THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Mar. 20, 1873.

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Grant and the Inaugural.

At the crowning of Ulysses the 1st, on the 4th of *March*, last, at Washington, we find in his address to his subjects something very much like his Grecian namesake who, according to Homer, "yoked a horse and bull together, and plowed the seashore, where he sowed salt instead of barley," to blindfold his subjects, as to his real design. We have not time to review the "cunningly devised fable," and weak attempt to imitate Queen Victoria in her address to the House of Lords and Commons, and will only refer to this presidential conundrum rehearsed before the radical convocation, on the memorable ides of March, new style.

He commences his address in true Cromwell style by saying that "he was called a second time to act" or rule the nation and that he will rule it "in the same direction in the future." Here is the pledge. Look out, our right to vote and the ballot box is to be under the control of his Janizaries and the bayonet; and "in the same direction" as the elections were held in Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, South Carolina, &c., under his decree. How thankful we should be to this radical sovereign, for the privilege of voting under his mandate; and so well pleased with his acts during the last four years, he declares his "best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future." Nepetism and gift-taking are always to be in order under his reign. Here is a paragraph in the message that requires a Daniel to interpret, viz:

The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid travel by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

"The theory of government changes with the general progress," so says Ulysses. Is the theory and principles proclaimed by the "old thirteen states" in the declaration of independence to be changed—is the Union of the states to be consolidated, and an elective monarchy to be established, guarded by a standing army? Read the whole paragraph and tell us what it means. He next weeps over the negro Baez and the St. Domingo job—the bargain was spoiled—he tells us the annexation "was rejected constitutionally" and therefore he submitted. How condescending in our Ulysses! He next refers to "the effects of the late cruel war have been to free the slave and make him a citizen"—he is not possessed of all his rights, but what is lacking he does not point out, but he does tell where the Negro status is to be in social life, by saying, "that social equality, is not a subject to be legislated upon nor shall I ask any thing to be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except give him a fair chance to develope what there is of good in him." This is the most sensible sentence in the whole message, and easily understood, to keep de colored gemman till he has civil rights; if he votes the radical ticket, he can enlist in the army to fight against white men, and play scullion to the officers, but neither as cadets or midshipmen, are they to look for social equality; that has been tried, they have had "a fair chance to develope what is good in them," and it can not be seen, and "social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask any thing to be done to advance the social status of the colored man." This is plain talk for the Douglases the Days, the Elliots, &c.,—there is your status, and legislation to force social equality can not help you, so long as Grant is President, and to this complexion has the colored gemman at last come under their President, who can build up and tear down at pleasure.

Again, will the high tariffites let us know the mesning of the sentence in the President's message, viz, "to the establishment of our commerce and a *share* in the *carrying trade* upon the ocean—to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the *end* that the exports of home products and industries may *pay for our imports*; the only sure method of returning to permanently maintaining a specie basis." Is this a tariff for revenue with incidental protection or what is the plan or tariff that is to make our *exports* pay for our *imports* and secure a specie basis—do tell, enlighten us, gentlemen, as to what the President means in this great Pennsylvania question.

Drawing to the conclusion of his message he casts his eye to the time "when I shall be relieved from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely *had respite* since the event of the firing upon Fort Sumpter, in April 1861, to the present day." Did the President sleep with Colfax on the night of the 3rd, that he was so bold in assertion—regardless of facts? what does he call respite? was spending his summers at the President's cottage on the seashore "overwhelming responsibilities?" *He* could not find time to leave Tom *Murphy's* gift-cottage for a day during the season of many months, in disregard of his official duties at Washington, for the vain purpose of displaying his fast horses, fine livery, receiving the smiles and plaudits of speculators, custom-house embezzlers and their accompanying gifts, which he calls "overwhelming responsibilities," while he has promised "to act in the same direction in the future." Therefore nepotism and gift-taking are to be the order of his administion with the same effect as heretofore.

