Saint Mary's B…

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THE
…MARY'S BEACON
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[COMMUNICATED.

OAKVILLE, Sept. 25, 1876.

Messrs. Editors.—Dear Sirs:—Having been educated in the democratic party, I have endeavored for the last nine years to harmonize the principles thereof with my own. I have watched and waited year after year to see that party do something whereby it might commend itself to the country. I have seen it resist wholesome and much needed reforms, and having been overcome, resist and retract—resist and retract and never at any time prove itself the author of any wise act. I have also learned that a party is what the people make it—that it is as much impossible for corrupt men to form a good party as it is for the Devil to establish a Heaven. …o all principles must succumb to the …en who control them, and therefore if …e democratic party ever possessed any …od and wise principles they have all …een discarded by the men who control … so that a naked name is all that is … of it.

…ut there are now grave questions …e the country. The two political …s have arrayed themselves in hostile attitude, each one standing upon its … record, therefore it seems to be …fectly legitimate for any American …zen to eulogize the one or criticise …

… Governor …idency, that while a member of …gress he voted against a bill censur… Oakes Ames for complicity in the …dit Mobilier frauds. It is a well …wn fact that there was great dissat…ion manifested, not only in Con… but throughout the country con…g that bill. Gov. Hayes may …ided with the party who consid…it unfair to censure those men …thers equally guilty were allowed …e; or perhaps he thought that …hould be so worded as to reach …manner the real author of the … the investigation before a … of the House of Represen… following testimony was eli…

…r. Were you not informed …unsel who drew the contract … as a violation of the law?

…s. We were informed by …n we consulted that this …k (to the C. M.) as a …tract for building … compliance with …

…e the counsel …vice?

… *Mr. Samuel J. Tilden*, Mr. … Tracy and Judge Allan.

… All of New York?

… All of New York.

…in. Mr. John B. Alley put upon …nd and examined.

…stion. And further I understand …say that you were instructed by …inent counsel, upon whose advice …u relied, that the course you took was … compliance with law?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen or do you know whether that opinion of eminent …nsel is in existence now in writing?

A. I do not know. I do not know …ther it was given in writing.

Was it given to you by those … counsel?

… TILDEN *I know* told me that … the real author, the …advised or the …

… I think a dis…cide that the form…hen he received …twenty-five thou…hat advice.

…ov. Hayes has also been charged …th fraudulently listing his property to …fraud his county and State of the taxes …e thereon. I can see no other mo… his enemies can have in trumping … this charge than to offset a similar … which appears to be well founded …r own illustrious Tilden.— …es meets the charge brought … him and effectually explodes it. …ow is the charge met by Gov. Tilden? He has yet failed to make any … to the direct charge of fraud and …ry brought against him in the … of his income tax returns, and …gh every man may be branded as …w-down politician of lying habits …potted personal character" who …o speak of what at present has … appearance of truth, "the facts" …he New York *Times*, are briefly —that for the ten years from 1862 …2 the average annual income of Gov. Tilden was certainly not less than $50,000; and that therefore making a liberal deduction for expenses, &c., he must owe the Government for the unpaid tax on at least a quarter of a million of dollars. The democratic party, or in other words, the party that is always barren of principles of its own and is forever opposing everything original, has raised now the standard of reform. Let us see what that reform is. In the North and East Tilden, their leader, is represented by the democracy as the advocate of hard money and as being a great Unionist; the democracy of the South wish to impress the people with the idea that he has always been a pro-slavery man and a secessionist. The democracy of the West persuade its masses that he is an inflationist. So it is impossible to conceive anything else than a terrible jostle when the various factions approach the centre. I think, however, that the views of the South are more correct and her cause more certain of success should Mr. Tilden succeed, for the South well knows that Mr. Tilden's professions of loyalty in the past is a consummate sham and are made expressly to delude the ignorant masses of the North, for if the democracy of the South, yea, I will come nearer home, if the democracy of Maryland really thought that Mr. Tilden was an abolitionist or a supporter of the Union during the war, he would not receive half the votes that Greeley did, for I have heard many democrats say that Greeley was a "bitter pill to swallow," and that they would never vote for another Yankee. But they understand Mr. Tilden very well. They have been assured that he will truckle to them after the election and that any method by which the negro can be driven out of politics, whether by fraud, intimidation or even murder if the necessities of the case demand it will be approved by him.

