THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 18, 1874.

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The Lieutenant Governorship, an honorable position, and one to which an able man should be chosen, well-nigh gets to be looked upon with hatred by every sensible citizen of our state, because so many fools have already proposed an equal number of popinjays for Lieutenant Governor. Ninty-nine out of the hundred radicals and democrats already proposed for the place, would hardly make a fair back woods debating club. Among those who have been running this thing in the ground and who have been making fools of themselves, are some of the newspaper editors who should have shown more sense than to make light of the matter, by seriously proposing Tom, Dick and Harry for Lieutenant Governor.

We trust that none of the unfit names, mentioned for the place, in the democratic ranks, will ever be brought forward in our state convention. None but an able, sound, sterling democrat should be nominated—for the place is a responsible one, and requires talent and ability—not nincompoops and men of straw.

Not a Bit Ready.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "the democratic party at this moment is half ready to take Grant as its nominee." Not a bit of it, is the time-honored democratic party "half-ready" to take Grant; not one-eighth-ready, no, nary a bit is it ready to take Grant at all. The democratic party has no such foolish dream even—it was opposed to his first election on account of his notorious unfitness for the place; it was opposed to his second election because his first term proved he was an incompetent, and the democracy, unitedly stand opposed to Grant for a third term because he is a salary grabber, an incompetent, and nepotist and right hand man of financial gamblers, jockeys and sportsmen. If the Courier-Journal thinks that the democrats are "half ready" to take Grant because he has just now stepped upon a sort of democratic hard-money platform, it is egregiously mistaken, and we are at a loss to see where it finds its indications of it.

Grant has disgusted the entire respectable portion of his own party, and has set the radicals to quarreling among themselves. His stubborn nature, connected with his ignorance of state affaits, is the cause of this. He has originated nothing—he has driven the Sumners, Schurzes, Fentons, Curtins, et al., from his party, and proven an unmanageable boor, and as such the democratic party has no use for him, and he will receive no invitation to step into our parlors—yes, he must even keep out of our back yards.

Grant may fight it out with his party—the democrats are under no obligations to him, thank Heaven. We have great and good men in our ranks, statesmen fit to govern any country and grapple with any question, and these will be the chosen leaders and nominees of our party, and not the noted smoker by a long shot.

For the Reporter.

Wm. A. Wallace.

MR. EDITOR.—As soon as it was known that Centre, Clearfield and Clinton counties formed our present senatorial district, we heard but one opinion expressed as to the person who should represent us in the senate, and that was: We will have the Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, as our senator under the new Constitution. His superior talents, statesmanship, devotion to the best interests of his native state, are acknowledged by the honest men of all parties, who would regret to miss him in the state senate which he has honored so long by his experience and eloquence. But a neighbor of mine was in Bellefonte last week and conversed with some of the politicians, who told him that Mr. Wallace would not accept the democratic nomination for senator of the new district. Is there any authority for this rumor or is it only an interested trick of political aspirants who are circulating this report to deceive the people? You will confer a favor on your democratic readers by letting them know the *truth in time* and thus enable them to prepare and act advisably in the premises. A DEMOCRAT.

REPLY.—We can inform our correspondent, and all who wish to know the truth, that the Hon. W. A. Wallace is no office seeker—he never did nor does he now ask for office. It was the people of his county and senatorial district, unsolicited by him, tendered him the nomination and elected him to the senate several times, and would now re-elect him again if they had a chance and keep him there as long as Massachusetts did Webster, Kentucky Clay, and Missouri Benton. They know he reflected honor on their senatorial district, credit on the state, and became the idol of the people by his honesty and brilliant administrative powers. The report that he would not accept the nomination of the democratic party of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton, is a canard to catch gudgeons, and is simply untrue, and we do assure our democratic friends that Mr. Wallace will accept the nomination of senator if freely tendered to him, that he has always acted upon the principle and acknowledged the right of the people to call upon any of their fellow citizens to serve them in a representative capacity—and that it is the duty of every citizen to comply with their request when it can be done without injury to them personally. That Wm. A Wallace will receive the nomination of Clearfield and Clinton is patent, and we are satisfied that the democracy of Centre will make his nomination unanimous and his election triumphant.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH AGAIN MISSING.

