Advertiser and Free Press

"Free and Unshackled."

A. S. CALATIAN, Editor.

Thursday, November 19th, 1874

Thanksgiving Proclamation,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily vocations, and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and the abundance of the year drawing to a close.

It is meetness of true government continue to be exercised as on the north has responded to the call for the blessings the Lord bestows free from pestilence, internal order being maintained, and peace with other nations has prevailed. It is fitting that at six of periods we should more fully acknowledge Him, and from the turmoil of our daily lives, set it aside in Good faith as for the Lord of the past, and in the cultivation of kindly feelings towards each other. Now, therefore, in compliance these fresh gifts, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do recommend that all citizens of said United States who may worship on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, suspend their labors on that day, and, in their accustomed places of worship, render to the Lord of the harvest such homage as their hearts may prompt, to observe such day as a day of prayer.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Judge Poland, of Maine, was gagged to death, politically, by his newspaper law.

Forest Fires have swept the Blue Hills of Connecticut, and ten thousand cords of woodland have been burned near Meriden.

The official figures reduce the Democratic majority in Pennsylvania on Lieutenant Governor to 4,679.

On the Scantorship, it is Tammany and Kernan against the field. The odds at present are on ernan; but it wouldn't be surprising if the field were now favorite.

The question is settled. Horatio Seymour is to be the next Senator.—He says he don't want it, and respectfully declines. See it down as certain that he does want it, and will not decline when it is offered him.

If the Democrats want one of the genuine old stock for Senator, why don't they take Martin Grover? The Judge can make a speech, tell a story, or go in for economical principles of government with the best of them.

Gov. Dix has refused to interfere in the case of Hiram Smith, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Charles Wenham, in Jefferson county, in January, 1873, and the sentence will be carried out at Watertown on the 4th of December.

The names most prominently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, are Francis Kernan, of Utica, Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, Mr. Worden, of Dutchess, Senator Lansley of Steuben, and Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn.

Again has it turned out a Democratic victory in this State in consequence of Republicans stay aways. From fifty-six counties the aggregate vote of Governor in 1871,000 less than in 1872. Tilden had 33,000 less votes than Kernan. Republicans stayed at home and again allowed Democracy to win the day.

The gossip among the ladies is that on the induction of our new Governor into office a new feature for this State is to be introduced in the character of a grand inauguration ball. And as the shining hero of the occasion is, to his shame be it said, still a forlorn bachelor, though there is hope that he will at no distant day abandone that role, the story runs that the ladies of the families of two distinguished Democratic statesmen—and most accomplished ladies they are—will do the honors. The details are not published, but the matter is being canvassed among the feminine portion of society, and they know.

DULL TIMES AND THE ELECTIONS.

The bills of the butcher, the baker and the dry goods merchant unquestionably did much towards defeating the Republican party at the late elections.—The hard times produced by the panic of last year have very ignorantly and illogically been attributed to the political party that has had control of the Government. People without much reason believe that the authorities who impose their taxes should in some way, very indefinitely comprehend, furnish the means to pay the taxes. This feeling the opposition press diligently cultured and fostered, attributing the apparent scarcity of money and the dullness of trade to blunders of the Republican party and Administration.—Prompted by this sentiment, many voters either went to the polls and voted the Democratic ticket or sullenly staid at home.

There is no reason in this view of the case, but it had its effects. Shrewd observers, with no partizan bias to warp the Republican party, see it clearly. The New York Herald, in a recent article, very explicitly says:

"The business of the country will improve year by year from the spontaneous operation of natural causes; but whatever improvement may come within the ensuing three years will be in no respect due to the Democratic legislation, and it is more likely to act against the than in its favor in the Presidential election. This year's election happened to come at the most discouraging part of depression.—The great panic of September, 1873, was looked upon at the time as a financial disturbance, which Congress was expected to rectify at its next session. Much was expected of legislation that session would accomplish; and the disappointment after six months [illegible] was correspondingly [illegible]. The spirit of business [illegible] which did not [illegible] to better matters."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

We are dissatisfied with the new Compulsory Education Law of this State first, because it is compulsory, and secondly because it is not compulsory. This sounds paradoxical, but it will be seen there is force in both objections. The act either goes too far or not far enough. If the interests of society and of the State require an arbitrary measure of this sort the law should take hold with ungloved hands in the regular Bismarck fashion. We have frequently given the main features of this Act, but as the time for its enforcement approaches the public mind should be familiarized with it. Briefly, it enacts that all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, must attend school or receive suitable instruction in the primary branches of an English education during fourteen weeks of each year. This instruction may be received at a public school, a private school, a parochial school or at home. Suitable penalties are imposed by the law for any neglect of its provisions, but it will be seen that the general enactment, combined with the inoffensiveness of its character to the American mind, make it a very weak, if not entirely impracticable, measure.—The permission to educate the child at home, an essential and fashionable privilege, will be the loop hole through which all the virtue of the law will escape.

