THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Democratic Nominations.

Assembly—JOHN H. ORVIS.
Treasurer—J. B. MITCHEL.
Commissioner—J. G. SANKEY.
Jury Comm'r—MICH. GROVE.
Auditor—SAM'L FRANK, 2 years,
" A. J. GREISE, 3 years.

The Tuten Republican says, "The party in power has done, and is continuing to do, more than these sham reformers promise." That's, true, the democrats never promised to give away the entire public domain to a set of speculators, free of cost; the democrats never promised to enact a salary grab; the democratic party never promised to inflict a Credit Mobilier scandal upon the country—the "party in power" has been guilty of all these abuses.

Bob Mackey has been nominated for State Treasurer by the radicals of this State. This man Mackey is the chief of the Pennsylvania ring of thieves. He has filled the office of State Treasurer several years already, and the ring members have fattened immensely under his management of the state finances. This is notorious. The people know, and feel, and complain that their money, poured into the treasury by the tax collectors, has been squandered, and that a set of political vultures have filled their purses out of the funds of the commonwealth. Now, remember, ye tax-payers, this was done by the Bob-Mackey-Treasury Ring, and in October you will have an opportunity to say whether you will sustain these treasury leaches.

The Democratic party in different sections of the Union appears to be in a state of disintegration. In a few years more, that once powerful party will be laid by the side of its old peer, the Whig party.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

So, and yet the Chronicle for the last ten years has been pronouncing the democratic party dead, and now it gives it a "few years more" only. There is a lie somewhere.

Sixth—That there should be rigid economy in the State and national administrations.

This is one of the batch of resolutions passed by the "addition, division and silence" party in their state convention, a few days ago,—a convention that was engineered by Bill Kemble, of "addition division and silence" fame in the Evans swindle, and by Simon Cameron, Bill Mann, and other like radicals. Where, in the state or national government, has this party shown that it is in favor of economy? Have they not increased the expenditures of the goverment all around, from A to Izzard? Is it not notorious that there is less economy now than ever before? Millions are now spent where, heretofore, under democratic rule, thousands were appropriated to carry on the government. The people are demanding economy, but the radicals in power give them nothing but the most shameful waste and extravagance. The masses have cried for bread and their rulers have given them a stone. Such professions as the above, coming from such a source, are an insult to the people.

Seventh—That the public lands belong to the people and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

So say the rads in their platform, adopted at Harrisburg, a few days ago. Now who else was it, but the radicals that bestowed nearly all the public lands—the cream of them—upon railroad speculators, free of cost? The actual settler must pay market price for every inch of this soil he gets and the land-grabbers, who got these lands for nothing from the radical congress, with the signature of Grant, have become princes in wealth, and new, when this outrage has been committed, a radical state convention has the audacity to pass a hypocrital resolution like the above.

Tenth—That we heartily denounce corruption wherever found, and are sincerely desirous for honesty economy and political purity in official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound, not only to participate in politics, but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nomination.

The above is the tenth resolution passed by the rad state convention, last week. It reads well and is sound but the party which passed it is as unsound upon upon that plank as any rotten thing can be. It is the devil rebuking sin, for the party that makes the above declaration is the quintessence of corruption. Why don't they come right out and denounce Grant's double salary grab, and his little black Friday affair by which he and the golds speculators unsettled the money market and brought ruin upon thousands of business houses. It looks nice to see these radicals denounce corruption—it is hypocrisy all through, and simply intended to deceive voters.

Chicago has had 42 deaths from cholera thus far.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, president of the constitutional convention died on 17th inst., aged 77 years.

Cholera is increasing in virulence in Germany.

Ben Butler's radical bretheren in Massachusetts are trying hard to defeat his nomination for governor.

While it was possible to cram the nigger down the throats of white men, it will be seen from the item below that the darkey can't always be crammed down a chimney:

A negro thief, in Hart county, Ga., attempting to enter a store by way of the chimney, wedged himself so tightly in the flue that the chimney had to be torn down next day before he could be extricated and escorted to a place of safety, that is, to a cell in the county jail.

In Union county the local optionists have organized and appointed committees to report all violations of the law, and several arrests have already been made in Lewisburg. In In Clearfield county similar steps have been taken. We'll see how long it will last.

