

The Advocate.

Henry A. Parsons, Jr., - Editor

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1880.

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

Republican National Nominations.
For President,
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

Republican State Ticket.
For Supreme Judge,
HENRY GREEN,
of Northampton County.
For Auditor General,
JOHN A. LEMON,
of Blair County.

For President Judge 37th District.
WM. D. BROWN, of Warren.

The following are the gals in Congressmen expected by the National Republican Congressional Committee this year:

Connecticut.....	New York.....	2
Florida.....	North Carolina.....	1
Illinois.....	Ohio.....	1
Indiana.....	Oregon.....	1
Iowa.....	Pennsylvania.....	2
Maine.....	Vermont.....	1
Minnesota.....	Wisconsin.....	1
New Jersey.....		1
Total.....		22

During the month of August the principal of the national debt has been reduced over twelve millions of dollars. This thing has been going on about as long as the Democratic party can stand it, and they want a change. The South needs the money "to recover from the devastating effects of the cruel war." Republican administration is applying every available dollar to the reduction of the debt, thus relieving the nation from the burdens of a heavy annual interest account. Let the Democrats once come into power and they will inaugurate a change that will put a sudden stop to the monthly reductions in the national debt.

As everybody is interested this year in the possibilities of the Presidential electoral vote, we publish the following statement for information and reference. The Southern States, or what is popularly known as such will cast the following electoral votes: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; Maryland, 10; Missouri, 15; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 10; Virginia, 11; and West Virginia, 5.—138. Of the other states, the electoral vote is: California, 6; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 6; Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 10; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 35; Ohio, 22; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 20; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 5; and Wisconsin, 10.—231. Whole electoral vote, 369; necessary to an election 185.

E. V. Smalley, writing from Maine to the New York Tribune, says: "One often hears outside of Maine that Senator Blaine is unpopular at home, and that his leadership, brilliant and able though he be, has driven Republicans into the Greenback party. Neither last year nor this have I seen or heard anything in the state to give ground for such an opinion. Blaine's popularity here seems to be greater than ever. Last night at a meeting in this town, held in gunshot of the Senator's house, the bare incidental mention of his name in a speech by Senator Allison of Iowa brought prolonged applause from the audience. A public man is always least popular in his own town, where people are too familiar with him to indulge in hero-worship, however much they may esteem him. When a man's neighbors interrupt a dispassionate argument to cheer because his name is pronounced, there could not be a much better evidence of their good feeling toward him.

The Jacksonville Sun and Press says that Northern Republican papers do Florida a great injustice in classing it with the solid South. It claims that Florida has the same right to be classed as a Republican State as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut or Indiana, and that with reasonable assistance from the North it may be counted upon as for Garfield. There is only one thing, says the Sun and Press, which the Republicans of Florida have reason to fear, and that is that "fraud will prevail against an honest Republican majority." That may occur now as it did two years ago, but there is an improved public sentiment in Florida—a sentiment in favor of a fair election and a fair count, and men who may feel a disposition to engage in election frauds are beginning to have a wholesome fear of the Courts.

An interesting statement has been compiled at Washington which exhibits in a striking light the prominence of ex-rebels in Congress. The eleven States which went into rebellion have ninety-five Senators and Representatives, and of these no less than seventy-two were prominent in either the Confederate Army or Congress. There are forty-two Democrats in the Senate and nineteen of them were identified with the Confederacy, a majority of them as officers in the rebel army. There are one hundred and forty-six Democrats in the House, and fifty-six of them "point with pride" to similar

What Democratic Success Means.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Suppose the Democrats should capture both Congress and the Presidency does anybody believe they would leave the Supreme Court as it is? They could make it Democratic by a simple and easy change of the law. A dozen lines would do it. The Court now consists of nine Judges—seven Republicans and two Democrats. It would only be necessary to provide that it should consist of nineteen or any larger number. All the additional Judges would be Democrats, and they would then outnumber the Republicans.

With a Democratic Congress to pass such a bill and a Democratic President to sign it and make the appointments, does any rational man suppose the Democrats would hesitate? It is easy enough to find an argument. The Court is behind in its business. The labor must be better divided. More Justices are needed to do the work. There you have the plausible plea upon which the Democrats could appoint enough to overcome the present Republican majority. Indeed, they have already started on the track. Last January, Mr. Manning of Mississippi, introduced a bill to make the Court consist of twenty-one Judges. It now rests in the hands of a favorable committee ready to be reported at any time. Give the Democrats both Congress and the Presidency and who doubts that they would promptly pass it? Wouldn't it be very strange if, with the power, they didn't pass it?

What then? First of all, a Democratic Court could overturn the constitutional amendments. The Democratic National Convention of 1868 deliberately resolved that the reconstruction acts and amendments resting on them were unconstitutional and void. General Hancock publicly and explicitly indorsed that platform. Only last year Senators Bayard, Eaton, Kernan, Lamar, Voorhees and all their leading Democratic colleagues voted against a resolution declaring the amendments valid and binding. That represents the Democratic position. The Democrats hold that the amendments were passed by an unwarranted and unlawful coercion of the reconstruction States—in other words, that they were not lawfully passed at all. A Democratic Court would so decide, and the constitutional settlements of the war would be overturned.