There are other objections to the enforcement of this compulsory law additional to those heretofore noticed.—Two of these are referred to by the Albany Express, whose editor is actively and officially interested in educational affairs, as follows:

"But there are two main difficulties in the way of a stringent enforcement of the law in Albany, and we cannot doubt that the same difficulties will be found to exist in most large cities of the State. First, to ascertain whether children of the prescribed age are attending school as required by law, would take up all the time of the gentlemen who held the position of School Commissioners. For such services as they perform they receive no compensation whatever. Most of them are men actively engaged in business, and it is unreasonable to suppose that they can or should neglect their business for the purpose of endeavoring to thoroughly enforce the act in question.

Secondly, the public schools of the city are already overcrowded by those who have a right to attend them, and hundreds of pupils have a right to attend them, and hundreds of pupils have been turned away since the opening of the schools in September, because there was no room for them."

While thus animadverting upon this statute, we would by no means be understood as opposing its spirit and intent. It was conceived in the highest regard for the welfare and stability of the State. Ignorance is the bane of our politics. The great majority of our intelligent citizens are honest voters. It is among the ignorant masses that corrupt politicians find the materials for their selfish and destructive work. If the common school could really have possession of all the children in the State for fourteen weeks in each year for six consecutive years, we could have no fears of our Republic, and most cheerfully would welcome the thousands of ignorant immigrants that land on our shores annually from Europe. Our schools could leaven that heavy, stolid lump without difficulty, if they could be brought to bear upon it. Hence, any measure which ratios ally and properly provides for the education of all the children of the people should be respectfully considered.—The compulsory education act is an honest, but, in our estimation, a very clumsy and imperfect effort. Perhaps when its inadequacy has been demonstrated by experiment, a better scheme will be devised.

As its enforcement will soon be attempted we give below some instructions and advice addressed by the Hon. Neil Gilmore, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to town clerks, Boards of Education and school district trustees, concerning the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. Mr. Gilmore says:

"It will be seen that the act applies only to children between eight and fourteen years of age, and that the period in each year during which education is compulsory, is fourteen weeks. The common schools of the State remain free to all residents between five and twenty-one years of age, and the schools in the several districts must, as heretofore, be taught by a duly qualified teacher for at least twenty-eight weeks in each year, in order to entitle the district to share in the public school money. The compulsory attendance need not necessarily be at a public school; it is sufficient if children of the prescribed age attend private schools, taught by competent persons, for fourteen weeks in each year, or are instructed at home by competent persons during that period. Should the trustees or other school officers whose duty it is to see that the provisions of sections 1 and 2 are enforced, question the competency of the persons giving instruction in private schools, or a home, to children between eight and fourteen years of age, they may, after due notice to the parents or guardians of such children, report the fact to the Supervisor of the town, or the chief fiscal officer of the city, as the case may be, for action under the provisions of section 3 of the act."

The attention of trustees and other school officers is particularly called to the publications required to be made in the months of February and September of each year. Actions for the enforcement of any of the penalties prescribed in the first five sections of the act, as to be brought in the name of the School District of the town, or chief fiscal officer of the city, but are to be under the direction of the Trustees or Board of Education of the district or city.

The law has made no provision for town funds for the payment of expenses incurred under provisions of the sixth section. It would undoubtedly be lawful for the electors of each town at the regular town meeting, to vote a tax for this purpose. Where such a tax is not voted I advise Trustees to supply text-books to indigent pupils, as far as practicable so to do.

Section 16, title 7, of code of Public Instruction: "In cities there is usually a fund at the disposal of the Board of Education, for the purpose of supplying text books to indigent pupils.

Town Clerks should give the notice prescribed by section 8, at the earliest day practicable, and at least ten days before the first of January next. Expenses incurred under this section will be a town charge.

"I am of the opinion that the meeting provided for in section 6 must be a joint meeting of the trustees of all the districts in the town. I am also of the opinion that the regulations adopted at such meeting must have the approval of a majority of all the School District Trustees of the town before they can go into effect.