London, June 8.—The Earl of Yarborough, who is said to be frequently drunk as a lord, is again missing, and the police are now making earnest search to find him. On Tuesday last the Earl was in the House of Lords, and a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, thinking him in a worse condition than usual, accompanied him into the ante-room. A short time afterwards the Deputy returned to the room, but the Earl was not there. Since then no one who knows him has seen him.

THE BREACH BETWEEN GRANT AND HIS PARTY.

The correspondent of the World says that the breach between Grant and the radical party has been naturally widened by the financial position assumed by the former. The effect of his manifesto is that a thunderbolt has fallen from a not very cloudless sky. The white house has hurled forth its fiery shaft, and senator Jones has proved a sort of financial lightning conductor. The conference committee sitting on the currency bill, with the single exception of that thoroughly honest and able democrat, Heister Clymer, has been shattered, while republican inflationists are lying prostrate and republican anti-inflationists stand aghast and stupefied that their god should have thundered at all, and especially that he should have chosen Senator Jones for his lightning rod. The President has evidently chosen a new path, in which the Mortons, Logans, Kelleys, etc., are not likely to tread. The Pennsylvania politicians are especially demoralized; they had supposed that in the present congress Pennsylvania would only have to sneeze and all would be awe stricken. But they have been snubbed most dreadfully in the centennial scheme, and in the inflation swindle. Their career was cut short in trying to re-impose the 10 per cent. rebate tariff law of 1872. And even now they hear a reciprocity treaty with Canada is three-fourths finished. Kelley and Cameron prophesy all sorts of dreadful things. Probably the only true prophesy they make is that the party, as they understand it, which means inflation, high tariff and subsides, is irrevocably broken up, and the reign of the Cameron clan and the Kelley sans culottes has vanished from the land.

NEW PARTY MOVEMENTS.

We gave a pretty full account in our issue of yesterday, says the Pittsburg Post of 12th, of the two great Reform Conventions held in Indiana and Illinois on the previous day, in which they adopted platforms and State tickets. So far as the reforms called for in the two platforms are concerned, they have for years been proposed and advocated by the Democratic party.

The Democratic party has never been devoted to the interest of any particular class nor two or three classes, but advocated the interests of all classes of men. It does not and never did believe in arranging classes against each other. It is one thing to oppose the aggression of a particular class, and another thing to attack the legitimate rights and interests of any particular class. To do one and not to do the other has always been the object of the Democratic party, and the general national and local prosperity when it was in power show that it was reasonably successful in its mission.

All the interests of a community, although they may widely vary, are common after all, and to depress one is to injure all others, or to set one up over the others and give it an unfair advantage, is also to injure them. The Democracy have been protesting for years that the monopolies created by the Radicals, exalting one interest and depressing others would finally result in just such a state of case as the Reformers and Independents of Indiana and Illinois complain of in their platforms. Had the advice of the Democratic party and press been taken years ago, and this pernicious system of monopoly voted down, it would have been much better for the country.

But it is not too late to do it even now. The people have only to make up their minds to go back to the old system of home rule, State and municipal rights and the total abolition of the monopolies which have grown up during the last fourteen years. We think that upon reflection our friends in Indiana and Illinois will come to the conclusion that the surest way for them to bring about the reforms that they propose and demand, is to join with the Democracy. The latter party has a compact organization, and is devoted to the achievement of the very reforms that the Independents insist upon. The Democracy does not propose to abandon its organization, that is very clear, and the only hope that the friends of Ring monopoly have is to see their opponents divided up into different organizations.