What next? With the destruction of the amendments, the last obstacle to the payment of the Confederate claims would be removed. Many of these claims can be paid even into the amendments. The Confederate soldiers can be pensioned. The damages sustained where they may mask themselves under any plea of loyalty can be recompensed. But with the amendments nullified there would be no need of any such pretense. Then the claims for losses sustained by the emancipation of the slaves and for all other losses could be pressed and secured. Does it seem incredible that such demands should be made? Why should it? The South was impoverished by the war. It is poor and needy to-day. It pays less than a tenth of the taxes and revenues. What might secure would be no loss and all gain? Under these circumstances, it is all perfectly natural that the South should make these demands and seek to replenish its depleted pockets from the public purse. It is not half as surprising that the Southern people should press these claims as that any sensible man in the North should for an instant think of giving them the opportunity.

With the Democratic success the Supreme Court would be reorganized, the amendments would be overturned and Southern claims would swarm about the Treasury. It is said the Democratic party would not dare go so far? Why not? Once secure of the President and of Congress, its first act would be to overturn the election laws. Then how could it be displaced? It holds a solid South by fraud and force. It only needs New York and Indiana to maintain its power. With the election laws out of the way, what would prevent it from piling up fraudulent majorities in New York and Indiana any time? It could defraud public opinion. The time to stop it is now, before it can gain full possession and entrench itself.

A Columbus, Ohio, correspondent speaking of the Republican campaign in that State says: "There has been one thing noticeable, and that is the abandonment of setting up claims of large majorities and manufacturing a big noise by the free use of Chinese gongs and attractive drum major uniforms, which is so taken with the small boys. In the past a great deal of money has been squandered in this manner but this year Chairman Nash has undertaken a new mode of conducting the affairs of the campaign by substituting hard, energetic work in every ward, township and school district in the State. The result of such work is of the most satisfactory character, and the information received from every county and school district is encouraging in every respect."

General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal officer of the United States Army, familiarly known as "Old Probabilities," died at the Palace Hotel, Buffalo, on the morning of the 24th ult. The immediate cause of his death was heart disease. He was a Colonel in the regular army and breveted Brigadier General at the time of his appointment to the Chief of the Signal Service by President Grant.

The New York Sun admits the harmony among the Republicans of that State and says: "At all events, the Democrats of the State may as well prepare themselves for encountering the full strength of antagonists who have defeated them in one-half of the general elections which have been held in New York since the Republican party was organized."

The Hon. Smith Ely of Ely, Vermont, the President and chief stockholder of the Vermont Copper Mining Company, and uncle of ex Mayor Ely of New York City, a life-long Democrat has declared for General Garfield. He says that he would give 50,000 rather than have Hancock elected, "for," said he "that means free trade, or a tariff reduced to the great detriment of mining interest."

Providence Journal: "The Republican party claims the confidence and support of the people of the United States, because it demands and would uphold the political rights of every citizen, and because it has sustained, intends to maintain, if possible, the credit of the nation and a sound and honest currency. No other party professes to hold both doctrines. Both are indispensable to the prosperity and peace of the country."

The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "The story about that \$100,000 from the Democrats of Wisconsin to the Democrats of Indiana is very good for a campaign yarn, but it is not true. The Democrats of Wisconsin are not giving their money in that way, when every cent of it is needed in the Congressional fights. It is possible but not probable, that Parkinson gave the \$100,000 out of his own pocket."

Boston Journal: "General Butler is the first Democrat to apologise for the farce called an election in Alabama where the Democratic majority is 92-000. He may commend himself to the fraudulent voters in the North by comparing the management of Massachusetts elections with that which has just taken place in Alabama and in the South generally, but he will win the confidence of no intelligent men by such comparisons."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "The return of E. H. Gove of Biddeford to the Republican party is a serious reverse to the fusionists of Maine. Mr. Gove is one of the best men they have had in their ranks, and was to the date of his avowed conversion Chairman of the Greenback State Committee. He was Secretary of State under Garfield last year, and the year before ran for Congress in the Portland district against Reed, Republican, and Anderson, Democrat."

The Cincinnati Commercial responds to Candidate English's defense, that he did not make any money out of the mortgaged property he foreclosed at Indianapolis, with a sworn statement of the Indianapolis Assessor, showing 322 pieces of property foreclosed, on which English must have made \$195,596, according to the lowest assessed value for fifteen years. Most of this property fell into the Shylock's grip in the last two years, and on nineteenth of it nearly all the original purchase money had been paid.