The Tuten Republican is bothering itself just now about $500 extra salary, taken by Mr. Meek when a member of the legislature. They and their sheet need not get into a fever about that, it don't begin to be an offset against the radical congressional salary grab. Suppose they pay some attention to that subject, and not hide behind what Mr. Meek did—a thing which occurred when they were eating wooden hams up in Connecticut; besides it cost no taxes out of the pockets of the Tuten's if Meek did take $500 extra salary, for they were then in Yankeedom, and Mr. Meek was in Pennsylvania. What the people are more concerned about just now, is the big congressional salary steal, signed by Grant, and not the $500 extra pay taken by Mr. Meek, and which the Tuten sheet makes so much ado at this late day.

THE SALARY BILL.

Here is a bit of news that will suit Grant. His double pay must stick and cant be repealed.

The fact does not seem to be generally known that if Congress next winter repeals what is known as the increase of salary bill, such repeal would not affect either the salary of the President or those of the judges of the Supreme Court, which will continue to remain as fixed by the bill passed last session. Article second of the constitution provides that the President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall be elected," and section 1, of article 3, provides that judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts, shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The Germans are evacuating France, and as the last soldier disappears from a town, the tri-colored flags go out in endless numbers, music is heard, the theatres are opened, frogs are fried and the Frenchman is himself again.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[From N. Y. Tribune, August 14.]

Much to their own surprise apparently, as to the surprise of everybody else, the opponents of the corrupt Philadelphia "Ring" succeeded yesterday in defeating the "Ring" candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. The "Ring" candidate for Treasurer, R. W. Mackey, was nominated with but slight show of opposition; but when the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court for the term of fifteen years came up, there was a sharp and prolonged contest. The Philadelphia "Ring" or system of "Rings," is more complete, if possible, than was the Tammany organization in this city. It controls all the departments and all the patronage of the city, and is almost impregnably intrenched in power, being in some departments entirely beyond the reach of supervision or investigation; it is, in fact, almost absolute and self perpetuating. In Pennsylvania, however, as in New York, the "Ring" has found it necessary to own the courts as well as control the patronage, and the fight made by the "Ring" delegates at Harrisburg yesterday was with this object. The "Ring" candidate, Judge Paxson, was urged upon the Convention by such a patron as Colonel William B. Mann, whose administration of the office of District-Attorney in the interest of his political friends and dependents is only too well known. The old argument was used of course, that unless the Philadelphia "Ring" candidate was nominated the Democrats would nominate some such man as Judge Ludlow, and elect him. But the country delegates had heard enough of that sort of talk, they said, and so after ten ballots with Paxson leading almost up to the last moment, Judge Gordon, of Jefferson county, who was the candidate of the Western section of the State, was nominated by a majority and by the union of the friends of the other candidates upon him.

The importance of this defeat of the Ring will be appreciated in the light of the remark reported to have been made pending the nomination, that the Ring had got to nominate and elect Paxson to keep themselves out of the State Prison. The inactivity and apathy of some of the political magnates who have always used the Ring and profited by its rascalities, excited considerable indignation and wrathful comment, and threats were made if carried out would be likely to affect seriously the political fortunes of these gentlemen. But Senator Cameron and Governor Hartranft and the rest of the threatened statesmen doubtless know their men and feel reasonably safe. The withdrawal of these prominent politicians from active participation in the management of the Convention is not difficult of interpretation. The signs of the times are not auspicious for Rings, National, State or Municipal, and in an "off year" in politics they think it is hardly worth while to stand out in the storm for the benefit of their Philadelphia friends. This is one of the indications that public opinion is having a good effect upon the politicians.

How much the defeat of the "Ring" candidate and the nomination of Judge Gordon means, it is not possible now to determine. It is well enough to consider before building too much upon it that the result is due not so much to a genuine hostility to a genuine hostility to "Ring" rule and corrupt government as to the local and personal considerations which entered largely into the canvass. It is safe enough to rejoice over the defeat of the "Ring" candidate, but how great an advance has been made in the purification of politics, or what progress in obtaining a pure and incorruptible judiciary, time alone will determine. The Reformers in Pennsylvania have a long, hard fight before them yet. Many of them have contributed to build up the "Ring" they are now making war upon by their blind adhesion to caucus nominations. The strength of the Philadelphia and of all other "Rings" is in the partisanship of the people and their unquestioning support of regular nominations. When party allegiance is loosened the "Rings" fall assunder. That is the lesson the people are slowly learning.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

WM. ALLEN'S SPEECH—WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS.