There is no necessity for the creation of any new parties at this time. The Democratic platform embraces every reform that is called for by the people, and consequently, all that is necessary for them to accomplish their desires in the way of political reformation is to step up to the support of Democratic principles. The work is an easy one to perform.

Did the world ever see an Administration so insensible to honor and decency as this of Grant? General Thomas B. Van Buren is collared and kicked out of Vienna. He asks and he receives an advanced position elsewhere. Minister John Jay, who collared him, grumbles when he is only told (in substance): We are unable to believe you told the truth about Van Buren. Secretary Richardson is made a judge because he cannot decide against the Treasury robbers. So it has been from the beginning. Tom Murphy was driven from the Custom house by the exposures of his mismanagement. Grant takes his resignation and keeps him for an intimate. Col fax is proved a liar and a perjurer. Grant writes him a letter of undiminished esteem. And so on and so on. —*World.*

The World speaking of the recent financial manifesto of Grant says:

The practical truth is, that while the publication of such a paper by such a President may be accepted as pretty clear evidence that the drift of the popular will is taking this direction, nothing can be more certain than the utter uselessness of expecting a permanent application, of sound financial principles to our public affairs from any other source than the elevation to power once more of sound Democratic statesmen holding by intelligent conviction the truths which come to men like President Grant only in meteoric showers.

A Jury in Bucyrus, Ohio, has found Mrs. Trimble guilty of disturbing the peace of the saloon keeper Shaw, by singing near his place, "Jesus lover of my soul," and she was fined fifteen dollars; costs, about seventy more.

For the Reporter.

MILLHEIM, PA., June 16, 1874.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:*—Having seen my name announced as a candidate for Assembly would say, I am certainly under many obligations to my friends for their preference, but should I be nominated and elected it would be impossible for me to serve them at present, and am therefore not a candidate for the office, but promise my support to the nominees and hope they may be good and strong men, such as all can cheerfully support.

Yours &c.,

JAMES N. VAN ORMER.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The Elk (Ridgway) Democrat of last week emphatically expresses itself in favor of L. A. Mackey, Esq., for Congress in the 20th district. The article is as follows.

The time is near at hand when the Twentieth Congressional district, composed of Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre counties, will be called upon to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress. Hence, it is important that the attention of the citizens of Elk county should be drawn to the subject, and the merits of the gentlemen who may be named for the nomination be discussed by the party. The nominee should be one whose election will be creditable to the party and beneficial to the district, one whose moral character, mental acquirements, business experience and democratic principles are assured by general consent, and whose personal popularity will infuse spirit into the campaign and yield the greatest amount of success to the party. With such a leader the moral of the party will be greatly improved, and the best interests of the people be served by the selection.

With due deference to the character and qualifications of other gentlemen of the district who may aspire to the honorable distinction, and in the least in the spirit of disparagement, it is our opinion that the gentleman who most completely fills the bill of our wishes and requirements is L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Clinton county. He is a gentleman of fine abilities, of excellent address, of enlarged experience and great personal popularity. Education as a lawyer, he combines with a long business experience of the most successful character as president of the Lock Haven national bank, in which he is widely known for his liberal and accommodating spirit, proving that the sucessful management of a bank is entirely consistent with the greatest amount of accommodation to the public. On the subject of the national finances, his position is open and pronounced. Although forced into the national banking system by the taxation of the General Government, he has never publicaly approved of the system, and believes that as the Government has assumed the prerogative of furnishing the circulation of the country, the people should have wharever profit is to be made by the issuing of currency. He believes that the principle of equality in the rights of our citizens should be applicable to banking, as well as other business.

