

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

State Superintendent E. E. Higbee has prepared a complete list of all the soldiers' orphans who will become sixteen and be discharged during the current year ending December 31, 1882, arranged by schools with the discharge. The object had in view is to interest as many as possible in obtaining homes and employment for the orphans on leaving school. The home, address and information concerning the character, requirements and desires with reference to future avocations of each scholar can be obtained from the principles of the several schools. The total number is 369.

General Silas Casey, who died in Brooklyn on Sunday, graduated from West Point in 1825. He served in several Indian campaigns, and also in the Mexican war. He was the author of the tactics which were in use until the breaking out of the rebellion. At that time he was appointed Colonel of the Seventh United States Infantry. He commanded an army corps in one of the battles before Richmond, and is said to have drilled 150,000 volunteers in the course of the war. He retired from the service in 1867 with the rank of Brigadier-General. He leaves three sons—one a Colonel in the Engineers, another a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry, and the third a Commander in the United States Navy.

The Presidential Bill.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Representative McCoid's bill providing for the election of President and Vice-President for the unexpired term in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, and for declaring what officer shall act as President ad interim, recently introduced in the House, is drawn under Constitutional provisions, and needs every question as to the Presidential succession which is likely to arise, except one, viz, the question how and by whom Presidential disability shall be determined. This question, it is thought, ought, if any legislation is necessary in regard to it, be made the subject of another bill. Representative McCoid's bill continues the Electoral College for the Presidential term, and gives them power to fill vacancies. In case of the death of both President and Vice-President, it provides that the Secretary of the State shall temporarily perform ministerial duties as acting President, and in the meantime shall issue a proclamation calling together the Electoral College. The college shall at once elect a President and Vice-President for the unexpired term. The votes for these offices shall be counted, if Congress is in session when the election takes place, on the eight Tuesday after the meeting of Electors; and, if Congress is not in session, then on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the session. This will allow eight weeks for the returns to be sent to the President pro tem. of the Senate, which is the same time now allowed by the Constitution. A President and Vice-President could, under this bill, be so elected and enter upon their duties within three months after the vacancies occur.

Items of News.

Bolivia has recognized the constitutionality of the Government of Calderon in Peru. A genuine blizzard swept over Northern New York and the New England States Sunday night. Rev. Enoch Pound, D. D., President of the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, is dead, aged ninety-one. Wm. Tyson was arrested at Steelton, Pa., Saturday night for throwing a child on a red hot stove and fatally burning it. A large number of persons implicated in a plot to assassinate President Solomon of the Republic of Hayti, were summarily executed. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, offers to endow a free library of that city at a cost of \$1,000,000 if the city provide \$50,000 a year for its expenses. The Irish in this country will, on Washington's birthday celebrate the centenary of Grattan's demand for the independence of the Irish Parliament. Irwin Kaiser, aged 21, who witnessed the recent hangings in St. Louis, was driven insane by thinking over them and by his violence brought fatal hemorrhage of the lungs. Amherst College will receive \$50,000 for its library fund from the estate of the late Joel Giles, a Boston lawyer, who was for one year a member of the class of 1825. The Senate Committee on Pensions unanimously agreed to report the bill granting Mrs. Lincoln \$15,000 cash to be available immediately, and increasing her pension to \$5,000 per annum. Dissatisfied Republicans of New York are taking steps to form a Young Men's Republican organization after the manner of the one in Brooklyn, which secured the election of Seth Low as Mayor.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe." Read of it.—Garo Bulletin.

Vaccination.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE TERRIBLE SCOURGE OF SMALL-POX—POINTS THAT ALL SHOULD KNOW.

[From the Breakfast Table.] The "black-death" of the middle ages and the plague of Athens (so graphically described by Thucydides) were undoubtedly epidemics of small-pox, although we came to learn more of it after the Saracen campaigns in Spain and Sicily, and particularly after the Crusaders carried it to every land they touched. Henceforth the population of many countries has been seriously decimated by its ravages. It thereafter became a scourge in England and Germany, and particularly in Sweden. The Dutch and Danes carried it to Iceland and 20,000 of the 60,000 population of that country perished. Some idea can be formed of its virulence from the fact that only seven of 2,000 patients attacked recovered. In Siberia and Kamtchatka were almost depopulated, while, in the opposite zone, Hayti was entirely depopulated. In Brazil, whole tribes were destroyed, and in Mexico alone three and a half millions died among them the brother of the unfortunate but brave Montezuma. And thence it spread over all of America and every country of the Old World, so that not a year passed without its mowing a terrible swath of death through great tracts of country, and with every decade the scourge seemed to increase, particularly among the large armies then constantly mobilizing in all portions of Europe. Not a single year passed without the loss of over half a million lives, in Europe alone, or almost as many people as live in Philadelphia. In 1799, one of every twenty-six inhabitants of Prussia died of the disease, and more than that in France. So severe was it that with the French the proverb ran: "From small-pox and love but few remain free." In these days, too, he is remembered, to "take small-pox" almost surely meant death.