On Friday evening last William Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was serenaded at his home in Chillicothe. A large number of his enthusiastic friends were present, and to a short address from L. F. Neal the next Governor responded as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-citizens: During my life I have had much experience in the ebb and flow of political sentiment and feeling in the United States. I have seen the people constantly arrayed against each other, actuated in their feelings, and formed into opposing masses by conflicting ideas and interests, and these masses have always been dignified by the name of parties. Absolute unanimity of feeling and sentiment is not to be expected among mankind on any subject, because of the different views they entertain, and which difference of views organize them into hostile array—the one side against the other. As long as mankind enjoys free government, free thought, free speech, and a free press, there must be a division of sentiments. There are always two broad distinctions taken with regard to party. In every free government there must be two parties, and outside of these parties will always be found little factions and ephemeral knots of dissatisfied men that spring up in a single night and as suddenly pass away in the morning. We will, however, never see the day when the two great original parties will cease to exist, though their names may and undoubtedly will be changed. If you suppose that it is a great calamity to have two great parties you are mistaken. When any party, no matter of whom composed, has no restraint, its leaders abuse the power entrusted to them. It has been said that the Democratic organization, to a certain extent, acted unwisely in attempting to restrain the unbridled fury of the opposition in the late great struggle in this country. This is a grave mistake. The passions of the other party carried them beyond what their sober prudence would have dictated in their conduct of the late war, and it was necessary that while the Union should be preserved intact, and the supremacy and dignity of the Federal Government vindicated, the matter should not be allowed to run into the channels of bloody revenge; therefore it became necessary that the Democratic party should enter protest, and that Northern feeling should intercede when these ends had been accomplished, and had it not been for this protest on the part of the Democracy, let me ask you, where would the war have ended? You can answer in the destruction of the whole South and the Southern people. But the destructive feelings found its check in the North, and mainly in the Democratic organization. The Democracy said to their friends in the other party, prosecute the war to that point that is necessary to insure the salvation of the Union, and then stop the shedding of blood. In that case the sentiment so expressed was the salvation of the country. The Democracy of the North sent forth large numbers of their young men to aid in fighting the battles for the preservation of the Government, but when that end was accomplished, and the Southern people checked in their headlong career, involving the disruption of the country, the Democratic party believed that it was time to stop, and implored the Federal Government not to devastate the whole country. The mistake was not so much in the war as in the conduct pursued when peace was declared. Then the taxes should have been reduced and everything put upon a peace-footing, but the Republican party did not try to conciliate or soothe the people of the South, neither did they try to reduce the expences or put a stop to the rapid and unnecessary accumulation of the public debt. Flushed with victory, a victory they were aided in acquiring by the Democratic organization, they carried the power they had acquired during the war into their government of the Southern people in time of peace. But it is not my purpose now to go into a general discussion of these matters. The time has now come for action, and I say to you, my friends, that next to the act of abolishing a free government would be the abolition of the Democratic party. What is Democracy? Is it not a government of the people? It is simply a government for the whole people, and not for any special or particular class. We, as Democrats, are in favor of no special laws that in the least look to the favoring of classes. The great point now at stake is whether the Government shall be carried on by the people as a unit, or by a few persons who live to fill their coffers and enrich themselves and their descendants at the expense of the people; sucking away at the public moneys until they resemble the rat in the meal-tub, that had eaten so much that he could not get out at the bung-hole, and all these men are retained in office and aided in their plunderings by the Federal machinery. Not one in fifty in the Republican party—and by Republican party I mean the masses, and not the office-holders—will cry out that they want things to remain as they now stand. No human being in the United States, who is not a paid officer of the Government, can deny the fact that the corruptions existing have dissatisfied nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand in the country, and the Democracy intend that they shall have an opportunity of remedying these evils. Do the gentlemen who hold public offices propose any reform? Not one of them. We want it changed, but they have no change to propose. If these things are to continue as they are what is the use of the people voting at all? What is the use of holding annual elections? All these office-holders want is to be let alone. If they do not propose to listen to the remonstrances of the people, expressed at the ballot-box in favor of reform, we had just better say to them to keep the offices for life. These are the simple questions before the people. Having made these remarks, allow me to invite every man into the house to sit and talk awhile.