The record of deaths by the recent snow storm in Minnesota, is a fearful one. The governor of the state has sent a message to the legislature, giving an account of the money spent by him to the suffering as authorized by an act appropriating $5,000, from which we copy the following fearful statistics:

Frozen to death and bodies found	61
Missing and supposed to be frozen to death	7
Died within a short period of amputation	2
Total results	70
Injured by reason of entire or partial loss of hands or feet	31
Total casualities	101

The loss to live stock, dead from expesure appears to be about as follows:

Head of horned-cattle	250
Head of horses	25
Head of mules	3
Head of sheep and hogs	10

It is probable, however, that the entire loss of stock, could it be known, would at least be half as much again as these figures.

How to do It.

It has got to be a notorious fact, that no Senator, congressman, legislator, or other corrupt government official, can be brought to punishment for his sins, because whitewashing has come to be the order of the day, and the thieves and plunderers of the people go unpunished for their crimes. The country is becoming disgraced by such a history as was made at Washington the present winter, and if those in power, who have the authority to bring evil doers to account, will not do their duty in the premises, we think that the people might set an example by taking the whitewashers and whitewashed into their own care, and administering justice according to their judgment of the deserts of public rogues. If, occasionally, a recreant legislator or notorious public defaulter who has dodged the law, or who may have received a congressional whitewashing, were treated to a coat of tar or made to experience the pleasures of a short ride on a rail, we think it would have a wholesome effect upon these recreant and unpunished servants of the people.

Up in Winnipeg, in Canada, we see, the speaker of the house was dressed in a coat of tar, a few nights ago, for ruling in the speaker's chair which the people thought was unwarranted and which went against their interests and which was to relieve the Hudson Bay Comp. of one-third of their usual taxation. This thing of playing into the hands of corporations all the time, by our law-makers, should be stopped; but all experience proves that there is no hope for a reform by applying to our legislative halls, where the evil is done.

What then are the people to do? Will it not become a question whether they themselves must not deal out punishment directly to their immediate representatives when they prove notoriously recreant to their oaths? This might be revolution, but where there is persistent wrong, revolutions often prove the only remedy.

Boutwell Elected Senator from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 12.—In joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature this morning, Hon. George S. Boutwell was elected United States senator. The vote stood:

Boutwell	155
Dawes	115
Boutwell's majority	30

Guard the Sinking Fund.

The Pottsville Daily Transcript, of 8th inst., in speaking of the Sinking Fund, pays a merited tribute to our member, Mr. Orvis:

The proverbial recklessness of State legislation is well known, and thus far all attempts at reform have been futile. Whenever a particular axe is to be ground, in the interest of a corporation or monopoly, or any scheme is devised by which a large sum of money is to be taken from the treasury, the legislation necessary to accomplish the end desired is rushed through regardless of whether there is in the State coffers sufficient funds to meet the demand without trenching upon the sinking fund, which notwsthstanding a constitutional inhibition, is continually being tampered with. A case in point came up in the House of Representatives on Thursday last while that body had under consideration the Centennial Appropriation bill. Mr. Orvis, the member from Centre, and one of the clearest headed and ablest men in the House, offered an amendment or proviso to the first section of the bill, as follows:

Provided, That no portion of the revenues of the Commonwealth assigned to the sinking fund under the Constitution and by the provisions of the act approved April 22, 1858, entitled An act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, shall in any event be used to meet the appropriation herein named.