Suddenly there was a truce to this slaughter by pestilence, and, strange to say, it began in filthy China and heathen India. It was there found that by properly inoculating persons with the disease—antipating it, as it were—the type of the attack would be less severe, and instead of recovery being the exception it was the rule. To them the dread of this anticipation was small, because they felt sure of contracting it some time at least. The plan became in vogue in Constantinople, and Lady Wortly Montagu, visiting there, was deeply impressed with its efficacy, had her son inoculated, and, on going home to England, her daughter, and quickly succeeded in establishing the plan in Britain. The mortality, when purposely inoculated, was only about 2 per cent.

About this time (1775) Dr. Jenner was thus inoculating for small pox in Gloucestershire, England, when he was surprised to find that there were many persons in that district in whom the insertion of the virus produced no effect, although they had never passed through small-pox. He found that these persons were dairy people, who had contracted the pustular disease called cow-pox, and found this preventive effect was beyond cavil.

About 1800, vaccination (Latin, vacca, a cow) became general throughout the civilized world, and without a single exception, in every country small-pox decreased as the practice of vaccination increased, although, until then, it everywhere was making unprecedented headway. Thus that which the invocation of saints and the legislation of nations could not do was executed by the work of a country doctor, small-pox became a disease of minor consideration instead of the scourge of the world. This discovery now entirely superseded the more hazardous operation of inoculation.

The general practice succeeded in almost stamping the disease from the world, but now that it is again somewhat on the increase, it is a pertinent inquiry to account for this fact. To those who have given the matter that degree of interest to entitle their opinion to any value, this explanation is perfectly easy. The answer simply is that this immunity breed a feeling of reckless security. Vaccination has indeed been so protective, and the relief it has secured been so great, that a general indifference has arisen that is now well calculated to occasion alarm.

To the above statement of the world's immunity from any dire ravages there may, perhaps, be one exception: Persia has ever considered vaccination a sin, and at present its performance there is almost unknown, and a priori, small-pox has ever been and is now very destructive. In a single Persia town of 760 recently sick from it, only thirty recovered, and of these there was not one who was not blind or had lost at least a limb. In Brazil there is only one physician to 10,000 population, and in the greater portion of the empire vaccination has of late years been sadly neglected, and this negligence has been followed by a fearful harvest of death. In the city of Ceara, with a population of 40,000, there were 900 deaths in a single day in 1879. Do you say that these people of Persia and Brazil lived unhygienically? Allow me to say that China is certainly not famous for hygiene, although they are moderately scrupulous about vaccination, and notwithstanding their crowding and filth, they have but little small-pox. To come nearer home, during the epidemic of 1876-7, there were 848 cases of small-pox in Reading, and of these 511 were found not to have been vaccinated, according to my friend Dr. Mullienberg's report to the board of health. Of those taken sick not one was surely vaccinated as the operation should be done.

Prof. Curschman says he has taken

special pains to study its protection in Germany and "has ascertained to entire satisfaction" that of over a thousand small-pox patients "not a single one met the strict requirements of an effective vaccination." The report of the London small-pox hospital says, "few people have been admitted who show a good mark, and if a mark death has been extremely rare." Sir Thomas Watson says, in the Pall Mall Gazette, "vaccination, properly and universally effected, will extirpate from the country—I might say from the world—the hideous, disfiguring, dangerous, and in the great majority of cases fatal distemper, small-pox." During the first decade of vaccination of the Prussian army there were only 498 deaths from small-pox, during the second only 89, during the third only 13, during the fourth only 12, and the fifth (during the great war between Prussia and Austria) only 8, and, according to the statistics of the war office, these 8, on account of the turmoil of conflict, had escaped the requirements of re-vaccination. During the campaign of '70-'71 against France the army was exceptionally large, but the citizen soldiery were thoroughly vaccinated before being marched to the front, and although there was a wide-spread epidemic amongst the negligent peasantry of France through which they marched, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the French prisoners were sick and dying from small-pox, the cases among the German army only amounted to less than a single man to 2,000. On the contrary, of the civil German population, who had not been as carefully vaccinated as the soldiery, there was a mortality of 2.4 per 1,000, although not brought into nearly so close contact with the prisoners. In 1849, when the death-rate among the civil population of Prussia was 4,601 from small-pox, there was not a single case in the whole army. There is at present, in the combined armies of Europe, a mortality of less than one per cent., while in those of the German-speaking people disease is almost unknown. He who would controvert these facts must be either a fool or knave.

There has only been a single objection to vaccination at all worthy of consideration, viz: the inoculation of syphilis at the same time, and when we reflect that one out of twenty persons in our large cities have syphilis, it becomes no trivial question. But happily, this argument now falls to the earth, for at present the cow-pox is propagated on the udders of heifers, can at any time be had, and it produces a better vaccination than the scab from the arm. The physician who uses "humanized" lymph from cow-lymph is obtainable, is guilty of crime and should be held accountable by law. Moreover, the planting of syphilis (even with humanized lymph) is no argument against vaccination itself, but rather against its improper performance.