The public have heard a good deal about corruption, peculation and fraud in the republican party. In this connection I will simply remark, that from official showing there has been less peculation and fraud in proportion to the amounts collected and expended under the various republican administrations than under any administration since the formation of the government, and that exclusive of the expenses accruing from the war, which are justly chargeable to the … the expenses are *bellum* days. The difference between the national credit under democratic and republican administration is another subject that has been much talked of, and sometimes by men of some intellectual pretensions, who desire to disguise the truth, but chiefly by those who possess no such claim and who have no knowledge of the matter whatever. We frequently hear the remark that the glaring frauds have bankrupted the country, disgraced her at home and dishonored her abroad, and that the good old days of democratic supremacy was the only proud part of America's history. Now let us see how the facts coincide with these assertions. Under the last democratic administration, in the years 1858, 1859, 1860, the total excess of expenses over income was nearly $58,000,000. To meet these deficiencies and to protect its credit the Government authorized the issue of bonds and Treasury notes. These bonds were sold at a discount of from 6 to 12 per cent. Every year since the close of the war the Government under the republican administration has not only lived within its income, but has saved towards paying the national debt nearly $57,000,000, annually, and reduced the interest on most of its bonds to 4½ per cent., a striking contrast truly, and one that should commend itself to every thinking man.

M.

FOR WHOEVER IT FITS.—There are nearly as many bad wives as bad husbands. Many men who work hard and try to do well in life are neglected and abused by improvident women.

They are condemned to eat the poorest dinners, when they provide the best the market affords.

On heavy bread, soggy vegetables, muddy coffee and tough pie-crust, how can a woman expect her husband to be pleasant and loving?

Such men often drink whisky because any one wh… ach—and the habits or intemperance are often in this way begun, through the fault of his wife.

It costs more to cook poorly than to make food good and palatable.

If a woman runs home from a neighbor's just in time to throw a pie together, bake it, bring it on the dinner-table hot, she commits a great offense against her family.

If a man has only an hour to go home, get his dinner and return to business, it should be ready for him promptly on time, else he will eat very hot food in the greatest haste, and start off for a rapid walk, all of which is very bad, and will soon show its effects upon the strongest man.

When her husband gets peevish, low-spirited and forgetful of the little acts of love and kindness he taught her to expect in days agone, a woman who is such a housekeeper need not sit in the twilight and wonder at sad changes.

Dyspepsia is not conducive to tender thoughts or happiness.

Had she acted her part with half the zeal and industry of her husband, all would have been well, and she could still sit in the sunshine of earlier days.—*Exchange.*

DEAD.

"She is dead!" they said to him. "Come away;
Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay!"

They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair;
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair;

Over the eyes which gazed too much,
They drew the lids with a gentle touch;

With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet, thin lips that had secrets to tell;

About her brown and beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marriage lace.

And drew on her white feet the white silk shoes—
Which were the whitest, no eye could choose!

And over her bosom they crossed her hands—
"Come away," they said, "God understands!"

And there was silence, and nothing there
But silence, and scents of eglantere,

And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary,
And they said, "As a lady should lie, lies she."

And they held their breath as they left the room
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom

But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately and beautiful dead;

He lit his lamp and took his key
And turned it. Alone again—he and she.

He and she; yet she would not speak,
Though he kissed, in the old place, the quiet cheek

He and she; but she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved ere-while

He and she; still she did not move
To any passionate whisper of love.

Then he said, "Cold lips and breast without breath,
Is there no voice? no language of death?

"Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to the heart and soul distinct, intense?

"See now; I will listen with soul, not ear;
What was the secret of dying, dear?

"Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower fall?

"Or was it the greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

"Was the miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward that sleep?

"Did life roll back its record, dear?
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

"And was it the innermost heart of the bliss
To find out so, what a wisdom love is?

"O, perfect dead! O, dead most dear!
I hold the breath of my soul to hear!

"I listen as deep as to horrible hell,
As high as to heaven, and you do not tell!
… make you so placid from head to feet.

"I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears on my brow shed.

"I would say, though the angel of death had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid.

"You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes,
Which of all death's was the chiefest surprise;

"The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all surprises dying must bring."

Ah, foolish world! Oh, most kind dead!
Though he told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe what he heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way?

"The utmost wonder is this: I hear,
And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear;

"And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know that though dead I have never died."

(From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 26th.)

Taft's Defence of His Circular.

We printed, yesterday, a despatch from our regular correspondent at Washington conveying the complaint of Attorney General Taft that the *Herald* has done him injustice, and defending his circular against the criticisms which have been directed against it. We are constrained to say that Mr. Taft's arguments and citations fail to convince us, but we are not sorry that he has given an occasion for pointing out what we conceive to be his mistakes of law and faults of logic. We are aware that his position as the chief law adviser of the government creates a strong presumption than he is correct and we are in error. We ask no reader to accept our assertions, but only to examine our proofs.