Mr. Mackey is a fine speaker, he is an earnest supporter of democratic principles, and his record shows that he has been uniformly so, regardless of side issues and irregularities of the past few years that have been foisted upon the party. With a thorough knowledge of the characteristics of the people and the business interests of the district—with a comprehensive mind, liberal spirit and principles in full accord with the democratic party, which he led with marked popularity in the congressional campaign of 1868 in the largely radical district composed of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties, in which he carried his own county by an unprecedentedly large majority—L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Clinton county, combines all the elements of a useful and highly creditable representative of the democrats of the Twentieth congressional district, and we most heartily recommend his nomination.

BRIBERY AT ELECTION.

Our Constitution jealously provides against evil practices in elections, and it is important that the minds of the public should be refreshed with the salutary provisions, that the spirit as well as the letter of the law may sink deep into their recollection. It says:

Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by the law, be deprived of the right of sufferage absolutely for a term of four years.

THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN GRANT AND SHERMAN.

The gossip in Washington is that the first ugliness originated in Sherman refusing Fred. Grant on his staff. This was resented by the President refusing to make Sherman secretary of war during the absence of Belknap in Texas. Since then Sherman has been ignored by the President. The last feather that broke the patient camel's back were orders sent to Arkansas by the President, directed, instead of, as usual, through the general, to the Captain in command. The fact came to Sherman's knowledge while on the Howard court of inquiry, and Sherman broke out publicly and said he supposed the next move would be the President communicating directly with the privates. The next thing heard was the request to move his head quarters to St. Louis.

There was something pathetic in the position of the German florist, who, in the bitterness of his heart, exclaimed: "I have so much drouble mit de ladies ven dey come to buy mine rose; dey vants him hardy; dey vants him doubles; dey vants him nice golour; dey vants him aberyding in one rose. I hopes I am not vat you call an uncallant man, but I have somedimes to say to dat ladies, 'Madame, I never often see ladies dat was beautiful, dat vas rich, dat vas good temper, dat vas youngs, dat vas clever, dat vas perfection, in one ladies. I see her much not.'"

It is now conceded that the House will not pass the Civil Rights Bill, for the reason that the President would veto it. But what is the colored Republicans going to do about the matter?

A few grains of buckwheat placed in every bill of potatoes it is said, will protect the crops from the potato bugs.

The Supervisors of Hickory township, Mercer county, were indicted for keeping impassable roads at the recent term of court.

A GLUT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—STRAWBERRIES THREE CENTS A QUART.

The Baltimore Sun of 9th says: Saturday witnessed an extraordinary arrival at this port of vegetables and strawberries. As a consequence prices were ruinously low. The Norfolk steamers, which arrived shortly after seven o'clock Saturday morning, had on board an immense freight of vegetables and forty thousand quarts of strawberries. The vegetables were disposed of to hucksters as follows: Cucumbers 50 cents to $1 per box, string beans $2 50 per box, peas 50 cents to $1 per barrel, new potatoes $7 50 per barrel. The strawberries were a drug at five cents per quart, and as the morning advanced the fruit succumbed to the heat of the day and began running. At noon vast quantities of fruit began decomposing, and was given away. During the afternoon the steamer Collyer, having on board one thousand two hundred quarts of berries, and the Palisade, with one thousand quarts, both boats having received their freight on Severn river, arrived at Light st. wharf. Large crowds of hucksters were in waiting for the boats, but the best price that could be obtained for the berries was five and six cents per quart for a prime article. The Kent, from Annapolis and West river, arrived at 5 p. m. on Saturday, having on board twelve hundred quarts of berries, which were a drug at five cents per quart. At the markets on Saturday night the finest strawberries could be purchased at eight cents per quart, and an ordinary article for three cents a quart.

EXACTLY RIGHT.—The Republican County Committee of Crawford county, where the system of personal solicitation has been reduced to almost perfection, and its evils fully understood, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That we disapprove of the present establishment custom of conducting a canvass by personal solicitation for votes from candidates and their employees; that we regard the system as an opposition to the spirit of the new Constitution, which prohibits any unnecessary expenditures of money to procure office, and as beneath the dignity of those who are selected as our standard-bearers. We therefore earnestly recommend that the various candidates who shall announce their names for any office in the coming canvass, will remain at home and attend to their legitimate business, leaving the result to the fair, unbiased expression of the people at the primary meetings.

