

The Advocate

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THURSDAY

Sept. 11, 1867

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET

For Assembly,

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield County.

COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney,

JAMES K. P. HALL, of St. Mary's Borough.

Treasurer,

CLAUDIUS V. GILLIS, of Ridgway township.

Commissioner,

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, 3 years, of Horton township.

JULIUS JONES, 1 year, of Benetown township.

Auditor,

GEORGE D. MESSENGER, of Ridgway township.

Jury Commissioner, GEORGE DICKINSON, of Ridgway township.

Summary of Years.

FOREIGN.

The Russian press insist on the certainty of a great European struggle near at hand.

A meeting of the Pan-Anglican Synod was held on the 17th, and one on 18th inst., at the Lambeth Archepiscopal Palace. Bishop Hopkins, or Vermont was present.

On the night of the 20th, a serious riot broke out in Manchester, England. Two Fenian prisoners, Kelly and Deacy, were rescued from a police escort, and escaped from the city, though all the avenues were closely watched.

A statue of the Empress Josephine, the work of the well known sculptor Durray, has been erected in Paris. The peace assurance of the French Emperor has been accepted by Prussia.

Dispatches received two weeks ago, stated that Garibaldi's plans for the descent on Rome had been matured, and that he had ordered the march. Those of last week tell us that he was soon to appoint the day for the grand movement.

DOMESTIC.

The corn crop in Texas is this year unusually abundant, though the cotton crop has failed completely.

On Saturday afternoon, a cannon exploded on board the steamer Deutschland in the harbor of New York, killing three men, and horribly maiming many others.

The following list shows the date of elections to be held this year, mentioning, however, none but the principal offices to be filled in each State:

Pennsylvania—October 8—Judge of the Supreme Court.

Ohio—October 8—Governor.

Iowa—October 8—Governor.

New York—November 5—Secretary of State.

Wisconsin—November 5—Governor.

New Jersey—November 5—Members of the Legislature.

Massachusetts—November 5—Governor.

Minnesota—November 5—Governor.

Kansas—November 5—Members of the Legislature.

The Hon. S. B. Colby, Register of the United States Treasury, died at Haverhill, N. H., on last Saturday evening. Thad Stevens is lying seriously ill at Lancaster.

Sir Fredrick Bruce, the British minister to Washington, died at 2 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Sept. 19, at the Tremont House, Boston. The sad intelligence was immediately communicated to London. The body has been embalmed—the government of the British legation being unwilling to proceed to his interment without orders from England. The flags on all the shipping in port are at half mast.

The government is paying thirty three dollars per cord for fire wood at Fort Sedwick Colorado.

The yellow fever still rages in the G. D. States. The interments of those dying with that disease in New Orleans, on last Friday, numbered sixty-six.

Written for the Elk Advocate, CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY—NO. 16.

The church of christ, however small and weak at any particular time, shall never be destroyed. The salvation of the whole church, and each individual member of it, is secured by the divine promise. The Good Shepherd, who laid down his life for the sheep, says, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Luke 12, 32.

During the present time, while God is visiting the Gentile nations in mercy "to take out of them a people of his name," (Acts 14, 15.) it may be that the saved are few in comparison with the multitudes who through the broad road; but the issue of the conflict is not doubtful. Though Satan is now "the god of this world," having usurped authority by deceiving the nations, Christ will soon "take to himself his great power and reign"—give reward to his faithful servants, and "destroy them which destroy the earth." Rev. 11, 15-18.

The same Jesus, who was led as a lamb to the slaughter will come in the clouds of heaven as the Lion of the tribe of Judah and then—then all the wrongs of earth shall be righted, and all that is dark in providence shall be made clear: then "the proud and all that do wickedly shall be stubble," and "the meek shall inherit the earth;" then "all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation," John 5, 28. Not to dwell in detail upon the "last things," suffice it to say that there shall be in the latter days a complete triumph of truth and right—a millennium when christ and his saints shall "reign on the earth"—a "resurrection of the dead, both of the just and also of the unjust"—a perfect discrimination of human characters and corresponding sentence, and then the wicked "shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal." And this short life must decide for every man his future destiny—decide between everlasting punishment and eternal life!