We will first show, by evidence so clear as to forestall contradiction, that Attorney General Taft, in preparing his circular, proceeded with slovenly haste, which precipitated him into gross and glaring inaccuracies. In the very be… "elections at which members of the House of Repre… include by law elections at which electors of President and Vice President are appointed." There is no statute which gives the least countenance to his opinion, and it is in flagrant repugnance to the constitution. The authors of the act giving the federal government supervision of elections were too sound and well instructed as lawyers to make any illusion to the appointment of Presidental electors in the bill which they prepared. They were careful to limit it to "an election for Representatives or Delegate to the Congress of the United States." The reason of this limitation lies in that section of the constitution which declares that the electors shall be appointed by each State "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." The federal government has not the slightest right of interference. Any State that chooses may appoint its Presidential electors by its Legislature, and this method was actually adopted by several States at an earlier period and was continued by one of them down to the time of the civil war. Many States will choose no members of Congress next November, but only Presidential electors. Vermont and Maine have already elected their Congressmen; Ohio, Indiana and several other States will elect theirs in October. New Hampshire chose hers in March and Connecticut hers in April. Does Attorney General Taft really think that the federal government has a right to interfere with the November election in those States when they are to choose Presidential electors? The choice of electors stands on the same footing as the choice of State officers and is subject to federal interference in no other way. Why, then, does Mr. Taft, include them within the scope of the statute? Such looseness and inaccuracy show with how little care or discrimination his circular was prepared and justifies us in inquiring whether other parts of it are not equally at variance with law.

The Attorney General asserts that the decisions of the Supreme Court last March declaring the Enforcement law unconstitutional referred only to State elections and not to federal elections. Now, it is true that the offence charged in both of those cases was committed in connection with a State election, but the reasoning of the Court was equally applicable to elections of every kind. Mr. Taft instructs the marshals in relation to "the peace of the United States, which you are to preserve, and whose violations you are to suppress." But the Supreme Court said:—"Certainly it will not be claimed that the United States have the power or are required to do mere police duty in the States. If a State cannot protect itself from domestic violence the United States may, upon the call of its Legislature or Executive, lend their assistance for that purpose." Mr. Taft's instruction to the marshals to preserve the peace and prevent its violation without any call from the State Executive or Legislature is in open defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court, which said, in another part of its opinion, that "the powers of internal police are not surrendered or restrained by the constitution of the United States." The Court recognized no exception to this principle in the case of federal elections, but applied it alike to all cases in which no application has been made by the State authorities after their own power to preserve or restore internal order had been exerted in vain.

On the subject … have decided that the constitution … United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in States." "The right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right, on the ground of race, &c., is." From these principle the Court deduced the conclusion that federal interference for any other purpose than the single one of preventing discriminations on account of race or color is a plain violation of the constitution. But in the Attorney General's circular the instructions are not confined to protection on that single point. On the contrary they cover everything relating to elections in which members of Congress and Presidential electors are to be chosen. He instructs the marshals to "secure voters against whatever in general prevents or hinders them from a free exercise of the elective franchise." The circular thus strikes at the very foundation of the Supreme Court decision. It is the very gist of that decision that the United States cannot interfere "in general," but only for the one specific object of preventing discrimination on the ground of race. In the face of the emphatic declaration of the Court that the United States have not conferred and cannot confer the right of suffrage on anybody Mr. Taft insists on their authority "to enforce the right to vote which they have given."

But the most surprising thing of all is the list of references to the Revised Statutes which Mr. Taft gave to our correspondent to be communicated to us. In that list he refers for authority to sections which the Supreme Court have explicitly declared to be void in whole and in every part! The position maintained by the Supreme Court is that the Enforcement law is unconstitutional because it mixes up provisions giving protection to voters in gen… … to race … and separate the constitutional from the unconstitutional features of the law and that the whole is made null and void by the unconstitutional parts. And yet Mr. Taft cites these nullities in defence of his circular! If a law is void *in toto* it is, of course, void in its applcation to federal as well as to State elections.—After deciding that Congress has no power to interfere at all except for the one purpose of preventing discriminations founded on race or color the Court concludes by saying: "We must, therefore, decide that Congress has not, as yet, provided by appropriate legislation for the punishment of the offence charged in the indictment." As the only thing it has a right to punish in connection with the suffrage is its denial on the ground of color it is clear that there is at present no constitutional law on the subject. The principle applies equally to all elections, whether members of Congress are to be chosen or not.