A serious accident occurred in the Stoneham oil field last Monday, by the explosion of gas at the No. 2 well of Mr. Tolles, on the Baldenslager farm. The well began flowing and going when the exploding took place. Mr. Boon MacGee was in the derrick at the time, and ran like all the rest, but he was badly burned on the left arm, hand and face. His injuries are not dangerous, but aggravating. At the time of the explosion there lay upon the ground not far from the well sixty pounds of nitro glycerine. Miss Lena Myers, looked from the doorway of the house near by, saw the danger, should the glycerine explode, and she coolly walked from the house to the dangerous compound and picked up the parcels and began walking away with them, conveying them to a further distance from the fire. She was discovered by the before bewildered men, who ran to her assistance. It was a noble, heroic act, and Mr. Tolles is profuse in his praise of the dauntless girl. When all was bewildering excitement among the men, this young woman saw the danger, and by her act undoubtedly a greater explosion and destruction was prevented. The derrick was consumed and a 250 barrel tank. We gather these facts from Mr. George O. Cornelius.—Warren Ledger.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Elk, No. 1, May Term, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to said Court on May 24th, 1880, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 20th, 1874, and the Supplement thereto, for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "The First Congregational Church of Ridgway" the character and object of which is the support of public worship and for the purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Acts of Assembly.

R. LUCOR, Solicitor.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Elk County, and to me directed, I, D. C. OYSTER, High Sheriff of said County, do hereby advertise and call for the purpose to public sale or outcry at the Prisoner's office, in Ridgway, at one o'clock P. M., on

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1880.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to a certain town lot situate on Charles street in the Borough of St. Marys, Elk Co., Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of J. Dill's lot No. 11, which is also the north-west corner of the lot being described, thence easterly along Dill's lot 200 feet to the south line of said street to Luby's lot, thence southerly parallel with said street one hundred feet; thence westerly 200 feet along Luby's lot to Charles street; thence northerly along said street one hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing 20,000 sq. ft. and being No. 10 on Charles street according to the map or plan of said Borough. All of said lot is improved; has erected thereon a 2 story frame dwelling house 28x30 and a good well of water.

Said lot is taken in execution as the property of Leonard Haas at the suit of Charles Luby.

TERMS OF SALE.

The following must be strictly complied with when the property is struck off:

1. All the bids must be paid in full except where the plaintiff or other lien creditor's receipt for the writs must be paid, as well as all liens prior to that of the purchaser, and a duly certified list of liens shall be furnished, including mortgage securities on the property sold together with such lien creditor's receipt for the amount of the proceeds of the sale, or such portion thereof as he shall appear to be entitled to.

2. All sales not settled immediately will be continued until six o'clock P. M., at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the purchaser to whom it was first struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be presented for confirmation unless the bid is actually settled for with the Sheriff as above stated.

D. C. OYSTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Ridgway, Pa.,
August 31, 1880.

See Pardon's Digest, Ninth Edition, page 440; Smith's Forms, 34.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following account will be presented at the next Court of Common Pleas for confirmation:

1. Account of Wm. D. Robbins, assignee of Henry M. D. Robbins, as above stated.

FRED SCHENING, Pro.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME to premises of the subscriber on or about June 1st, 1880, a light colored cow about 12 years old, with white belly. Any person owning or having any claim on said cow will come forward to prove property, and pay charges, or said cow will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES BAGLEY.
Daguaschonda, Elk Co., Pa., Aug. 23, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Coleman, late of Fox Township, Elk Co., Pa. deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary cum testamento annexo have been granted to the undersigned, upon the above named estate. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the estate to present the same without delay, in proper order, for settlement.

JOHN MOYER, Administrator.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

Warrant 3159 Ogilby heirs, 1050 acres of timber land, located in Forestburg township, Clarion County, Pa., containing 34 miles of river, and 3 from survey of F. C. & K. R. R. All heavy timbered with hemlock, cherry, a. h. maple, poplar, cucumber, etc. Will sell the whole or in lots at a bargain at private sale. The whole or any part remaining on hand will be sold at AUCTION, at the Court House, Tionesta, September 28th, 1880, at 1 P. M. Title unimpeachable.

B. J. & A. B. REID, Attorneys,
Clarion, Pa., August, 1880.

List of Causes

Set down for trial at September term, 1880, commencing Monday, September 20.

1. L. Saltonstall, et al., Trustees, vs. J. S. Hyde, et al. No. 64, August term, 1877.
2. Jordan S. Neel, vs. John Wingard. No. 25, September term, 1878.
3. J. B. Sterley, vs. St. Marys Ind. Fire Company, et al. No. 42, November term, 1878.
4. H. M. Rolfe, vs. C. R. Earley. No. 17, January term, 1879.
5. Peter Volk, vs. Lorenzo Vogel. No. 14, September term, 1879.
6. Zeas Webb, vs. Frank C. Bowman. No. 98, September term, 1879.
7. D. A. Pontius, vs. Conrad Moyer, Jr. No. 35, November term, 1879.
8. C. S. Wilcox, vs. Wm. H. Holcomb. No. 33, January term, 1880.
9. Fredricks, Monroe & Co. vs. C. R. Earley. No. 55, January term, 1880.
10. Chas. A. Lyon vs. F. X. Sorg. No. 79, May term, 1880.
11. The Township of Fox, vs. John McMaekin, et al. No. 80, May term, 1880.

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Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Elk Co. at September term, 1880, for the incorporation of the village of Ridgway as a borough, under the style of the Borough of Ridgway.

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