C. C.

THE BEST JUDGE.

The idea that the efficiency of a judge can be ascertained by the frequency or rarity of the reversals of his judgments, is so absurd that the efforts of the Radical press to hoist Judge Williams into a first-class reputation by a parade of the number of times he has been affirmed by the Supreme Court are simply ridiculous. The science of the law is so intricate in a highly artificial society like the present, the questions arising be come so refined, the distinctions so nice, that the wisest judges may differ. And in many instances the law is really not established until the decision of the highest tribunal is announced, so that the judges of the inferior courts suffer no diminution of respect in case their opinions are not sustained. A great deal, too, depends on the character of the supervising court. It is not frivolous to say that there have been many instances, both in this country and England, where the reputation of the reversed judge was such that greater deference has been paid to the lower than the higher court, to the dissent rather than the ruling of the court. To endeavor, then, to bolster up a judicial reputation by artifices such as these, is insulting to the intelligence of all to whom it is addressed. It is worth anything, however, if people can be found so ignorant as to be misled by such arguments, we present a few facts which we have collected from the records of Judge Sharswood's decisions and labors. He has been on the bench twenty-two years. During this time he has presided at the jury trials of four thousand and seventy-four cases. These are jury trials alone, without taking into consideration the countless motions, rules arguments, cases stated, appeals from auditors, warrants of arrest, and the thousand and one forms in which the law is administered before the judges in Chambers and in Banc. Of the vast amount of opinions he has during this long time delivered, but one hundred and fifty-six have been called in question by an appeal to the higher tribunal. At least that is the number which we find during this long period to have been reviewed by the Supreme Court. This one fact speaks more in praise of Judge Sharswood's judicial acquirements than volumes of affirmations could do. That out of the enormous disappointment litigants and lawyers, but one hundred and fifty-six of them have in twenty-two years had the hardihood to hope that he was wrong; that there was such almost universal acquiescence in his judgments, is certainly great proof of his fitness than would be the affirmation of every opinion he could deliver. Of these one hundred and fifty-six cases which we find reviewed in the Supreme Court, one hundred and twenty-four were affirmed and but thirty-two reversed. These statements can be verified by the records of the courts. We doubt if such a record, covering so long a period, can be shown by any other judicial officer in the country. If any conclusions are to be deduced from such facts, it is quite evident that the results would be very much in Judge Sharswood's favor.—Age.

Home Correspondence.

EDITOR OF ADVOCATE.

Dear Sir:—Knowing that your paper always gives publicity to liberal sentiments, coming from whatever quarter, I have concluded to devote to you a few words containing an embodiment of my opinions, or how I, and the Pennsylvanians, stand affected as to the grand issue in our State. I will admit that there is generally something contemptible in the wranglings of partisan or polemical writers, and so I am always unwilling to swell the tide of this ignoble spirit, by entering the lists to contend for any leader or any party whatever, being, to use the poet's words, "nullius in verba jurare solent."

But yet there is a proper limit which we can regard in such matters, and there is also a duty which commands us to speak when the interests of a nation are at stake. Therefore I am directed by no other interest than that which arises from a desire to see my country prosper, when I say that if Pennsylvania does not check the Radicals in their frantic attempts to send the nation headlong to destruction, as did California, Kentucky &c., we will all see ourselves trampled under foot worse than the Hebrews in Egypt or the Helots of Sparta.