HIGH SALARIES OR NONE AT ALL.

It begins to look as if the question is likely soon to be, not whether Congressmen were paid enough before the late salary steal, but whether they ought to be paid at all. Heretofore the English system of unpaid legislation has always been denounced as unsuited to the wants of a republican country and calculated to foster aristocratic institutions. The Nation, however, being moved thereto by Senator Carpenter's late defense of the salary grab, takes issue with the argument that the paying of Congressmen insures the possibility of sending poor men to Congress, and thus, in fact, makes it, as it ought to be, a poor man's government. The Nation says:

"Congress, instead of being a poor man's legislature, is the legislature of 'large interests' and of 'great corporations.' While the unpaid members of Parliament were forcing the English railways to run cheap trains for poor men, which the popular gratitude has termed 'Parliamentary trains,' Congress has been giving away the public lands to railway corporations. While the rich men of the House of Commons were keeping Hampstead Heath open for the poor of London against the encroachments of a rich nobleman, Congress was presenting Mr. Thomas Scott with $300,000 worth of property in one of the parks of Washington. During the past year the Supreme Court has affirmed the validity of what are known as the Twenty Per Cent cases, in which something like 2,100 laboring men were interested. Yet Congress, while the test cases were pending, took away from the Treasury the power to audit and pay them after a decision should be reached, and it has actually compelled each of these 2,100 laboring men to bring his individual suit in the Court of Claims to recover on an average about $125, where the Attorney General was compelled to admit that the Government had no defense—and this at the very time that Mr. Carpenter and his associates were voting themselves a gratuity of $5,000 a piece, and raising their prospective compensation 50 per cent per annum. With such facts before the country, it is both untruthful and foolish for Mr. Carpenter to set up his paid Legislature as the representative body of poor men. The experience of mankind shows conclusively that when a poor man has brains or energy enough to push his way into a legislative body, he is much more apt to be intent on getting rich himself than on looking after the interests of his fellows in poverty. The welfare of the poor depends, as it always has depended upon the cultivated intelligence and conscientious sympathy of the legislator, and these qualities, all the world over, are least found in men who are engaged in the struggle of getting their heads higher than their neighbors."

It claims that with unpaid legislation a body of men might be depended on who would serve gratuitously for the sake of gaining some distinction, just as men now on School Boards and public charities work zealously, accomplishing much and receiving nothing, and concludes that, at any rate, the effect of more pay is only evil, and that continually.

"The great number of our legislators forbids, from the economic point of view, the payment of an excessive salary, though the causes which we have indicated require a reasonable allowance toward a member's expenses. But experience proves that with every increase of pay there is a diminution in the quality of our representatives, and that remunerative legislative salaries are breeding a class of professionals whose trade is politics, and whose only livelihood is what they can make out of their seat. The nearer we have approached to gratuitous service, the more pure and honorable that service has been; and while poor men may have been debarred from taking to Congress for a living, an intelligent and upright legislature has secured the greatest good of the greatest number."

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Crowd of Women Struck by Lightning in the Wyoming Valley.

Scranton, August 12.—A terrible catastrophe occurred this afternoon on the hills, about five miles from this city, at a place called Kuhn's Patch. A large number of women and girls were on the hills gathering berries, when a storm came up from the south and they rushed to an untenanted building to take shelter from the down-pouring rain.

About forty-one women and children found room in the old house, while seven were obliged to stand outside under the storm. With the increasing storm the sheets of fire began to descend, the lightning more vivid the peels of thunder seeming to advance from distant caverns until the old building began to tremble. At length a lightning shaft, more vivid than any that had preceeded it, descended upon the unhappy group of women and girls, killing two of them and scorching in a frightful manner four others, tearing the flesh off their limbs and producing a heart-sickening scene among the panic stricken women. For some time even those who had not been touched by the electric fire were paralyzed by the appalling sight they had seen and were unable to render any assistance.