This fair and equitable amendment, intended solely to protect the tax-payers of the Commonwealth from the invasion of a fund sacredly guarded and set apart by the Constitution for a specific purpose, did not meet the approbation of the "ring," composed in the main of the Philiadelphia member, whose palms are in a state of acute itching for the hundreds of thousands of dollars which the appropriation in question will draw from the State Treasury. But in spite of the honied accents of Messrs. Mitchell and Mahon, the first a representative from Tioga, the last from Franklin county, a section where they annually look for huge appropriations for private benefits, Mr. Orvis insisted upon his amendment, in which he was sustained by the House, in a vote of 51 ayes to 42 nays. This was accomplished in the face of the opposition of the burly speaker, Elliott, who, as is his wont, whenever the interests of the "ring" are at stake, left the speaker's chair to filibuster against the amendment. The result showed that even in the weak and venal chambers of our State Legislature there are a number of honest and conscientious men who, when a bold and active leader, backed by ability and pluck, takes a firm stand, are ready to rally around and sustain him. We congratulate the distinguished member from old Centre on his handsome victory, and trust it is but the beginning of a series each more brilliant than its predecessor.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to the Centennial, passed the house, yeas 38, nays 37. Mr. Orvis opposed the bill. We extract the following from the closing proceedings:

Mr. Orvis moved to amend by adding to the first section of the bill substituted the following:

Provided, That no portion of the revenues of the Commonwealth assigned to the Sinking Fund by the constitution, and by the provisions of an act approved April 22, 1858, entitled An act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, shall in any event be used to make the appropriation herein made.

Mr. Mitchell. I simply wish to say that that amendment implies a reflection upon the public officers of the State. Under the law as it now stands, they have no authority to appropriate any of the moneys appropriated to the sinking fund for this or any other purpose.

Mr. Mahon. The Constitution of the State itself prohibits the appropriation of these moneys out of the sinking fund. Why then tackle this on the bill? It is surplusage. It amounts to nothing. It don't hurt the bill, nor does it do it any good.

Mr. Orvis. It is a fact of which gentlemen are aware, that nothwithstanding this, more than four hundred thousand dollars of the sinking fund have been taken out of it, and I propose by this amendment to prohibit the financial officers of the State taking anything out of that fund to meet this appropriation.

I know they ought not to do it for any purpose; but we make appropriations here without making any provision for meeting them, and they are obliged to take money out of the Sinking Fund in order to meet those appropriations. By the report made by the State Treasurer, in answer to a resolution passed by this House, asking for the receipts and expenditures of the Sinking Fund, the fact appears that for the past six years, year by year, we have made appropriations beyond the ordinary receipts of the Treasury, and therefore they have been year by year taking money out of the Sinking Fund to meet the appropriations that have been made. I propose, in this case, that it shall not be done unless a majority of this House declare that it shall be done, in violation of the Constitution.

On the question, Will the House agree to the amendment of Mr. Orvis it was carried by 51 yeas to 42 nays.

Let Us All Start Fair.

In a recent debate in the Constitutional Convention, upon enlarging the Senatorial representation of Philadelphia, we find the following:

Judge Black, of York, was in favor of doing away with the Senatorial limit for large cities, and urged that the other counties of the State should now do unto Philadelphia as they would have her do unto any one of them if the case was reversed After alluding to the injustice and invidious character of this distinction as to Philadelphia, he proceeded to answer the argument of Judge Woodward on the previous day in favor of continuing the limitation as to the number of Senators. That gentleman, as a reason against any increase of our representation, had complained that there were wicked men living in Philadelphia, and had complimented the tillers of the soil by telling them that they were much better and more righteous than those who inhabit the city. He (Black) being included in the former class, was willing to own the soft impeachment. [Laughter.] Still, he thought it partook of the spirit of the Pharisee for a gentleman from the country to say to the inhabitants of the city, "stand aside; I am holier than thou." He thought the wickedness complained of should be punished not by injection into the Constitution a sort of "bill of pains and penalties," but by dealing with each individual offender. His friend (Mr. Woodward) with all his denunciation of everything that was not good, as was perfectly natural with him and very proper, ought to be willing to consider the unconvicted as standing upon a level with himself, and that was perhaps as high a level as any man could reach. [Laughter.] Another charge against Philadelphia was that the people were a set of idlers and did not work, in other words, that they were not engaged in productive industry. In answer to this the speaker stated as the result of his observation, that the community of Philadelphia was one of the most industrious he had ever known, and that some one had evidently taken advantage of the youth and inexperience of the gentleman (Mr. Woodward) to impose upon his credulity. [Laughter.]