Will the people ever awaken to a just appreciation of the true character of the Radicals? If they would once do so they would see that it is an abomination, a horror They would truthfully exclaim: How little do they see what is, who frame their party judgments upon that which seems. But I am carrying water to the sea, by speaking in this manner. Their real character is already known, even to the remotest corners of the earth. It is noted for deeds so black that the "conclave of hell" would blush to own them. Have they not shed the blood of innocence, and has not one of their boasted leaders entered into a plot with a perjurer from State prison? Are they not at present loading you with taxes to which those that caused our fathers to strike for freedom were but a trifle? Are they not attempting to blindfold you in regard to the elections—employing their press to circulate the foulest lies, for instance that the Democrats have asspersed the character of Judge Williams, when, on the contrary, they themselves have all lied by distorting and garbling Judge Sharswood's language in such a manner as to hide and pervert his true meaning, which is worse than lying? Can you not see that they are endeavoring to deceive you as to the California elections, alleging that if the Republican ticket had not been divided, they would have won a victory; when the returns show, plain as day, that the Democratic ticket numbered between six and seven thousand more than both of theirs added. Does not Judge Williams himself expect to deceive you gloriously by withholding his opinion, and refusing to announce it until after the elections? though every one knows he favors the bill of Senator Wilson to introduce negro suffrage into this State. The Radicals speak of loyalty, when they have repeatedly violated every article of the Constitution. This is a part, and only a part, of their character.

Will you then, spaniel like, lick the hand that smote you, and that now forces you to maintain a policy contrary to the dictates of freedom, and place on the Supreme Bench Judge Williams, who will concede to Congress the right to allow the negro to rule Pennsylvania? But I need not argue thus, for the elections will show efficiently that the people have, at least, learned a lesson. Not wishing, dear Advocate, to trespass further on your columns, I now wind up. Yours, an avowed SEAWEED.

The increased taxation and reckless expenditures consequent upon Radical rule are expressing heavily on the workmen of this city and State. A large proportion of their wages is swallowed up by the growing demands of the War Department, the expenses of which are increased by the non admission of the Southern States, and drafts made by the Freedmen's Bureau for funds to support idle and worthless negroes. If the Radicals are continued in power, the expenses will be augmented and the taxes increased. If workmen wish to be relieved from the burdens imposed upon them, they must drive the Radicals from power. In that manner only can they bring back the good old times when taxes were low and the prices of articles of everyday use within the reach of laboring men.—Age.

The Radical press have been driven to a very queer shift to make capital for their candidate for the Supreme Court. They are publishing such of the decisions as were approved by the Supreme Court—neglecting, however to allude to those which were reversed and set aside.

RADICAL THUNDER.

The Radical State Committee are circulating through the State and endeavoring to place in the hands of Democrats, a lying document, appealing to the pecuniary interest of the voter. We give it entire, and also annex some comments upon it. Read it and notice its falsehoods:

FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT BOND-HOLDERS, AND THE HOLDERS OF GREENBACKS. Read, Respect—And Hand to Your Neighbor.—In 1861, eleven States seceded; and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1862.

All the United States Bonds—\$5,20's, 7,30's and 10,40's—all the greenbacks, and all the National Banks, were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "usurped Congress,"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "Rump Congress," and a "usurping Congress," and hence, not a lawful Congress; and the great effort has been to elect Congressmen in the North, and admit enough from the rebel States to enforce this "Policy."

If a Congress, representing but twenty-three States, be not a lawful Congress, then every United States Bond, and all our greenbacks, and National Bank notes are worth nothing; because an unlawful Congress could not make lawful Bonds or lawful money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the rebels and their sympathizers, to destroy this Government by force of arms, failed. Thus far, the attempt to do the same thing, through Congress, has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot-box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made THROUGH THE COURTS.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction, nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia and other rebel States. Read also the opinion of Judge Sharswood, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (Berie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligence of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) Judges Woodward and Thompson of the same Court, announced from the bench the same alarming doctrine, in 1865. (See Mervin vs. Saylor et al., Legal Intelligence of June 16 and 30, 1865, pages 188 and 205.)

And this, too, in the face of the fact, that the Superior Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised, have sustained the power of Congress.

It requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law, to estimate the imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge Sharswood's opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State!

If you believe the present Congress to be lawful, or desire their action on Currency and Bonds to stand good, vote to sustain them,—for the party that created the Greenbacks and the Bonds,—the party that sustained the war, and compelled submission to the National authority,—and that stands pledged to keep faith with the Bondholders, and to maintain the National credit—vote for Henry W. Williams, the worthy and honored nominee of this party.