"Those who were instrumental in procuring the passage of the Compulsory Education act, believed that great good will result from its prompt and strict enforcement. It is, at any rate, a law of our State, and is entitled to a fair trial. I urge that each and all of you do what you reasonably may to give it such a trial, and that you report to me any defects which you may discover in the practical working of the law. Your obedient servant,

"NEIL GILMOUR,
"Superintendent."

—[Roch. Ex

For President.

The purification goes nobly on. The Republican party is coming out of the fiery ordeal better, brave and stronger than it has been for years. Its best friends and organs are again rallying to make it a party formidable as ever for the next Presidential election. The recent defeats have taught the necessity of a compact organization. Organs that have been beating at out the bushes outside of party lines, are getting over their independence and are toeing to fetch to allegiance. Their little diversion they have had enough of. And buckling on the armor, they will do battle bravely again in the ranks. There is another change brewing and this time not in favor the Democracy. Already the coming Presidential nomination startles the party to its duty. Out of the discussion of candidates thus early introduced there can arise none but the best results, for all the names, which have been mentioned are those of undisputed excellence. Their experience their past record are unquestioned by the people. No other candidates will be brought out by the Republican party, than those whom the people can endorse for purity, uprightness and public confidence. There is no reason in the light of the most recent developments, why Republicans should not elect the next President. The whole party is becoming animated with this fact. Congress, legislation and action will coincide with that idea. Only a part has been surrendered and that can be recovered. Under this resolution the party awakes to renew its strength. In National and State capitals the party will regain its prestige. It will be proved wherein senseless clamor and still more apathy have accomplished ends least deserved; wherein distrust has wrought unselled for suspicions; wherein the Democrats can never do the work of the Republican party.

The tone of the press, the courageous and unyielding front assumed by the leaders of the party, the rallying around candidates, who are the party's best representatives, the firm resolved to stand by the principles, which are just as during the Rebellion afford a most hopeful aspect. That the next President will be Republican there can be no doubt, if the brave, good work of strengthening, organizing, begetting confidence and sustaining the vital issues at stake goes bravely on.—Elmira advertiser.

A New Hobby.

The latest hobby of the New York Herald in the advocating of Sunday amusements. The Herald's argument briefly is this: Of nearly a million of people in New York city, a very small proportion attend church or care to participate in any form of religious service. One of the principal Sunday amusements, according to the Herald, is rum-drinking; and it is useless, says the same authority, to attempt the the closing of taverns on our large cities on Sunday. The Herald, therefore, inquires for some substitute for the popular amusement of getting drunk on the first day of the week. The pleasures of the battery, the boulevards, or even of Dr. Talmadge's sermons, are not sufficient, says the Herald, and hence theaters and concert halls must be opened on Sunday.

The argument of the Herald is a weak one, whatever may be thought of its cause. One of the principal points it makes is that "the principal Sunday amusements in New York is rum-drinking." Does any one suppose there would be less of this with the theaters and concert rooms open? When our New York contemporary asks for a substitute for "getting exhilerated by drink" it surely does not suppose that those who are accustomed to indulge in liquor would forego their drams simply because the theaters were open and they had the privilege of attending them? That would be a new temperance reform.

The truth is the argument advanced by the Herald has no force whatever. If places of amusement are to be opened on Sunday it should be done, not in the name of some fashion, but simply because there are multitudes of people who find no satisfaction in religious observances and prefer to spend the day in a more frivolous manner than in attending church service.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, 15th inst., says: Holmes B. Kelley, a resident to agent, had a hearing on the charge of conspiring to rob the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Pa., and of receiving bonds known to have been stolen, State bonds to the amount of $14,000 that had been stolen were negotiated with Townsend & Wheeler. Kelley stated that the bonds were obtained from a man named J. B. Fleming.

Mr. Cassidy stated that the defendant was certainly answerable in Tioga county on a charge of burglary, and in Philadelphia for negotiating and circulating the stolen bonds. He believed J. B. Fleming was a myth. The defendant was committed to answer to the charges of felonious burglary and falsely and maliciously conspiring with one Cosgrove and one Cook, and J. B. Fleming, to negotiate stolen bonds.—The prisoner denies that he knew the bonds. The prisoner denies that he knew the bonds were stolen when he negotiated them, and asserts that he can prove his innocence of of the charges made against him.