Mr. Woodward here interrupted to say that Judge Black was clearly drawing upon his imagination for the facts, and that in attributing to him (Woodward) the allegation that the people of Philadelphia did not work, his imagination had got the better of his judgment. The speaker added that he had made no such assertion, but that what he had asserted was that the grand original source of wealth was in the agricultural sections, and that Philadelphia could not produce of that which was requisite for the purpose enough to make a loaf of bread.

Mr. Black's ten minutes here expiring, his time was extended five minutes, when he added that he had nothing further to say since his friend had taken back what he had said. Instead of being imposed upon by any body who took advantage of him, the gentleman had been the victim of his own imagination, as he himself called it, in supposing that a people who worked at one business, supposing it to be honest and lawful, were less entitled to protection than any other, so that the error of the gentlemen after his explanation, was just as bad as it had been before it. After replying to the alleged assumption of Mr. Woodward that there seemed to be some kind of conflict between the industrial interests of the city and State, and urging that if this was correct, there was a greater reason for placing each upon an equality in representation that there might be a fair fight in an open field, *Mr.* Black made the following digression in illustration of this portion of his remarks: In a certain locality upon the Jersey coast, the people were in the habit of plundering the many wrecks cast ashore from time to time. A clergyman of the place had repeatedly attempted to dissuade them from the practice, and on one occasion, while preaching to them upon the enormity of the sin, from the text, "Thou shalt not steal," and when in the most eloquent part of his sermon, some one cried out—"There's a wreck on the coast!" Every individual in the congregation rose up and rushed towards the door. The clergyman begged them to stop only for a moment, while he would say but four words. He succeeded in regaining their attention, and in the meantime he was getting pretty near the door, and had his coat buttoned up, and when they had waited in expectation of hearing "the four words," these were the words he uttered—"Let's all start fair." [Long continued Laughter.] The speaker thought that this would not be a bad rule to apply in regulating representation. If this was to be a race for our privileges, our rights and our other advantages, he would say "let's all start fair," and allow every city and county to have that amount of representation in the Legislature which might be due to the population in each case.

Reduction of Taxation

A step has been taken at last says the *Patriot*, in the legislature for a repeal of some of the taxes that bear exceedingly hard upon enterprise and industry in this state. Senator Wallace's bill proposing a repeal of the taxes on horses and cattle will remove a burden that is severely felt. The report of the Auditor General shows that the revenues from taxes on personal property amounted last year to upwards of a half million of dollars, a large portion of which were derived from horses and cattle. Senator Strang's amendment contemplates a more sweeping reduction of revenues, by repealing the taxes on the net earnings of corporations liable to tax on capital stock, and on the gross receipts of railroad, canal, and transportation companies. The tax on corporation stocks amounted last year to $1,308,025.25, and the tax on the net earnings of corporations produced at the same time $348,048.80. The tax on gross receipts for 1872 amounted to $457,631.19.

This tax was imposed in 1866 to meet the war loan, and took the place of the tax on real estate, which was repealed by the same act. Both these taxes it is now proposed to repeal. It was said with justice on the floor of the senate on 12 inst., that the necessity for the tax had ceased as the war debt, which it was designed to meet, has been liquidated.

This proposed repeal of taxes would reduce the revenues of the state treasury to the extent of a million a year. The bill was originally a vehicle for remeving a burden that is severely felt by the agricultural interests, and by these amendments it may be made to encourage manufacturing and mining enterprise which is repressed by the weight of an ingenious scheme of double and tripple taxation laid on stocks, on net earnings, and on gross receipts. In many instances capital and enterprise have been scared from the state by the display of the schedule of the auditor general's office, and have found in New Jersey and Delaware the protection of more benign laws and sounder policy.

Excitement in Winnipeg.

Tarring the Speaker of the House.