Look at the Other Side.

When secession came, Democrats sustained the Government, shed their blood, invested their money in 5,20's, 7,30's, and 10,40's, sent their members to Congress, and obeyed the laws that a Congress of twenty-three States enacted. That was their Government and they loved it; they defended it, and many of them, died for it.

During the war eleven States were not represented in Congress, and they refused to bow. That was a lawful Congress, all obeyed it and all of its laws are binding under the Constitution.

When the war was over the South submitted, then the Radicals kept them out to give the negro vote. They "acted outside of the Constitution" as Thaddeus Stevens says.

It is true that the Democrats are trying to destroy this Government, how strange it is that they should hold their bonds and notes, and fight and die for it. Their object is to preserve it, to bring it within the Constitution, to govern according to law, to economize its resources, and to pay its debts.

Are your bonds and greenbacks safer inside of the Constitution or outside of it? If we have no Constitution, as Stevens says, what security have you for your debts? The Constitution is the title deed to the property that your debt is a lien upon.

In the case of Berie against Trott, Judge Sharswood decided that a man who agreed to pay a debt in gold should pay it in gold. Was not this right? He did not decide the question of the power of Congress.

You hold a 5.20 or a 10.40 bond, the interest is payable in gold. The Radicals and their Judges say the Government may pay you in paper. Judge Sharswood holds that a contract to pay in gold should be enforced; which best suits you? Which is the more honest?

Do you see where this Radical doctrine leads you? They already say that the principal of the bonds may be paid in paper. If Judge Williams decides that your interest is payable in paper, is your contract with the Government carried out? Will he not so decide?

They will pay in paper if their extravagance makes it necessary. The interest on our State bonds was payable in gold, the law made it so, (See act of 1840.)

In 1861, when gold was 166, the Radicals in the Legislature passed a law making it payable in paper, on the ground that they could save money. (See Legislative Rec. 1861.) Are you any more secure than the Bondholders of the State?

The expenses of the government are more than its income. The Radicals are expending two hundred and twenty-five millions of your money for this year. The Democrats spent sixty-two millions the last year they were in power, for the same purposes. Can you sustain this extravagance? Does not the security of your debt consist in prudent management, economy in public business, and in enriching and developing our resources? Are the Radicals pursuing this course?

If you wish your bond and its interest paid in paper and your contract with the Government violated, vote for Henry W. Williams.

If you want contracts between man and man, and between the Government and yourself carried out, vote for George Sharswood.

From the Rural American. MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

In the management of a horse, one should never get in a passion; but what is undertaken, or required of a horse, he should be made to do; yet nothing unreasonable, or what he does not know how, and is able to do should be required of him. When you have taught a horse that you are his friend, and master, you have laid the foundation of complete success in management.

If you are afraid of a horse, do not go near him, and have nothing to do with him personally, till you make him fear you. A horse knows when his driver is afraid of him, and he will have his own way accordingly; but no horse should be expected to do what has never been taught him to do. You might as well require a child to solve a question in algebra, who had never learned to count beyond ten, as to demand of a horse to do what no one has ever taught him how to do.

For instance, a young horse that has never been "set" in a gully, with a load before, is whipped by his owner, or driver, because he does not draw the load out. The animal is willing to do what he can, but he does not know how to draw out the load. He tries and finds that it does not move, not knowing that a steadier and stronger pull would do it, and when the lash comes down upon him, and he hears the yells (that is the right word too often) of his driver, he is frightened, and jumps and rears, through fear, rather than ugliness, baulkiness. No better way could possibly be devised to make a horse baulky, than to beat him under such circumstances. You might as well attempt to make a horse move a three story building, and draw it off, as to get out of a slough, with a heavy load, when the animal has never been taught, by degrees, to draw a load out of such places.