Royalty has recently been falling into disgrace. It was only a few weeks ago that the cable gave us an account of an imperial diamond robber at St. Petersburg who had stolen five million francs' worth of jewels from his mother and bestowed them upon a beautiful young American lady with the suggestive name of Miss Feenix. And now comes the news of the disappearance of the Earl of Yarborough from the English House of Lords, into an ante-room of which he had been carried, while intoxicated, by a kindly-disposed attendant. It would seem that human nature is the same all the world over, and that there is no difference between an American young man of the period and a Russian prince, nor between a British and an American legislator.

Bill Whaley, who recently died in Fayette county, Pa., Poorhouse, formerly drove a stage-coach between Uniontown and Morgantown, in that State. He wouldn't own a horse that had more than enough skin to cover his bones, and through which the moral law could not be read. His animals were queer geometrical puzzles—combinations of angles, right, obtuse, and acute. One day he came driving into Uniontown at full speed, and just as he drew up in front of the hotel one of his horses dropped dead. "That was a very sudden death," remarked a bystander. "Sudden?" replied Capt. Bill. "That horse died in Smithland, nine miles from here; but I never let him down until I got in town."

A recent case in Titusville, of this State, affecting trades unions, has not received the attention its importance seems to demand. The compositors of a newspaper struck and refused to work. On this account one or more issues of the paper were not published, and the proprietors sued the printers' union for damages. The court decided every point of law against the union. This is a novel phase of the strike question, and it remains to be seen if the precedent will be taken advantage of by capitalists. Of course, unless the unions are incorporated they can neither sue nor be sued, but it is hardly to be doubted that the ringleaders of a strike can be held personally responsible before the law.

SUBORDINATION OF WOMEN.

That woman has not competed with men in the active work of life was probably because, not having the power, she had not the desire to do so, and because, having the capacity of functions which man has not, she has found her pleasure in performing them. It is not simply that man, being stronger in body than she is, has held her in subjection, and debarred her from careers of action which he was resolved to keep for himself; her maternal functions must always have rendered, and must continue to render, most of her activity domestic. There have been times enough in the history of the world, when the freedom which she has had, and the position which she has held in the estimation of men, would have enabled her to assert her claims to other functions, had she so willed it. The most earnest advocate of her rights to be something else than what she has hitherto been, would hardly argue that she has always been in the position of a slave kept in forcible subjection by the superior physical force of men. Assuredly, if she has been a slave, she has been a slave content with her bondage. But it may, perhaps, be said that in that lies the very pith of the matser—that she is not free, and does not know or feel it. It may be alleged that she has lived for so many ages in the position of dependence, to which she was originally reduced by the superior muscular strength of man, has been so thoroughly imbued with inherited habits of submission, and overawed by the influence of customs never questioned, that she has not the desire for emancipation; that thus a moral bondage has been established, more effectual than an actual physical bondage.

It would be rash to assert that there is not some measure of truth in these arguments. Let any one who thinks otherwise reflect upon the degraded condition of women in Turkey, where habit is so ingrained in their nature, and custom so powerful over the mind, that they have neither thought nor desire to attain to a higher state, and "naught feel their foul disgrace;" a striking illustration how women may be demoralized and yet not know nor feel it, and an instructive lesson for those who are anxious to form a sound judgment upon the merits of the movement for promoting their education and the removal of legal disabilities under which they labor. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the effects of the laws and usages of a country upon the habits of thought of those who, generation after generation, have been born and bred, and have lived under them. * * *