Fort Garry, Manitoba, March 10.—Immense excitement prevails in Winnipeg owning to the fact that it was sought to pass a bill through the Legislature which would have let the Hudson Bay Company and other landed proprietors off with the payment of one-third the usual taxation on their lands. An indignation meeting was held and a committee appointed to plead at the bar of the House, whither they were followed by 400 people. The bill was ultimately thrown out on a technicality. On account of the ruling of the Speaker he was decoyed from his house at midnight and administered a coat of tar. The Government has offered $1,000 reward for the conviction of the perpetrators. Fearing further breeches of the peace a military guard has been placed over the Parliament House.

Illinois and Ohio Censure their Congressmen.

Columbus, Ohio, March 14.—In the senate to-day, after a long discussion, the house joint resolution censuring the Ohio members of congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill was adopted after amendment including in the censure members who voted against the bill but took the extra pay.

Following is the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of Illinois by a vote of 105 yeas to 4 nays:

Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring herein, that without regard to politics or party ties, we do most emphatically place our seal of condemnation on our representatives in Congress from this state who by their own vote incressed their own pay to $7,500 per annum, and a bonus of $5,000 for service already rendered.

A MARYLAND MURDER.

A School Girl Shot by her Lover.

Salisbury, Md., March 8.—On Friday afternoon George Hall, age 18, shot dead Amelia Spockley, age 14, while on her way home from school in company with other children. Hall was courting Amelia, and had written her a letter which she had failed to answer, saying she had not had time. It is reported that he had lain in wait the previous day, but Amelia being accompanied by her brother, the deed was deferred. Both belong to respectable families living near Salisbury. The murderer is still at large, but an active pursuit is being kept up.

The Murderer Commits Suicide.

Crisfield, Md., March 8.—A freight train bound south, to-night, ran over and killed a man, supposed to be the murderer of the girl Amelia Spockley, who was shot yesterday near Salisbury. The train was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

The Funeral and the Inquest.

Salisbury, Md., March 9.—The funeral of Miss Shockley, the victim of the murder of Friday last, took place this morning. About 1,000 people attended. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death at the hand of George W. Hall. The evidence shows that the deceased left school accompanied by four small children. About 100 yards from the school, Hall met her, and after some conversation about a letter, he asked one of the children if Miss Shockley's brother Elijah, age 16, was at school. Receiving a negative reply he turned to Miss Shockley and said he was going to shoot her. She replied "Pshaw, George Hall, you can't frighten me." Hall then directed a little girl standing beside Miss Shockley to get out of the way and deliberately raised his gun and fired. The load took effect just under the shoulder-blade and entered the heart, when the girl exclaimed, "Oh, Lord!" and fell. Isaac S. Adams, the schoolmaster, on being informed of the murder hastened to the scene, and found the girl lying in the road, in the agony of death, and she died in a few moments.

A furnace which was in progress of erection at Minersville, Pa., was blown down by the violent wind on Saturday night.

At Mahanoy City, Pa., Lentz, Bowman & Co.'s "breaker" was entirely destroyed by the tornado there on Saturday night.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association held its XXXIVth annual session, in St. Paul's Church, Lewisburg, Pa. beginning Thursday, March 6th.

The following is the report of the Stationing Committee:

BALTIMORE DISTRICT.—C. F. DEININGER, P. E.

Balt. Station—F. Kurtz.
East Balt. Station—J. Kreamer.
Balt. Mission—B. Hengst.
Balt Circuit—N. Young.
Alberton Station—C. H. Gramley.
Jarretsville Cir—A. W. Shenberger.
Shrewsbury Cir—J. G. Swengle.
Glen Rock Station—P W Reidabaugh.
York Station—S Aurand.
York Mission—U F Swengle.
York Cir—H Conrad and E S Brownmiller.
Prospect Cir—P H Rishel and L K Harris.
Logangsville Cir—J C Farnsworth.