The groans of those fatally injured and the six other suffering victims were heart-rending, and the utter helplessness of the poor women and girls was pitiable. Word was sent eventually to Scranton, and with the utmost dispatch messengers were sent over the hill to the scene of the disaster with wagons, medical attendance and bedding on which to convey the dead and wounded to the city. Two of the women who stood outside the shed said that the excitement was so intense when they left the shocking scene that they could not bear to go into the old house nor to hear the moans of those within who were suffering from the most excrutiating agony.

The road leading from Scranton to the sad scene is almost impassable, being completely flooded at several points; and it will be a late hour tonight before those who have gone there with wagons can return to the city.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—The North German Gazette stigmatizes as a disgusting invention the report in the American papers of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the prince is made to say he would extirpate the idea of God and substitute that of state. It declares that Bismarck never used such language or advocated such a sentiment, and believes that the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

For the Reporter.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MR. EDITOR.—In a former communication I took occasion to answer some objections which had been offered to that portion of the Constitutional Convention's work which bears upon the subject of special legislation. These objections, as you are aware appeared in the columns of one of our county papers and are the prelude of an active opposition to the new Constitution, which has been planned in the crazy brains of some of our ringsters. Their plan was to insert occasional articles in the columns of that paper, in which the convention's work was to be placed in as unfavorable a light as possible, and so create a prejudice in the popular mind against that body, and, consequently, against its work. While most of our State papers have been frequently filled with articles lauding the Convention, our "organ" has been painfully silent on this subject. It can find little or nothing to commend in the vast labors of this distinguished body of men, and when it does open its mouth it is only to find fault and to arrogate to itself a wisdom and foresight far superior to that of the greatest statesmen and jurists of the age. Now, to counteract it in the bud, we need only caution the people of the county as to the cause of this fault-finding spirit which characterizes most of its articles about the Convention. But, in order that they may not have even the shadow of a hope of organizing such an opposition, we propose to take up the objections which they have offered, and will offer to the Convention's work, to analyze them, and to show upon how shallow a basis they rest. Like the gourd of old, they spring up in a night, and at the first appearance of the sun light of intelligence they vanish.

To continue our remarks, we have still somewhat to say on the new provision in regard to special legislation. It has been objected to this new article that it will curtail our rights, and the people are unwilling to do this. In this one short sentence, two false statements appear. The new Constitution so far from abridging the rights of the people, will extend them. Under the present system, the rich man is favored and the poor man is neglected. The latter class are unable to avail themselves of the benefits which they ought to receive, because of the loss of time and money which will be incurred in going to and from Harrisburg in order to secure the passage of some special law; while the former is able to forego these losses, and also to use the monetary argument—which has been found so seductive of legislative honor, to secure the passage of unjust laws which will inure to his own personal interest. But he will not lose by the passage of such laws. The money expended is merely an investment which will repay him tenfold. Another evil connected with the present system is the difficulty in securing the passage of good special laws. This class of legislation seems to have been placed entirely at the disposal of "jobbers." It requires a good effort to awaken any interest among our legislative solons in favor of popular legislation. In fact, it may be regarded as *prima facie* evidence against the integrity of a transaction that it has been brought about by a special law. Take, for example, the granting of a divorce by the legislature. The courts have power to grant divorces in every case in which they should be granted, and in such cases as the courts have power the legislature has not. Yet we find, in every session, that no less than twenty divorces are granted. Now these twenty cases are confessedly for trivial and insufficient reasons; for, if not, the parties would appear before court and demand a divorce under the existing laws, or have a general law passed covering most of these cases if there was the least justice in the grounds upon which they are demanded. But there is a reason for this frequency of legislative divorces; *there is money in it.* A rich man becomes tired of a wife who has been faithful to him. She has given him no cause of offence, and has kept her vows strictly, so that he has no grounds upon which to institute an action for divorce in courts. What does he do? He knows how subservient our legislators are to the money-king, and how omnipotent. He presents his petition to some honorable member of that dishonorable body, and intimates that "he will ever pray, &c.,"—the &c. meaning that *he will ever pay.* The *paying* will be more powerful than the *praying* clause, and his petition is immediately referred to the appropriate committee and passed through all the stages necessary to make it an enactment of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the aforesaid husband returns home a happier and a *poorer* man. The advantage in this method of obtaining a divorce is its *facility.* The whole process is rushed through with lightning rapidity, and very often before the injured party can present a counter petition, or even is aware that such a law is thought of. Such being the case, where is the candid man who will say that this power for evil should not be wrested from our legislature? Is virtue of so little value that we shall allow it to be auctioned off by a body of dissolute and debauched men? Shall we continue to allow them to injure the innocent, and to defend the guilty, and that in the name of the people of Pennsylvania? This is one of the questions which presents itself to every man when he thinks of denouncing the new provision in regard to special legislation. This is one of the powers which is to be wrested from the "representatives of the people" and to be lodged in the courts; and the sooner it be done, the better will it be for the people.

