

THE ELK ADVOCATE.

FOR THE RIGHT AT ALL TIMES.

RIDGWAY, PENNA., OCT. 21, 1868.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor & Proprietor.

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The Elk Advocate,

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BY JOHN F. MOORE,

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from these terms.

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Nov. 28, 1867. JOHN F. MOORE,

Editor and Proprietor.

The Advocate.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY,

October 21st, :: :: 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1869,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. F. P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Very few, even among the Radicals

themselves, are willing to attempt a re-

formation of the charge of corruption and

fraud, which the Democracy have brought

against the Radicals, in this campaign.

It is a fact well known, and one that

has been frequently confessed by Rad-

ical leaders, that the Jacobin adminis-

trations of the past seven years have

been most infamously corrupt and vile.

During the canvass of 1860 the great

charge of the Radicals, who supported

Lincoln, was that the people could not

bear the extravagance and corruptions

of a Democratic administration any longer;

that the expenses of the govern-

ment had reached the enormous sum of

seventy-five millions of dollars per an-

num, and it could not be borne.

With this cry of retrenchment and

reform the Radicals went into power,

from that time to this have had entire

control of the government, except the

Judiciary. Congress is the branch that

is solely responsible for the reckless

squandering of the people's money that

has been raging so fearfully for the past

few years. Congress makes all the ap-

propriations for this thing and that, and

also to fill in the deficiencies, which are

getting to be somewhat large in the var-

ious departments. Congress deter-

mines the amount necessary to be col-

lected for its uses and abuses, and then

sends the tax gatherer around and the

people have to pay it.

The Radical Convention has nomi-

nated General Grant, and which was made

up mainly by Rump Congressmen, pass-

resolution declaring for retrenchment

and reform and accusing the President

of reckless extravagance. This will be

laughable to one who understands how

the Rump Radicals saddled the enormous

burdens of the Freedman's bureau

upon the people, and how the President

endeavored to prevent it by his veto.

And how the Rump Congress burdened

the tax payer with a large standing ar-

my in the South, and made them pay

the expenses of "reconstructing the

States, according to the accursed whims

of Radicalism. Besides this they have

forced numerous other loads upon the

shoulders of the taxpayers, which the

President has endeavored to prevent,

but in violation of the Constitution, of

all law, and of right, they deprived; the

President of the power to interfere with

their extravagant and corrupt course

He has made many earnest efforts to

catch and punish the thieves who are

stealing the people's money from the

public treasury, but each time a Rad-

ical Congress, having the main force, has

covered the retreat of the thief, and

prevented justice being done.

For all the corruptions, and extrava-

gances, and useless expenditures; that

the Radical administration has made

the Congress of Radical thieves is alone

responsible, and they alone must answer

the charges that are being brought

against them by the people.

They rode into power after elections

of 1860, upon the cry of retrenchment

—the expenses of the government must

be reduced. During the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1860, a year under

Democratic administration the expenses

under the head of "civil list" were \$0,

077,088 95, and for a like period end-

ing in 1868, a year under Radical ad-

ministration, the expenses under the

same head were \$15,585,489 55, or

more than twice as much. Will some

candid Radical, some hardworking tax-

payer who intends voting to renew this

party's lease of power, tell us why this

expense has been more than doubled;

it is not because of the war, because the

war has nothing to do with these ex-

penditures.

In 1860 we find the total of ordinary

expenditures of the government to be

\$60,040,112 50—this under Democrat-

ical administration. In 1867, under

Radical administration, we find them

amounting to \$202,947,537 41! These

figures do not include the interest on

the public debt, nor the amount of

principle paid thereon during the

years.

Can any one tell us why the enormous

expenditures now, as compared with

those under Democratic rule? The year

1860 was a year of peace, and the year

we are told that the year of 1867 was a

year of peace, yet we find the Radicals

spending in 1867 almost four times more

than the Democrats did in 1860 for the

ordinary expenses of the govern-

ment!

Is this the economy of this party

which a few years since run into power

upon the cry of reform? When the

people placed them there did they ex-

pect this kind of reform, and now they

are beginning to enquire what it means.