CARLISLE DISTRICT.—A. L. REASER, P. E

Hagerstown Cir—F M Morris.
Leesburg Station—S P Reamer.
Bigspring Cir—P Graham.
Carlisle Mission—I M Ettinger.
Cumberland Cir—S E Davis and R W Runyan.
Conewago Cir—A W Cramer and H E Weirick.
Bendersville Cir—J A Irvine and W N Wallace.
Perry Cir—H A Deiterick and F M Baker.
Marysville Cir—H W Stover.
Liverpool Cir—J M Price.
Trexelville Cir—D W Miller.
Middlecreek Cir—S Yearick and H S Bower.
Port Treverton Cir—Z Hornberger.
Mifflin Mission—S W Seibert.
H A Stoke, member of Perry Cir. Quarterly Conf.
D. P Kepner, member of Liverpool Cir. Quarterly Conf.

LEWISBURG DIST.—M. J. CAROTHERS, P. E.

Union Cir and Northumberland and Sunbury Missions—A H Irvine.
Lewisburg Station—G E Zehner.
Buffalo Cir—E Kohr and L Mathias
White Deer Cir—G Hunter.
Milton Mission—H B Hartzler and A W Bower.
Danville Mission—W E Detwiler.
Columbia Cir—H W Buck and E M Beaver.
Orangeville Cir—J M Brader.
Hughsville Cir—G L Burson,
Luzerne Cir—W W Rhoads.
Wyoming Cir—P S Orwig.
Susquehanna Cir—I S Shortes.
Dushcre Station—H H Ream.
Bloomsburg Mission—R Bowersox.
Lairdsville Cir—G F Yeager.
J W Bentz, Prof. in Union Seminary.
E Swengle, member of Bloomsburg Quart. Conf.
W H Davis, member of Bloomsburg Quart. Conf.

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.—S SMITH, P. E.

Williamsport Station—A Krouse.
Williamsport Mission—I M Pines.
Newberry Mission—R J Derrick.
Lock Haven Mission—S T Buck.
Jersey Shore Cir—A Rearick and W F Rightmire.
Nittany Valley Cir—M Sloat and G W Currin.
Centre Hall Cir—R Young and J M Longsdorf.
Centre Cir—M W Harris and D P Rumberger.
Sugar Valley Cir—E Stambach and A J. Hetner.
Lycoming Cir—S D Bennington and C N Creninger.
Liberty Cir—J M King and A Stapleton.
Seneca Cir—P M Doup.
A Longsdorf, member of Sugar Valley Quart. Conf.

HEALTH VS. FASHION.

Fashion which gives to the ladies so wide a scope for the indulgence of taste and skill in the devising of elegant modes of personal adornment, not only gives besides a wider scope to proportionate abuse of them, but also denies in a great measure these opportunities for either to the other sex. Of those masculine puppies, who, ignoring the fundamental attributes of their sex—physical strength and manliness of character, and borrowing from the silliest of women their silliest and most reprehensible practices, smear themselves with paint and enamel, and imprison themselves in corsets, we have nothing to say: we leave them to the wellmerited contempt they invariably gain from all who are in any way their superiors; these, we are happy to say, being vastly in the majority.

Gentlemen in general can, we believe, be acquitted of most all the fashionable follies, with the exception of hair dye and tight boots. The use of the former, as its results are not injurious to the general health, when no violent mineral poisons enter into the composition, may be regarded more as a matter of taste than anything else; and if a man prefers to run the risk of utterly ruining his hair and beard, rather than to leave it as nature bestowed it upon him, we see no other alternative than to let him have his own way in the matter, regardless of the consequences. With respect to wearing tight boots, however, as the results are more disastrous, we cannot pass it by so easily. We do not intend to add anything to the many excellent things that have already been said concerning the evil effects that boots a size or so too small produce upon the health, comfort, business capacities, and temper of the wearer. We would only beg leave to remind all who thus immolate themselves, under the impression that a small foot is necessarily the object of universal admiration, that the donkey is generally conceded to have a smaller and more delicate hoof than the horse, which would undoubtedly establish his claim to superior beauty, if it were not for the unfortunate length of his ears. We would also, in this connection, assure those gentlemen who are determined to have a small foot at any cost, that the price of the article to them will very likely be the same as was imposed upon Midas for the posession which he coveted.—*From Science of Health.*

Local Option—Penalties—Druggists.