We have shown that the new law will not curtail our rights, but will only transfer them from one branch of the government to another, thereby bringing them nearer the people, and securing a more careful guardianship of them. Let us next look at the second objection, viz: that the people are unwilling to abridge their rights. We grant this; but deny that it has any bearing upon the question in point. Our government is divided into three branches,—the executive, legislative, and judiciary,—which serve as natural restraints, and have been placed as custodians over the people's interests. The care of what rights shall be granted to each individual branch is for the people to decide and can be learned only through experience. Now experience has shown that the legislature is unable to guard properly certain of the rights entrusted to it, and so the people have determined to transfer those rights to another branch of government. But is this curtailing popular rights? Is not the judiciary just as much a popular branch of government as the legislature? Restricting the legislature is not restricting the people. Having reduced it to this, let us next see whether the people are unwilling to restrict the legislature. They need not go back very far in our state history to decide this point. Article VII Sec. 4, of our present Constitution says: The legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use, without requiring such corporation or individual to make compensation to the owners of said property, or give adequate security therefore before such property shall be taken." Art. XI. Sec. 9, of the same instrument says: No bill shall be passed by the legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of this commonwealth." Here we have at least two restrictions upon the legislature. Does this show an unwillingness on the part of the people to transfer power from this body to the courts? On the contrary, they have granted to the legislature itself authority to make such a transfer, and that body has not been unwilling to avail itself of this privilege. The powers to decree divorces, to adopt children, to create and alter election districts, to grant charters of incorporation to numerous associations, have all been transfered to the courts by the legislature, and no one has ever had cause to regret the change.

Besides, under the new order of things, the class of special acts which will be sanctioned will be more just and better than those we now have. It is a notorious fact, that special legislation, as at present constituted, is a mere ruse under which our law makers hide their peculation and robbery. How else can we account for the fact that three-fourths of the men sent to Harrisburg become opulent in a few years. Their salary is a mere pittance, and barely suffices to meet the ordinary expenses of a man living in a city. There are no perquisites attached to the office whereby they could obtain this disproportionate wealth. No, they cannot make it, save by dishonesty and by betraying their constituents. But after the new constitution is adopted all inducements in this line will be removed. No special acts will then be sanctioned except those which will benefit the entire community; for the judges being men who reside in our midst know what effect the new acts will have upon the community, whereas the legislator, being outside of the bounds where the special act under consideration is to be in force, feels totally indifferent as to its passage or rejection. Besides our judges are men of known probity and integrity, and cannot be bribed. They are men of a caste far superior to that of a majority of our legislators,—men of learning, experience, and ability who have acquired a good reputation, and are unwilling to part with it, for a paltry sum of money. It is, then, but reasonable to expect with the decrees sanctioned by them will be in keeping with their past acts; and if so, we need have little fear as to the result.

REFORM.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Harrisburg, August 13, 1873.

The Rupublican State Convention met to-day and nominated Robert W. Mackey for State Treasurer on first ballot, he receiving 115 votes. On the tenth ballot Isaac Gordon, of Jefferson county, was nominated for Supreme Judge. The vote standing: Paxson 48; Butler 5; Gordon 77.

EXECUTION OF A MAN EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE.

Hardy Jones was hanged at Newberne, N. C., yesterday, for the murder of Robert Miller, a constable on February 1, 1872 while Miller, with two others, was conveying Jones to prison on a charge of larceny. Jones was ever eighty years of age.