It is true, that it is bad policy to unhitch a horse from a load, under such circumstances; but it is far worse to beat him an hour, and then have to do it. Our way of teaching colts is as follows: We put on light loads, and after they are well broke to a harness, and go into bad places, where it requires hard pulling by degrees; and the animal learns how to draw the load out. He reasons as a man does thus: "I've been here before and got out, and I can do it again," and out he goes. We add to the load one or two hundred pounds, and go through the same process, then wait a day or two and try him again, taking care that we require nothing to be done before, except with a little lighter load. This is teaching a horse to have confidence in himself, which is the basis of all good draught horses.

A truckman of Boston got into a deep snow bank, last winter, with a load of two tons. He was "set." Did he bawl, or yell at, and beat his horses? Not at all; "Charley," said he, addressing one of his horses, "we are in a bad fix here, and I want you to do your best." And when he gave the word, they did go, exerting themselves to the utmost, and the truck went on to its destination. These horses were rational animals, and knew what it was to be encouraged; and so it should be in all cases. A gentleman who witnessed the truckman's operation stopped him, and handed him \$5. "Take that," said he, "it is the first time that I have seen a truckman treat his horses, under such circumstances, in a proper manner."

From our Exchanges.

The New York Tribune, putting Montana and California out of the count on the ground of "no returns," figures up the Democratic gain in the late elections at only about two thousand. Now, it is well known that the Rads lost fully 75,000 of their last year's majority at the late elections, hence if the Tribune speaks the truth, at least 80,000 fraudulent votes were polled in these States last fall by the Radicals. The influence is indisputable.

White workingmen who wish negroes to labor beside them in manufactories and workshops, who desire negroes to sit by their wives in the cars, and their children in the public schools, have only to vote the Radical ticket and they will be accommodated. The party in power are pledged to all these negro movements. White men must protect their own interests from negro antagonism.

Judge Williams has never defined his position upon the question of reputation, as requested by the voters of the State.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATIC

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved the 24 day of July A. D. 1889, JAMES A. MALONE, High Sheriff of the County of Elk, and state of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County of Elk, that a GENERAL ELECTION, will be held in said county of Elk on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8th day of October, 1897, at which time the following officers are to be elected: One person for Judge of the Supreme Court.

One person for Assembly, to represent the counties of Clearfield, Elk and Forest, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

One person for District Attorney. One person for County Treasurer. Two persons for County Commissioners, one 2 and one for 3 years. 2 persons for Jury Commissioner of Elk county.

One person for County Auditor of Elk county.

And the qualified electors of the county of Elk, will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

- Benetown township, at the house of Elizabeth Winslow. Benzinger township, at school-house No. 1, near the Elk creek bridge. Fox township, at the school-house in Centerville. Horton township, at the school-house near Hezekiah Horton's. Highland township, at the house of Levi Ellithorpe. Ridgway township, at the Court House. St. Mary's Borough, at the house of Charles Rholesie. Spring Creek township, at the house of Stockdale, Downer & Co. Jay township, at the house of Alfred Pearson. Jones township, at the school-house in Wilcox.

Also make known and give notice as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment to profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporated District, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State, or United States, or any city or incorporated district; and also, that every member of Congress, and State Legislature, and the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also, that in the forth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act Relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1843, it is enacted that the 13th section, shall not be construed as to prevent any Militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, That in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed."

The general, special, city, incorporated districts and township elections, and all elections, for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white free man of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and who has within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who have previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the white free male citizens of the United States are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall not have paid taxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th Section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of elections of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the Court House in Ridgway on the third day after the election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 11th day of October next, then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges, also, where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said Judge unable to attend.

AN ACT regulating the mode of elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, borough and special elections are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, severally classified as follows:— One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of our courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for and be labelled, "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes. Given under my hand at my office, in Ridgway, the twelfth day of September 1897. JAS. A. MALONE, Sep. 12 1897. Sec. Sheriff of Elk County.

LUHR HOUSE.

This well known house has been entirely refitted and newly furnished with a desire to meet the wants of the traveling community, and to make it a No. 1 hotel. Jun. 27 67. GEO. HATHORN, Prop.