The opinion has been advanced that should the people vote against the granting of license, that all could sell without a license. This view is not founded in law and would subject the offender to all the penalties that any one selling without license is now liable to. The only part of the law in any way affected is that authorizing the courts to grant licenses. The penalties for the unlicensed sale of liquor are fixed by the act of March 22nd, 1867, section 4, viz:

"If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous or vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall on conviction, in the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offense, in any sum not less than fifty or more than two hundred dollars, and for the second or any subsequent offense such shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and in the discretion of said court be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of Assembly passed March 31, 1865, *relative to sales by druggists or apothecaries.*"

Now should the people vote *against* license, the only persons who could *legally* sell liquor would be *druggists or apothecaries.* Let us see what the law is on that question. The law of March 31, 1865, above referred to says:

SEC. 5. That the provision of this act, shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries who shall sell unmixed alcohol or compound, or sell any admixture of wine, alcohol, spirituous, or brewed liquors *in the preparation of medicines, or upon prescription of a regular practicing physician: Provided*, That no druggist, or apothecary, shall *sell or keep for sale*, under any name or pretence, any *preparation* or admixture as aforesaid, that may be used as a beverage, and any violation of this section shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the twenty-eighth section of this act."—Pamphlet Laws of 1856, page 200.

SEC. 28, of said act, last clause, page 207—"And any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionary, or mineral, or other fountain, *who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage*, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to conviction and punishment as aforesaid."

This will be the last chance of any thirsty individual to procure the coveted "spirit," should no license win the day. And on that there is only one solitary chance. The druggist cannot sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquor, mixed or pure, to be used a beverage, without subjecting himself to prosecution. But according to the foregoing 5th section, the druggist can sell unmixed alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician This will be the last hope. A "regular practicing physician" can arm the patient with a written prescription" for medicine to cure any pain a dinner of "sour-krout and pork" may have occasioned. The "family" physician may find his practice greatly enlarged, and the druggist his sales of "stimulants" very much increased. Weak stomachs may need a little "aid" to digest a nutritious dinner of roast beef and potatoes, which nothing but the family physician and the druggist can give.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

EUTHANASIA.

Some of the leading English journals are gravely discussing the merits of a doctrine avowed by a limited class of philosophers in Great Britain that suicide is sometimes a duty, in such cases, for instance, as when a person is suffering under a painful and incurable disease. A Mr. Lionel A, Tollemache appears to be the leading advocate of the principle that a man has a right to die when he chooses, and Mr. Tollemache has found an earnest disciple in Professor Francis W. Newman, who is writing letters to the press enthusiastically supporting the theory that men are justified in substituting an easy death, accomplished by their own means, for lingering torments and final extinction from natural causes. Professor Newman insists that this idea is somewhat widely spread among cultivated persons, but suppressed in consequence of the odium attaching to the profession of such opinions.

But the Euthanasianists, as they are called, are not satisfied with limiting the advantages of Euthanasia, or easy death, to those who choose to avail themselves of the discoveries of science for prematurely ending their own sufferings in this vale of tears. They also intimate that under certain conditions it would be an excellent thing to give their neighbors the benefit of a painless exit from a world which they cannot enjoy and which has no particular use for them. Prof. Newman specially objects to the prejudice in favor of natural deaths which so often results in causing serious injury to the health of young people through their incessant watching at a sick bed merely in order, as he says, "that an old person may miserably linger a few months longer." This view of the subject is not original, however. Some of the Polynesian tribes of savages have been in the habit of killing off their old and useless relations from time immemorial, although they were not sufficiently advanced in civilization to adopt so pretty a name as Euthanasia for the practice, and having no scientific knowledge at their disposal to afford them painless methods of shortening life, they were not particular as to the means employed to affect their object so long as they were effectual. But the Polynesians practised their methods of getting rid of old persons from selfish economical motives, for they not only killed but ate their superannuated relations, while the British Euthanaisanists profess to be governed in their opinions only by the loftiest considerations of humanity.