THE STORMS.

Harrisburg, August 13—The heavy rains of last night caused a large land slide ten feet deep about four miles west of Mifflin. The trains were delayed several hours.

Lancaster, Pa., August 13.—The City Water Works are considerably damaged by the severe storm of last night. The coffer-dam is carried away. The water rose four feet in one hour. Several small bridges and numerous fences were washed away.

Pottsville, August 13.—Rained since 11 o'clock. The Schuykill river is high. No damage is reported.

Damage to Railroad in Maryland and Delaware.

Baltimore, August 13.—A culvert and portion of the track on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Elkton station, were washed away by the heavy rain last night, delaying all trains. The air-line train from New York, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, did not reach this city until 12:15 P. M. The branch road from Perryville to Port Deposit also suffered from the storm, large masses of rock being washed upon the track and a culvert carried away, completely obstructing travel.

Port Deposit, Maryland, August 13.—Rain commenced about 5 P. M., yesterday and still continues. The railroad track has been washed for about fifty yards near Rock Run. The country at this point is overflowed.

Baltimore, August 13.—It has been raining here all day, and since 7 P. M., poured down in incessant torrents. About 9 o'clock the water in Jones' Falls commenced to rise rapidly, and by 12 o'clock Harrison Street Fish Market space, Saratoga, Bethel and adjacent streets were covered with water. A large number of families were compelled to leave their dwellings, apprehending a repetition of the disastrous flood of 1868.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

Chicago, August 17.—At Quincyville, Illinois, James Hancock, a well-to-do farmer living near Newton, Adams county, while, as supposed, insane cut his wife's throat yesterday and then hanged himself.

A KEROSENE HORROR.

Chicago, August 17.—Mrs Ellen McKenny to-day poured kerosene on her fire, and herself and 4 year old child were burned to death.

—Rev. Leonard H. Bushnell, a Methodist preacher at Lanesboro, Pa., was crushed to death the other day, by a tree, which fell across his body while he was asleep in the woods.

Scranton, Pa., August 12.—A terrible casualty occurred near this city at ten o'clock. A large number of women and girls were on the mountain gathering berries, when a terrific thunder storm arose. Twenty-one of the berry-seekers took shelter in an abandoned shanty, and almost immediately afterwards the building was struck by lightning. Two women, Mrs. Mary Klein and Miss Caroline Schunk, were instantly killed, and seven others severely injured, but all will recover.

An Act, to prevent stallions, bulls buck sheep, and boars, from running at, large in Clarion and Centre counties.

Sec. 1, From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any stallion, bull, buck sheep, or boar, to run at large in the counties of Clarion and Centre.

Sec. 2, That it shall be lawful for any person to capture and take up any stallion, bull, buck sheep, or boar found running at large as aforesaid, and to detain the same until the owner or owners thereof shall claim and demand said property, and pay to the person so taking up and detaining the same, the sum of five dollars for each and every stallion or bull, and two dollars for each and every buck sheep or boar, together with fifty cents per day for the keeping of the same for each and every day from the capture to the reclamation of the said animal or animals; *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of the person so taking said animals, within twenty-four hours thereafter to give notice to the owner or owners of said captured, where such owner or owners are known, and where such owner is unknown to give public notice by three printed or written handbills, put up in the most public places in the township or borough in which said animal was taken up, properly describing such animal and fixing the time and place where such animal will be sold if not reclaimed by the owner or owners thereof, and in case no person appears within ten days after such notice or advertisement to reclaim said animal by paying the sums hereinbefore provided for, then it shall be the duty of the person having possession of the said animal at the time specified in such notice and advertisement, to sell every such animal at public sale or outcry, and after deducting the penalty and costs of keeping hereinbefore provided for, and the costs of advertisement if any, to pay the balance to the treasurer of the school fund of said township or borough, for the use or benefit of the owner of such animal if claimed by him within one year after such date.

Sec. 3, That the provisions of the second section of this act shall not be enforced in cases where such animals have broken out of, or escaped from good and sufficient enclosures without any negligence or default on the part of the owner except so far as relates to the cost of keeping such animal during the period of detention by the person capturing the same.

Approved, April 10th, 1873.

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