That vaccination shall protect it must be properly performed, for not every sore arm is a good vaccination. On the contrary, often the reverse; neither is everybody competent to vaccinate, nor any penknife or rusty needle the proper instrument for its performance. It should be done by those properly educated, and they should be held to a strict legal accountability—under oath—for its proper performance. Then, again, the law should require every one to appear at stated periods for the operation, under penalty.

Not only should children be vaccinated, but every one on attaining puberty, at least, but preferably say about every ten years, and oftener should have an outbreak occur. I have often found "animal vaccine" would take on those who but a few years before had been vaccinated by a "Scab." Dr. Pissin, of Berlin, in an experience of fourteen years at the Institute for Animal Vaccination, has found that ninety-seven per cent. of primary and seventy-four per cent. of secondary vaccinations were successful.

Of late years it has either not been done at all in America, or has frequently been imperfect in quality, quantity, or both, and our people are gradually ripening for the harvest of death that surely will come unless vaccination is more regularly and better performed.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Ridgway and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the election of a President and board of directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3729 Spruce St., West Philadelphia, on Friday evening, January 27th, 1882, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.

L. ROGERS, Secretary. —My daughter's Paralysis ataxia disappeared from the use of Peruna. B. C. Hicks, Pittsburg, Pa.

PE-RU-NA

It is nature's greatest remedy. Dr. Hartman prescribed it to 40,000 patients, all of whom recovered or were much improved. Peruna is taken by every man, woman, child, the middle-aged, the old, the hale and the feeble. Peruna always agrees with the patient. It cleanses the system of all impurities, tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, unlocks the secretions of the liver, purifies the blood, and invigorates the brain. It is the greatest aperient, makes the blood, and to the weary and tired from the forced care of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep. Peruna should be taken by every body, for each case, when well, to prevent disease, when sick, to cure it. Peruna is sold everywhere. Peruna is composed of all vegetable ingredients, each one a great remedy in itself. (See pamphlet.) It is pleasant to the taste, and will improve the stomach to digest any article of food. For a book which will enable you to treat yourself, address S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Lehigh, Ohio. Always regulate the bowels and each organ with Peruna.



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not immediately cured. It checks falling of the hair, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brassy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair.

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Advertisement for HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL. Includes an illustration of a bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments like indigestion, headache, and general weakness.

WANTED

By the Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. 250,000 CROSS TIES to be cut and delivered this coming winter along the line of their road between Bradford, McKean Co., and Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa. Ties to be of Hemlock, Chestnut, White Burr Oak, or Cherry, to be cut from live timber smoothly hewn—to be straight, free from rotten knots and other imperfections. All ties to be 8 feet long with square ends, to average 8 inch face, none to be less than 7 inch face, and 6 inches thick. Address all proposals to J. E. MILLER, Superintendent of Construction, Ridgway, Pa.

The secret of Peruna is that it always coincides with the vis medicatrix natura. (Nature.)

The Philadelphia Weekly Press. By a favorable arrangement with the publishers of The Press we are enabled to send The Philadelphia Weekly Press and THE ADVOCATE for one year for \$2.50, all postage paid.

GET THE BEST!

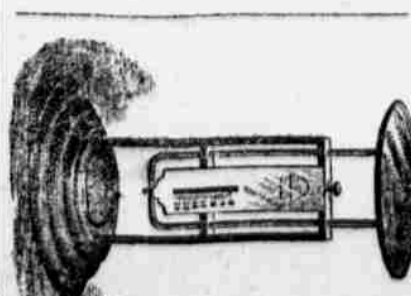
Advertisement for RATHBONE SARD & CO. ACORN STOVES & RANGES. Includes an illustration of a stove and text emphasizing quality and price.

LEAD ALL OTHERS! Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP. Improvements and Conventions found in no others.

Always Reliable. POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States. And by W. H. HYDE & CO., Ridgway, Pa.



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No. 42 Main St.

A FULL LINE BUILDERS' HARDWARE, STOVES AND House-Furnishing GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

W. S. Service, Ag't.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA. Includes an illustration of a bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments like indigestion, headache, and general weakness.

MAN-A-LIN

J. MONROE TAYLOR ESTABLISHED 1844.

Advertisement for GOLD MEDAL IS THE BEST. Includes an illustration of a medal and text describing its quality and availability.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

On the Loss of MANHOOD

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediment to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Pits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the wilful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to one address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address: THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St. New York, N. Y.; Post office Box, 450.

NEW LIVERY STABLE

GOOD STOCK, GOOD CARRIAGES and Buggies to let upon the most reasonable terms. He will also do job teaming. Stable on Elk street. All orders left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention. Aug 20 1871

WEEPING Note-heads, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Envelopes, Cards, Tags.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST, and on shortest notice.

Orders by mail, promptly attended to.

Advertisement for PE-RU-NA. Includes an illustration of a bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments like indigestion, headache, and general weakness.

MAN-A-LIN

ESTATE NOTICE. Estate of William Emmett, late of Fox township, Elk county, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, C. T. A., have been granted to the undersigned upon the above named estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay in proper order for settlement. P. W. HAYS, Administrator C. T. A.

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The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid.

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The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1882.

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 1882 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.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth-telling, and interesting newspaper. 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.

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