The [illegible] Ex-

A [illegible]lving the right of railroad [illegible] the time of round trip tick[illegible] decided in the Common Pl[illegible] of Toledo, on Saturday last. A [illegible] named Ek, of Genoa, was put [illegible]rain about a year ago, afte[illegible] presenting a return ticket, the limit of wh[illegible] had expired.

He bro[illegible] suit for ten thousand dollars d[illegible]ages. The Judge charged the jury [illegible]egard to the ticket as a contra[illegible] whose terms the holder had accepte[illegible] when he purchased. The jury returned a verdict for $779 in favor of the plaintiff, as he tendered the fare before the train stopped.

GENERAL NEWS

The ladies of Idaho have begun a crusade against rum and tobacco.

This will be a hard month for washerwomen, as there are five Mondays in it.

The Academy attached to the Havana Cathedral was robbed the other day of property valued $20,000.

A Boston lady and gentleman have played 10,000 games of cribbage together, the lady being two games ahead.

The girls employed in the Adams mosquito netting mill in Paterson, N. J., struck Wednesday, against a reduction of wages. The mill has stopped.

A report by the way of Paris says the civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended with a compromise Avellanda resigning the Presidency, and new elections being agreed upon.

The ship Dauntless, from Quebec, was wrecked recently on Ahiscoata Island, but the crew were saved. The ship Clughas is ashore at Cape Anquille, Newfoundland, both cargoes being a total loss.

Some benevolent ladies and gentlemen of New York are talking up a new peace policy for the regeneration and salvation of the Indians. Contributions of one cent and upwards can be sent to John Celson, care of Peter Cooper, New York.

From a dispatch we learn that at Salsburg, Mass., on Wednesday, six cars of a freight train on the Eastern railroad broke away and ran back, colliding with an approaching train.—Eight cars of merchandise were thrown off the track and entirely burned, and one of the best engines on the road was completely destroyed. The engineer had his arm fractured, and several passengers had a narrow escape. The passengers for Boston were brought to Newburyport in carriages.

—The great Pile remedy Anekesia, the discovery of Dr. Silsbee, is entitled to be called the wonder of the age.—20,000 grateful sufferers bless the only infallible remedy for Piles ever introduced, only those who have used lotions, ointments, and internal remedies in vain, will understand the grateful feeling of instant relief from pain and blissful hope of certain cure for the terrible disease, that Anakesis assures. It is used by Doctors of all schools.—Price $1. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 46 Walker street, New York. 4w305

—If alcoholic stimulants are taken into the blood the heart works faster, and this unnatural speed wears out the vital machinery. All intoxicating nostrums advertised as "tonics," "renovatores," &c., produce this disastrous effect, and should be rejected. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—an Invigorant without the curse of alcohol—is everywhere supplanting these poisons. 4w305

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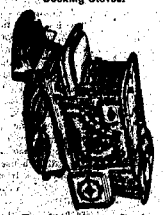
HECLA

Base Burner.

Hot Air Draft
HOT BOTTOM,
CLINKERLESS GRATE.
A large amount of heat from a small amount of coal.

THE BOSS.
Modern Vulcan
Cooking Stoves.



For Wood or Coal.
ILLUMINATED FRONT.
CLINKER GRATE,
LARGE OVEN,
QUICK BAKER,
ALWAYS READY.
Examine it. Buy it. Every stove warranted or no sale.
PORTER & BARNEY
Sole Agents.

New Liquor Store.
DISBROW & HENRY,
No. 408 Railroad Avenue,
Elmira, N. Y.
Dealers in all kinds of foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, at wholesale and retail. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. 3m12

Auctioneer.
The subscriber will be in readiness to attend Auction Sales in Allegany and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to selling stock. Real Estate sold on reasonable commission. Orders can be left at this office, or address
D. W. BARNARD,
Angelica, N. Y.

Wm. C. LEVER,
Auctioneer.
Is now ready to attend auction sales either in town or out. All favors or information the services of one of the best auctioneers in the state can do so by calling on or addressing W. C. LEVER Andover N. Y.

NEW
Carriage Factory.

We, the consolidated firm of
MAGNER BROS.,
Have recently opened an extensive Carriage Factory at
ELM VALLEY,
where we will be found fully prepared to furnish, on short notice,
CARRIAGES.
of every description,
LIGHT or HEAVY.
We wish to inform the public that as we intend to make this our permanent residence, it is not only our intention, but it is our desire to give entire satisfaction, both in

Material and Finish.

In each Department will be found thorough
Competent Workmen,
Co-operating with each other in the completion of perfect work.