But may we not fairly assert that it would be no less a mistake in an opposite direction to allow no weight to such an argument? Setting physiological considerations aside, it is not possible to suppose that the whole explanation of woman's position and character is that man, having in the beginning found her pleasing in his eyes and necessary to his enjoyment, took forcible possession of her, and has ever since kept her in bondage, without any other justification than the right of the strongest. Superiority of muscular strength, without superiority of any other kind, would not have done that any more than superiority of muscular strength has availed to give the lion or the elephant possession of the earth. If it were not that woman's organization and functions found their fitting home in a position different from, if not subordinate to, that of men, she would not so long have kept that position. If she is to be judged by the same standard as men, and to make their aims her aims, we are certainly bound to say that she labors under an inferiority of constitution by a dispensation which there is no gainsaying. This is a matter of physiology, not a matter of sentiment.—*Henry Maudsley, in Fortnightly Review.*

ANIMALS IN THE ROMAN ARENA.

The capitals and the large cities of Europe count among the number of their most interesting establishments their zoological gardens, menageries, where they unite, not without great trouble and expense, a few dozen quadrupeds, a small collection of birds, of reptiles, and of fishes. The museums of Paris, London, Berlin, etc., are very well satisfied if they contain three or four lions, as many tigers, a dozen or so of leopards, jaguars, and panthers, one or two hippopotami, as many elephants, a rhinoceros, a giraffe, and so on.

But the richest collection of animals in Europe would appear pitifully shabby if we could, with a flourish of the magician's wand, conjure again into existence one of those gigantic collections of animals which so often served to entertain the Roman people during the last years of the republic, and under the emperors. These exhibitions were certainly anything but instructive, and one would be far from counseling any modern government to attempt an imitation of them. Such an attempt, however, would be only an attempt, for the forests and deserts have been to such an extent depopulated of their savage inhabitants that it would be impossible to collect a sufficient number of large animals to reproduce, even to a small scale, one of those prodigious spectacles which were the delight of the ancient Roman.

The first exhibitions of this character given at Rome were the hunts (*venationes*)—more properly, massacres in a sort of tilt-yard.

The law-makers of Rome were of opinion that it was desirable to develop among the people a martial spirit, and that this end could be attained in no other way so well as accustoming them to the sight of blood; and this was the reason why they, in imitation of the Etruscans, began to celebrate the obsequies of illustrious persons by forcing their prisoners or their slaves to kill one another around the funeral-pile. This was the origin of the gladiatorial contests, which were inaugurated at the death of Junius Brutus, first consul of the republic, in the year 264 B. C.

Later, the magistrates, and the candidates for the magistracy of the republic, ambitious to achieve popularity, vied with one another in their endeavors to vary these bloody spectacles, and to increase their magnificence. To this end they built those gigantic circuses and amphitheatres, whose ruins still attest their ostentatious prodigality. And then they exacted a tribute, such as it was, from the four quarters of the earth, in order to fittingly amuse the masters of the world. This led to the custom of turning wild animals into the arena to make them contend against one another or against men.

The first *venatio* of which the historians make mention took place in the year 251 B. C. Metellus had taken from the Carthaginians, in Sicily, one hundred and twenty elephants. The Senate, to show how little these animals were to be feared had them first belabored with cudgels and then killed in the circus. This spectacle gave the populace a taste for this kind of diversion. Fortunately (?) the conquests of the republic soon enabled the generals and proconsuls to lay Europe, Asia, and Africa, under contribution; and, toward the end of the sixth century, after the foundation of Rome, troops of animals arrived in Italy from every direction—lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, lynxes, elephants, giraffes, gazelles, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, crocodiles, bears, bisons, etc., etc. Then, from time to time, on extraordinary occasions, the people were treated to a grand conflict between some hundreds of animals turned into the arena together.

