligent search, in which the whole household joined, the missing milker was discovered up in the hay mow? She was almost covered with hay, and was quietly feeding, having already devoured all the bran, chop, etc., in the feed room. The owner of the cow is in a heap of trouble over the question: "How are we to get her down?" They say it will take some scientific engineering to get the elevated cow down without demolishing the barn. Many are asking: "If Major White's cow gets so high minded as this when her master is only a counsellor, what position will she aspire to when he becomes major?"

A Horrible Death.

On Saturday evening about five o'clock the lock-up at Everett was burned to the ground, and Jacob Dean, a colored man confined in it, lost his life in the flames. Dean had been drinking during the day and became very quarrelsome and abusive, and borough authorities were called upon to lock him up. Constable Kichey performed this duty, and shortly afterwards the lock-up, a small wooden structure, was discovered to be in flames. Several men hastened to the building, and succeeded in making an opening in the door with an ax, but the fire had gained such headway that they could not rescue the unfortunate man. When the flames were quenched, his charred body was found doubled up in a corner. Dean was frequently an inmate of the lock-up, and had said that the next time he was put in he would burn it and himself to ashes, and he carried out his threat. He leaves two wives, one of them a white woman.—Huntingdon Globe.

"Don't know half their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.—American Rural Home.

-Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, being asked recently whether he intended to retire permanently from politics, replied, "There is no such thing as permanency in human affairs."

-Of Mr. Blaine's political intentions and prospects the Missouri Republican, Dem., declares it can safely be said that he is a stronger man with the masses to-day than he has ever been before in his life.

A New Oil Excitement.

(Warren Ledger.)

The people of Warren and the oil interest everywhere were thrown into an excitement last Thursday, by the report that an old oil well on the Crull farm, North Warren, had sprung a leak and was gushing at the rate of several hundred barrels per day. Inquiry elicited the fact that it was an old well, never of much account, in which H. A. Jamieson holds an interest, and which was being cleaned out and drilled deeper. As a depth of about sixty feet in the new drilling the well began to flow, and at a rapid rate. It was the wonder of the day, and Wednesday of this week we are informed that its product is from 600 to 1,000 barrels per day. Whether it is a pool that has been struck, or a regular sand that will yield at this rate is not yet known; but enough is known. The supposition is that it will start operations anew all over the North Warren and Glade oil field, which has been supposed exhausted. The well spoken of is owned by Jamieson & Sanford, and Mrs. Crull is the owner of one quarter of the oil.

Since writing the above our reporter has visited the well and furnishes the following explicit report of actual facts:

The well is situated upon the Crull farm which consists of a fifty acre lease, and at the time of drilling it was put down to 520 feet and started off at a big rate, but soon it settled down to six or seven barrels and held that for some time, when it began to weaken and before long only one barrel could be had and that by pumping. For some time past the amount of oil which was received was not enough to pay for pumping it, and the owners, seeing that they were not able to stand this long, concluded to drill the well about 600 feet deeper—to the same depth as the Hoffman well situated some distance below. So drilling was again resumed upon it Saturday noon last and kept up until Monday night at one o'clock, when a heavy vein of gas was reached, and for fear that some accident might be the result, put their fires out and went home. Early Tuesday morning drilling was again resumed, and after they had drilled a few feet their drill seemed to drop, as if a crevice had been reached, and soon the flow of oil began. The tools were quickly removed and the oil shot high above the derrick. Not expecting to reach this crevice of oil so soon, no casing head or oil saver was on hand and they were obliged to go in search of one. All this time the well kept on flowing until they arrived and the casing head with two lead pipes were put into position and connected with the tank. This was about 11 o'clock and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon a 250 barrel tank was filled. For some distance around the derrick large pools of oil were lying upon the ground which had flowed before the lead pipes were connected with the tank. Judging from the number of barrels it flowed when connected, we would not be surprised if 150 barrels of oil were lost here upon the ground. All night long the well flowed without ceasing a moment, and when we visited the well at the expiration of twenty-four hours 700 barrels had been received, and still the well is flowing at the rate of thirty barrels an hour. As to how long this will last we are in doubt, for we were unable to see the sand which was reached, if any; but our opinion is that it is just a crevice of oil which was struck, and this will all be exhausted in a short time, for at the time of the North Warren fever a number of wells near here struck such veins and started off at the rate of 800 barrels, but only kept it up for a short time. But for the sake of its owners and also that it will enliven the town considerably by bringing to our place a number of oil men, we hope that this well will remain spouting forth, for some time to come.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of P. W. Hays, in Fox Township, Elk Co. Pa. on or about the 4th day of October 1881, a black cow mixed with white and supposed to be about 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, or she will be disposed of according to law. P. W. HAYS. Kersey, Nov. 9, 1881.

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The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1862. The Sun for 1882 will make its fifth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democratic, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. THE SUN'S light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

THE SUN of 1868 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modelled after THE SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of THE SUN'S example.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before. We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of THE SUN'S political course. THE WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, full market reports, and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence complete THE WEEKLY SUN, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not read and like THE SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature, with the best poetry of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good sized book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

Our terms are as follows: For the daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 65 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 85 cents per month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid. The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.



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