In conclusion we will subjoin some pertinent excerpts from the Supreme Court decision:—"It remains now to consider whether a statute so general as this in its provisions can be made available for the punishment of those who may be guilty of unlawful discrimination against citizens of the United States while exercising the elective franchise, on account of their race, &c. There is no attempt in the sections now under consideration to provide specifically for such an offence. If the case is provided for at all it is because it comes under the general prohibition against any wrongful act or unlawful obstruction in this particular. We are, therefore, directly called upon to decide whether a penal statute enacted by Congress with its limited powers, which provides in general language, broad enough to cover wrongful acts without as well as within the constitutional jurisdiction, can be limited by judicial construction, so as to make it operate only on that which Congress may rightfully prohibit and punish. For this purpose we must take these sections of the statute as they are. We are not able to reject a part which is unconstitutional and retain the remainder, if there be such, from that which is not." * * * "The question then is whether we can introduce words of limitation into a penal statute so as to make it specific, when, as expressed, it is general only." * * * "This would to some extent substitute the judicial for the legislative department of the government. Within its legitimate sphere Congress is supreme and beyond the control of the courts; but if it steps outside of its constitutional limitations and attempts that which is beyond its reach the courts are authorized to, and when called upon in due course of legal proceeding must, annul its encroachments upon the reserved power of the States and the people. To limit this statute in the manner now asked for would be to make a new law, not to enforce an old one." The whole was therefore declared void by reason of repugnance to the constitution. We wish Attorney General Taft would tell us how it can be dead for all purposes and yet alive for controlling federal elections. It is true that the decision was not pronounced in a case growing out of a federal election, but the reasoning of the Court is fatal to the annulled act in every application.

☞Fritz has had more trouble with his neighbor. This time he determined to appeal to the ma… …ty consulted … of the law and man.

"How vos dose tings," he said, "vell a valare's got a garden und der oder valare's got some shickens eat um up. Don't you got some law for dot?"

"Some one's chickens been destroying your garden?" asked the lawyer.

"Straw in mine garden! Nine it vos vegetables."

"And the chickens committed depredations on them?"

"Ish dot so?" asked Fritz in astonishment.

"And you want to sue him for damages?" continued the lawyer.

"Yaas. Gott for tamages, und der gabbages, und der leteuges."

"Did you not notify him to keep his chickens up?"

"Yaas, I did nodify him."

"And what did he say?"

"He nodify me to go to haal, und to wipe mine shin down off mine vest."

"And he refused to comply with your just demand?"

"Hey?"

"He allowed his chickens to run at large?"

"Yaas. Some vos large und some vas leedle valares; but dey bos scratch mine garden more as der seven dimes reech."

"Well, you want to sue him?" said the lawyer.

"Yaas, I vant to sue him to make vone blank fence up sixdeen feet his house all around, vot der dam shickens don't got over."

The lawyer informed him he could not compel the man to build such a fence, and Fritz left in a rage exclaiming:

"Next summer time, I raise shickens too, you bate. I raise fighting shickens, py tam! Vipe off yours vest down."

LANGUAGE OF FINGER RINGS.—In case of a gentleman wishing to marry —literally "in the market" with his … a plain or chased gold ring upon the first finger of the left hand.

When success attends his suit and he is actually engaged, the ring passes to the second finger.

After marriage it passes to the third finger.

If, however, the gentleman desires to tell the fair ones that he not only is no… in market, but that he does not desig… to marry at all, he wears the signet up… his little finger, and all ladies may … derstand that he is out of their reach.

With the fair sex the "laws of … ring" are:

A plain or chased gold ring o… little finger of the right hand in… "not engaged;" or, in plain … "ready for proposals, sealed or … wise."

When engaged, the ring pass… first finger of the left hand.

When married, the third f… ceives it.

If the fair one proposes to … siege to her heart, she places … on her first and fourth finge… each, like two charms to ke… tempter. It is somewhat … this disposition of rings is …

Probably … effects and de… understood than … Consumption; an… man's ailments, it is… Indeed, it has almost be… the best writers to be an inc… sease. There are two varieties … sumption, one vulgarly called the … loping" (usually fatal) and the other … slow "decline;" but, as it is not our intention, in this article at least, to go in to details, we shall speak of the complaint as a unit.

We cannot agree with the idea advanced by some eminent men that consumption is always incurable—on the contrary, we know it can be cured if treated properly in its early sta… but not by those of whom unfortunately the world is full, empirical men (and women) who, for the sake of pecuniary success, flood the land with what they term "positive cures;" and into the arms, as it were, of these bad, unscrupulous people consumptive sufferers usually fling themselves, cheerfully paying high fees and taking harmless, if not actually injurious nostrums in quantities sufficient to injure the constitution of a horse.