At other times, the animals were pitted against men called beast-fighters—i. e., men who followed beast-fighting for a living. They were distinct from the gladiators, and had a lower place in the social scale. But, in time, these men abandoned a calling which was so dangerous, and it became necessary to supply their places with criminals or prisoners of war. Under the emperors, substitutes were also taken from among the Christians. This was a veritable windfall for the populace, who, we are told, delighted in nothing so much as seeing the defenseless adherents of the new religion, men and women, torn limb from limb by wild beasts. Hardly less were the people edified to see the nobles, the senators, and even the emperor himself, "the divine" Commodus, descend into the arena, and engage in mortal combat with the fiercest animals. Commodus, if we can believe the historians of those times, was unsurpassed in such exercises. Having the figure and vigor of an athlete, he gave to himself the surname of Hercules and was desirous to justify the appellation by imitating the feats of demi-god—that is, by exterminating a certain number of beasts of prey, which surely were not so dangerous as was he.

Probus, another of the emperors, conceived the idea of giving the people the privilege of taking an active part in the sports of the amphitheatre. He caused the arena to be transformed into a forest, into which he loosed, the first time, one thousand deer, as many wild-hogs, and as many ostriches. Then the gates were opened, and as many amatures entered as chose, who killed and carried off what and as much as they pleased. Another day, instead of comparatively inoffensive game, Probus presented the people with one hundred lions, one hundred leopards, one hundred panthers, and thres hundred bears. But this time the festivities had a tragic termination. A goodly number of the hunters were attacked and torn to pieces, while several of the animals escaped from the *stadium*, and caused a fearful panic among the spectators, which cost the lives of several. Finally all the animals were killed; "but the *fete* was," says an historian, "grand rather than agreeable."

The consumption of animals at Rome, in providing for the amusement of the good people, from the end of the republic to the fall of the empire, surpassed the conception of the liveliest imagination. Let us try, nevertheless, to get an approximative idea.

In the 567th year of Rome—186 years B. C.—Marcus Fulvius for the first time introduced lions and panthers into the arena—the number is not stated. Eighteen years later, the ædiles supplied for a popular *fete* sixty three leopards and panthers, forty bears, and several elephants. Sylla exhibited one hundred lions. In the year 696 of Rome, Domitus Ænobarbus gave an exhibition, which consisted of the killing of 100 bears by negroes. Three years later Scaurus presented the people with four hundred and fifty leopards. The first hippopotamus that appeared in the arena with one hundred crocodiles, was a present by this same Scaurus. At Pompey's expense, six hundred and ten panthers, and about a score of elephants, were slain. Cæsar, the vanquisher of Pompey, in his turn, celebrated his triumph by "games" in which four hundred lions, forty elephants, and one giraffe—an animal till then unknown to the Romans—were killed. Octavius Augustus illustrated his reign by a succession of buteheries, in which about thirty-five hundred animals were killed, among them being six hundred of the feline species, one rhinoceros, one hippopotamus, thirty-six crocodiles, and one serpent forty cubits—say sixty feet—long, probably a python. Germanicus, during his consulate, in the years 765 of Rome, contributed two hundred lions; Caligula, on his return from Gaul, three hundred bears and as many panthers; Nero, three hundred lions and four hundred bears. Titus inaugurated the amphitheatre which bears his name by a series of *fetes*, during which some five hundred beasts of prey and about four hundred granivorous animals were killed. Trajan on one occasion gave a series of *fetes*, which lasted no less than one hundred and twenty-three days, and in which eleven thousand animals of different species were sacrificed. Later, one of the aediles, during his term of office, sacrificed, in round numbers, one thousand bears, one hundred ostriches, one hundred wild-bulls, one hundred and fifty wild boars, and a great number of deer and other inoffensive animals.