It is evident that if the unrestricted right of a man to abruptily terminate his own existence or that of a neighbor whose longer sojourn on earth he might deem undesirable should be generally admitted, the practice of Euthanasia would be liable to abuse in the hands of persons deficient in moral principle. This fact is fully recognized by the advocates of easy death in Great Britain, who propose to procure for the practice the sanction of the law under fixed conditions. Prof. Newman expresses himself freely on this subject, suggesting the nature of the precautions which should be taken to guard against objectionable use of Euthanaziastic agents, and plainly says he cannot see "how any one can fear abuse if death were legalized under deliberately planed restrictions."

Mr. Tollemache is also anxious that his views should not be misunderstood on this important question, and in a letter to the *Spectator* he asserts distinctly that he disapproves of killing a dying man without the dying man's express consent; but, this consent obtained, he thinks the doctors should furnish the means for securing the desired result. "It is open to me," he says, "to hold that if certain processes were gone through—such as the formal examination of the sufferer by a public officer before witnesses, and an affidavit signed by them to the effect that the dying man's consent was given, without external pressure—Euthanasia would be no more liable to abuse or fraud—there certainly would not be a stronger metive—than in the case of a will, and no more demoralizing than capital punishment. But it may be quite consistently held that, where these safeguards cannot be obtained, the sufferer must be allowed to linger on. Half a loaf, says the proverb, is better than no bread."

Prof. Newman, however, appears to take a broader view of the subject, for, although he favors legal restrictions regarding the practice of Euthanasia, he seems to consider the patient's consent only a desirable, not an indispensable formality. But he says, "to fear to leave a human being to perish alone, especially at his command, when else others will perish uselessly for him, seems to me like the case, which very often occurs in sickness, where tending the sick ruins the health of those around him." The Professor also expresses a desire to have the commissioners who visit lunatic asylums called on authoritatively for their sincere opinions on the subject, which certainly hints at the application of Euthanasia to lunatics, who would be incapable of giving a legal assent to their own summary extinction.

It is doubtful if the practice of Euthanasia ever becomes popular in private life, but there is something to be said in favor of its advantages being considered by our public men. It has long been a universally accepted principle that private interests must be subordinated to the public welfare, and there is no doubt that in several instances that we might name if Euthanasia had been applied in season to some of our most prominent men in office it would have been of great advantage to their reputations as well as to the country at large. Who can doubt that if some judicious friend had Euthanatized Mr. Colfax before he had time to involve himself in a labyrinth of perjury in order to prove that he did not lie last summer about his Credit Mobilier stock it would have been better for that Christian statesman both here and hereafter? And prebably nobody will be found to deny that if the President before entering his first term of office had Euthanatized his whole tribe of useless relations he would have been more respected and the public would now be better off, though the most of the relations might be less comfortably situated than they are. There are tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and possibly there may be wholesome political suggestions even in the repulsive theories of the Euthanasianists.—*Sun.*

Colonel Riddle, with a company of cavalry, came upon and took thirty-five of the Modoc Indians prisoners on Saturday last. Captain Jack wants to talk with the Peace Commissioners.

There was another immense gorge of ice formed in the Susquehanna River at Chickie's Rock on Saturday night, the railway track was again inundated, and the trains were delayed.

At Worth, near Chicago, on Friday morning, a house was burned, and an aged man and an infant perished in the flames.

The finest business portion of Elyria, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The estimate of the loss is $200,000.

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BOOT & SHOE MAKER
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