We did not intend, when we commenced this article, to say a word as to how hundreds of thousands of people are thus duped out of their money, and in numberless instances of *their* lives, but, like all others who desire to help instead of injuring the suffering our duty impels us to indite a caution and at the same time condemn the vile business of fleecing poor and helpless people by promising them a condition of health not in the power of man to bestow.

But to our text: Consumption of the lungs is a disease which, in a majority of cases, develops itself slowly, almost imperceptibly. The first symtom is a slight dry cough, in a short time, however, becoming more marked and accompanied with some expectoration of a purulent mucus secretion. Sometimes there is a spitting of blood prior to the dry cough spoken of and a time when there is apparently a condition of perfect health. This early spitting of blood is not always, as supposed, an evidence that the horrible disease is making headway; on the contrary, experience has shown it is a sure prognostic … experienced by a consumptive patient, except when there is a pleuritic inflamation. When this is the case the pain is short and stitch-like, and is felt in the upper part of the chest or behind the shoulder-blade. A shortness of breath, on taking exercise, is a sure indication that the disease is making its steady advance as is also the rise of a hectic fever daily: generally in the afternoon.—As the affection goes on there is a progressive lessening of strength and body, a wasting of the flesh, in the end amounting to complete emaciation.—What are known as "night sweats" aid largely in bringing about this heart-grieving, wearing away of life.

There are many other symptoms—enough, if recapitulated, to fill a small volume—but those noted—and we have given them free from technicalites—are sufficient.

It has been estimated 3,000,000 of the worlds's people die every year from consumption, some of them carried off in a few weeks after being attacked and others lasting from one to forty years. There are no known specific remedies for the cure of consumption, but there are medicines, when properly prepared and administered, which will either check, or much mitigate the disease and prolong life. Cod-liver oil, (so called) has been used with some benefit, but this is rather a food than a medicine; so, also, has been given with good results the various vegetable and mineral tonics, hypophosphites, &c.; but the *great* and *only* cure, where a cure is possible, will be found in supplying the wasted body with as much or more carbon than the exhausting disease demands. This is to be done by dieting the patient, giving the most nourishing food, with as much fatty … Living in the open air as much as possible aids in recovery, as does occasionally a change of climate; but, in … a change of climate, various … considered, such as … tion of mind and …

… of the "aye… was seconded. … far down as the name … had led the vote in favor o… diture. When he was calle… gled and twisted, and made him mighty uncomfortable for a moment, and then voted "No."

"Blue Jeans" said, just loud enough for everybody to hear him: "Another dog broke of *sucking eggs*!" which brought down the House with screams and shouts of laughter and a tornado of applause.

THE FIGHTING TRICK.—Soon after a benevolent-looking red headed man had taken a seat in a Monroe avenue saloon yesterday, a little, withered up old man came in and asked him to take something. They both drank, the cigars were called for, and the little man suddenly turned to the other and said:

"For thirty long years I have followed your trail night and day! You broke up my happy family, villain that you are, but now come out here and fight me like a man!"

"I will fight you to the death!" was the determined reply, and both rushed into the back yard, talking about bowie-knives, unhonored graves, and so forth. The saloonist ran to the front door, whistled for a policeman, and then hurried to the back door to protest. He saw a coat-tail going over the fence, realized the situation and went in and solemnly wiped off his bar with his elbow, while a sad smile lurked around the corners of his mouth.

THE TRUE CODE OF HONOR.—A man cannot afford to be unfaithful under any circumstances; a man cannot afford to be mean at any time; a man cannot afford to do less than his best at all times, and under all circumstances.—No matter how unjustly you are treated, you cannot afford for your own sake, to use anything but your bette… self, nor render anything but your be… ter services. You cannot afford to lie to a liar; you cannot afford to do other than uprightly with any man, no matter what exigencies exist between him and you. No man can afford to be any but a true man, living in his higher nature and acting with the highest consideration.

SAFE POSITIONS IN SLEEPING.—It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upsid… down, and the contents are aided … passing out by gravitation. If one go… to sleep on the left side, the operat… of emptying the stomach of its cont… is more like drawing water from a … After going to sleep let the body … its own position. If you sleep o… back, especially after a hearty me… weight of the digestive organs, a… of the food, resting on the great … the body, near the back bone, c… ses it, and arrests the flow of th… more or less.

HOW TO CURE A BAD M…— Your memory is bad, perha… can tell you two secrets th… the worst memory. One … above: to read a subj… ly interested. … only read, bu… the book, an… remem… on that page, … not only vaguely in your mind but … words, speak them out. … low these two rules, and … keys of knowledg…