There is also in connection a first-class Custom
BLACKSMITH.
who will shoe horses for ROAD or FARM.

Vicious or Ugly Horses
Treated at this Stand,
While Shoeing, FREE of CHARGE.

We are located on the travelling thoroughfare and wish to have all who delight in fine carriage or well-shod horse, to give us a call.

For Sale.
A portable Bell-rand Engine. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at his Foundry in Andover.
A. COLONNELL.
August 11 1874. 2m8

New Goods!
at L. D. Cobbs,
a large stock
of
Dress Goods,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
L. D. COBB'S.

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Regulators Ahead

Stock Full and Complete

Everything in the line of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
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Still selling best Prints 8 to 10 cents. A. Sheeting, the best, for 10 cents. All wool Delains worth 50 for 30 cts., best Sateens 6 cts. $1 and $1.25 fine cut Tobacco for 65 and 75 cents, good Boots for $3

BEST AKRON A FLOUR.

$6 to $7 per Barrel.

NOS. 1, 2, 3 & 4 REGULATOR BLOCK.

5 departments full Bound to undersell. Give us a call.

Yours Truly,
C. H. SIMMONS

1874 To the Public Benefit. 1874

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We will call the attention of the people of this and adjoining Counties, to our assortment of Wood / Coal Stoves, consisting of

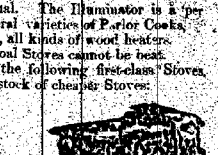
THE ARGAND
BASE BURNER,
THE BEST
COAL BURNER
IN USE.

The HECLA has no equal. The Illuminator is a perfect beauty. Also several varieties of Parlor Cooks, both Wood and Coal, all kinds of wood heaters.

Our assortment of Coal Stoves cannot be beat.

We have an assortment of the following first-class Stoves, as well as a full stock of cheaper Stoves:

THE
NEW AMERICAN



One of the best of Cook Stoves.

THE KEEN VULCAN,
Excelsior Wood and Coal Burner.
THE SWEET HOME,
A new thing, entirely, and is claimed to be the best in use.

HARD-WARE DEPARTMENT.

We have on exhibition one of the largest and best selected stocks of Hardware and Shelf Goods, ever brought into the county, consisting, in part, of Cutlery of every Description, Carpenter Tools, House Trimmings, Carriage Hardware, Wire Work, Steel Goods, &c., with a complete stock of Shelf Hardware, Revolvers Guns, &c. Plated ware of the best quality

Tinware! Tinware!

A fine stock of Tinware and Copperware of every description of our own make, which we can warrant.

Our General Stock

Consists of everything. Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, all sizes and kinds of Nails, Clevars, Door Hangings, Cast Trimmings, Axes, Potato Hooks, Shovels, Pitch-forks, Scrapers, Horse Rakes, everything and anything a person may want.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Oil-Cloth, Sash, Doors etc

We are also selling the celebrated Axle Oil, for buggies and wagons.

I invite the people to call and examine our stocks and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing done at short notice and at reasonable rates. All kinds produce taken in exchange.

PORTER & BARNEY,
Andover, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS!

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS!!!

EVERYBODY TAKEN BY SURPRISE!!

All kinds of Good marked Down! Down! Down!

Great inducements offered at the Cheap Cash Emporium of

Burrows & Young,

Andover, N. Y.

Fall Campaign already opened! New Fall Stock, comprising one of the best assortments in the county.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS CAPS, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Pork, Salt Fish, Syrups, Molasses, &c., &c.,

Waiting the inspection of every close buyer. People from far and near are improving the opportunity to visit this Store for their Fall and Winter purchases, where everything marketable is taken in exchange for Goods. Improve the Opportunity. Go and see for yourselves what bargains are offered in all kinds of goods.

Bring along your produce, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Butter, Poultry, Cheese, Lard Tallow Dried Fruit, Beeswax, anything.

CASH NOT REFUSED.

GO TO THE PEOPLES' STORE

Where everything can be found. No poor goods. No high prices. Honest square dealing, the motto. READY PAY THE SECRET OF SUCCESS AND LOW PRICES. One year's experience has been sufficient to satisfy the trading public that the only way to buy goods is on the READY PAY SYSTEM, and that "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

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A general discount on all WOOLEN GOODS, DOMESTICS, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, SUGARS, TEAS, SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Great bargains in Shawls, Skirts, Nubias, Dress Goods, of all dicriptions. Call and see them. The finest and best assortment in this section of the country.