After Probus these exhibitions became less and less frequent, in a measure, doubtless, on account of the increased difficulty experienced in obtaining the animals. Nevertheless, in the beginning of the sixth century of our era, Justinian, Emperor of the East, desirous to give a *fete* in imitation of the ancient *venationes*, succeeded in collecting at Constantinople one hundred and twenty lions, some thirty or forty tigers and panthers, and a considerable number of animals less ferocious.—*Appletons' Journal.*

Among the best bills passed by the Legislature at its last session was that known as the "limited liability act," which, we are informed, has just been approved by the Governor. It authorizes any three or more persons to form "a partnership association for the purpose of conducting any lawful business or occupation within this Commonwealth," and provides that they shall not be liable for its debts beyond the amounts which they have individually subscribed. The word "limited" is required to be affixed to the titles of all partnership associations formed under this act, and must appear not only on the sign outside their places of business, but in all advertisements and other official publications of the same as well as in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, receipts, &c., relating to them. Failure to have this word expressed whenever the name of a partnership association is used, renders every person participant in the omission liable for whatever indebtedness or damage may result.

Limited liability companies, which hitherto could only be organized in Pennsylvania when specially chartered and incorporated by the Legislature, may be formed under this excellent law without asking permission of anybody. It is simply necessary that the persons contemplating the formation of such an association should sign and acknowledge before some magistrate a statement, setting forth their names in full, the total amount of capital, the amount subscribed by each, the character and location of the business, the name of the association, its contemplated duration, and the names of the officers, who are to be chosen in a certain specified manner. This statement, and any amendments subsequently made to it, are to be filed of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

The Governor has signed the Union county hunter's bill and it is therefore now a law and will allow the hunting of deer with dogs hereafter as is done in Centre and Clinton counties.

Law on Trespass is as follows:

Any person or persons who shall willfully enter or break down, through or over any orchard, garden or yard-fence, hot-bed or green-house; or shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hotbed, hot or green-house; or who shall willfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop; shall and may, on conviction thereof before any alderman or justice of the peace, or in any court of law in said counties, have judgment against him, her, or them, in a sum not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, with costs of suit; one-half the damage or penalty to go to the use of the informer, the other half of the damage or penalty to the occupant or owner of the premises on which said trespass shall or may be committed; and in default of payment of said fine or judgment with costs of suit, the party convicted may and shall be committed to the jail of said county, for not less than twenty, nor more than sixty days; said complaint or action to be in the name of the commonwealth, and the testimony of the owner or occupant of the premises shall be admitted as evidence to prove the trespass and damage sustained: *Provided*, That when the owner of the premises shall become the informant then one-half of the penalty shall be appropriated to the school fund of the district in which the trespass was committed.

Again, the 21st section of the fish law:

Any person trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, such notice being posted adjacent to such pond, stream or spring, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and, in addition to damages recoverable by law, shall be liable to the owner, lessee or occupant in a penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

In explanation of this the legislature, passed an act, approved May 15, last, that the above shall be contrued to apply only to such ponds, streams or springs as shall be used or improved by the owners or lessees for the prepogation of fish or game fish.

SPECIAL DETECTIVE.—The following is one of the acts passed by the Legislature:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the district attorney of any county in this commonwealth, with the approval of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, whenever said court and district attorney may deem it necessary to appoint an officer as a special detective, whose duty it shall be to assist in obtaining such evidence as shall be directed by the district attorney for the commonwealth in all criminal cases, as the court may direct.

SEC. 2. Such detective officer shall have all the power of a duly qualified constable, and shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the court, appointing him, not longer, however, than the term of the district attorney, on whose recommendation he was appointed.

SEC. 3. The said detective officer shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be approved by the court appointing him. This court shall order warrants for such compensation to be drawn by the clerk of the court on the county treasurer, who shall pay the same.

In the act making Decoration day a legal holiday, a proviso states that it shall in no wise interfere with the usual proceedings in reference to maturing paper at bank. The Philadelphia Ledger says this takes from the enactment the character of a legal holiday. Making this day a legal holiday, was at best but a piece of legal folly. The Legislature has no right to make holidays of any kind. In a free country every man has a right to keep holiday whenever he pleases, and the attempt to compel people to keep holidays is an arbitrary exercise of power unwarranted by the constitution or by common sense.

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