The people do not see any consider-

able amount of sincerity in the resolu-

tion of the Chicago Radical Convention

declaring for retrenchment, when the

politicians that passed it go directly

home and renebrate for Congress the

same Radical plunderers who have so

long been robbing the people! In Wis-

consin every Jacobin who occupied a

seat in the so called fortieth Congress,

has been re-nominated for the forty first

showing conclusively that the professions

of economy on the part of the Jacobins,

are snares to catch those of the people

who may not suspect their tricks.

There can be no reform until a differ-

ent Congress is elected by the people.

The same men who have plundered and

robbed the people for the past seven

years will plunder and rob them for the

next seventy or more, unless the people

are true to themselves and return them

to that obscurity in which they belong.

At a moderate calculation, more

than two thousand citizens were pre-

vented from voting the Democratic

ticket on Tuesday last because their

papers were issued from the Supreme

Court. Radical election officers assum-

ed the right to go behind the seal of a

court and declare which naturalization

papers should be taken as genuine, and

which impounded as fraudulent and

worthless. This latter act is a theft, for

which some offending "loyal" parties

will yet find their way behind the nail-

studded doors of the penitentiary. But

as the matter now stands it is important

that the people should know with what

crime soiled hands the Radicals are now

preparing to usurp power after having

been repudiated by emphatic majori-

ties at the ballot box. Had the full

legal vote of the Democratic party been

put in the boxes and counted on Tues-

day last, the result would have been far

different in the city, and perhaps in the

State. White freemen, shall a party

which robs you at the polls be per-

mitted to shut the office doors in the

face of the men you have chosen?—Aye.

CONNECTICUT.—A dispatch from

Hartford, dated the 12th, says:—The

election news improves as it becomes

more complete. There is no longer any

doubt that our success has been great

beyond our hopes or expectations. We

have gained everywhere and lost no-

where. The Associated Press despatch-

es have been partial and untruthful,

evidently got up to order in the interests

of the Radicals. Our total gain thro-

ut the State will not be less than 6,000

to 7,000, and in November we will in-

crease it to 10,000 for Seymour & Blair.

A Temperance Story.

THE BUNCH OF RAGS.

Everybody liked Tom Hall and every

body was sorry for him. It was said to

see such a fine young man the victim of

drunkenness, and Tom had fallen into

the mocker's power unwittingly, it

seems.

A new dram shop had been opened

close to the foundry at which he work-

ed, and he along with others was in the

habit of going in for a glass of ale.

When the cold weather set in, he took

something stronger, and he imagined

that it agreed with his spirits.

Time went on and the liking for

strong drink increased and grew stron-

ger, until at all hours he might be seen

staggering out of the "Rainbow," dizzy

and stupefied with the poison of the in-

toxicating cup.

Tom's was a very bad case, for he be-

longed to a respectable family, and he

had been religiously trained; and until

he had been drawn into a snare, he was

an affectionate son and brother; and

friends counseled, and ministers preach-

ed, and every means tried to reclaim

him, but all efforts seemed lost. Tom

was bound hard and fast in the invisible

chains of the mocker. His family

mourned him as lost, and many a silent

tear his sister let fall on his tattered

garments, as she sat patching and darn-

ing them.

Tom was infatuated, all agreed; but

for all that he was a favorite, from the

mansion to the meanest hut in Arlie;

and some good people prayed for poor

Tom Hall.

"Ah, these rents will not darn again,"

sighed Jennie, as she turned over Tom's

ragged raiment.

In Tom's better days he had pride,

and it was such a change when he

didn't care who saw him "out at the

elbows."

But somehow Jennie could not find

it in her heart to abandon the brother

she still loved; and so Tom's tattered

habiliments were taken up again and

made the most of.

"Kindness may win him back said

Jennie; and when he came home at the

worse he was met with words of peace,

if in sorrow.

Just as the trees were beginning to

bud with the promise of spring, Tom

came home looking thoughtful. He was

sober after a long run.

In the last rays of the setting sun his

sister was trying to cover some darts.

Tom sat down beside her, and silently

watched the patient fingers for some

time.

"That's tiresome work, Jennie," he

said.