THE CENTRE REPORTER,

D. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 16, 1875.

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Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.
State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLETT,
Bradford county.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

This gentleman is the nominee of the democracy for governor. If there is an honest, pure and upright man in the old Keystone state, Mr. Pershing is that man. His private life, his five years record in the state legislature, his purity as a judge, furnish the undoubted evidence of what we here allege of the democratic standard bearer in this campaign.

The writer of this enjoys a personal acquaintance with Mr. Pershing, having served with the distinguished gentleman in the lower house of our state legislature, and we can vouch for it—and the record will bear us out—that he never cast a vote for a single job or a corrupt measure. His voice was ever on the side of right and his vote without exception against bills which were wrong and detrimental to the interests of the commonwealth and pregnant with wrong against any class or portion of its citizens. Mr. Pershing was the leader on the democratic side of the house during his five years honorable service in that body,—and a safer and clearer headed legislator was not in either branch. His integrity and incorruptible nature gained him the respect and esteem of men of all parties, and the distinction he won on this account, justly made him the idol of all who observed his course as a member, covering the period of 1861 to 1865 when he represented the county of Cambria in the lower house.

Mr. Pershing's integrity and ability were such that the people of a distant and the largest county of the state—Schuylkill—by their spontaneous and united action chose him as their President Judge, and his faithful administration of justice in that turbulent and lawless section has been so eminently satisfactory, that the people of the entire state have learned to honor and esteem the man. His last notable action upon the bench was the recent sentence of the three corrupt commissioners of that county—two democrats and one republican—for misapplying the funds of the county in the building of a barn for the poor house, of which we gave the particulars in a previous issue of the Reporter.

Here, then, democrats and republicans—honest men—is a man who deserves your suffrages. Tried, Mr. Pershing has been found true and faithful. We are proud of him as our standard bearer. He has been an hoyor to the state. He will make an upright executive, who will not permit corruption to raise its leprous hands so long as he occupies the chair honored by Francis R. Shunk.

We know Cyrus L. Pershing, and defy any one to successfully contradict what we say of him, or point to a single act of the man's life that is a discredit to him. His record can be seen—his words and votes are there—his administration of justice is yet fresh in the memory of all, these all stamp him as the man for the people. Let the people be true to themselves by voting for Cyrus L. Pershing for governor in November.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the democratic state convention, held at Erie, last week. Harmony and good feeling prevailed and the convention did its work well. The body was composed of the best material in the democratic party and but one spirit actuated the delegates—the nomination of men for governor and state treasurer of known honesty, integrity and purity of character, whom every citizen, who has the good of the commonwealth at heart, can vote for. And that is the character of the men placed in nomination. All eyes were turned to Erie with the hope that the convention would present men whose election to the highest and most important offices in the state would be a guarantee that ring rule and plundering should cease, and that the state might be placed in honest hands. This hope was not in vain. It was John F Hartranft who assisted in putting through the monstrous Evans swindle, by which the state was robbed of over three hundred thousand dollars, and the plunder divided among the ring. Hartranft is up for re-election, and every honest tax-payer should remember this big steal when he votes in November. Democrats, it is now time to organize thoroughly. We must have a change of administration at Harrisburg. The Cameron ring has held power too long already; its corrupt practices are notorious; the people sigh for a change; the democratic nominees for governor and state treasurer are good and true men, and they can be elected by an overwhelming majority if every democrat does his duty.

The radicals in their platform proclaim against giving away more of the public domain to corporations. Too late now; that party, since it has been in power, has donated to those corporations all they have of lands, running up to several hundred million acres, and now there is precious little left. The portion thus given away free gratis, was the very cream of our public domain, and settlers now must pay them a big price if they wish to have an acre of it to build a hut upon for their families. This plank in the Hartranft platform is a piece of the most impudent hypocricy to draw the wool over the eyes of honest voters. It was radical Congresses that voted away our public lands, and a radical president signed the bills.

The delegates representing this county in the Erie convention, were Col. Jas. F. Weaver and Maj. Harry Forster—the latter substituted by Hon. J. G. Meyer.

The Erie convention was harmonious, and the desire of all was to nominate good men. We are pleased—every body is pleased, and the people of Pennsylvania have an opportunity of voting for two gentlemen of spotless character—Pershing and Piolett.

THE TWO P'S.

The two P's—Pershing and Piolett—mean Purity and Prosperity for Pennsylvania. Under a man like Mr. Pershing for governor, there is no chance for corruption, and with honest Piolett to take good care of the money of the state, there will be more prosperous days for the tax-payer.

Bill Mann filched $30,000 out of the state treasury for the labor of a few short months in examining into the affairs of foreign insurance companies doing business in this state. Hartranft permitted this robbery. Now Mann is the principal Hartranft stump speaker. Is that strange?

Hartranft was Auditor general and could have stopped the Evans swindle, by which the state lost $300,000. It was his duty to interfere—but he belonged to the ring that divided the plunder, and therefore he permitted the swindle to go through.

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a republican organ, speaks thus of Mr. Pershing:

Judge Pershing is a man who commands the sincere respect and entire confidence of the whole community. He is no politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but a citizen of large public spirit, who has always manifested in whatever position he has occupied an earnest determination to perform his whole duty with an eye single to the general welfare. A man of consistently high aims, of liberal culture, and marked ability, he was unquestionably the best choice offered the convention governor.

The nomination of so excellent a man as Pershing, for governor, has badly frightened Hartranft and the Cameron ring. And well it may. The people will go for Pershing. They have found him a true and faithful servant—a man of the people. Plain, unassuming, yet able and what is best of all, upright, and honest.

The excellent nominations at Erie—Pershing and Piolett—have frozen the hopes of Hartranft and the ring beyond the hopes of a thaw.

Ex-Judge Morris, Tilton's counsel, is busy preparing his papers for the second trial in the case against Beecher. Mr. Pearson, another of Tilton's counsel, stated this morning that the action was a bona fide one and that the case was No. 40 on the calendar, and will be reached about the third Monday of the present month.

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

the Democratic nominee for governor was born February 3, 1875, at Youngstown, Westworeland county. His parents possessed but limited means, and his educational opportunities were confined to the meagre common schools of that day, until he became old enough to earn money to educate himself. By his own industry as a clerk and teacher, he sustained himself at Jefferson College, where he graduated with the highest honors in 1848. The following year he entered the office of Judge Black at Somerset to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, when he returned to Johnstown, where his family had removed, and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon became successful at the bar, and in 1856 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress against Col. John R. Edie. The district was Republican by over 2,000, but he reduced the majority to 284. In 1858 he was again nominated, but went down with the tide that swept his party out of power that year, and Mr. Blair defeated him by some 2,000, although he led his ticket. In 1861 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. He served during the whole period of the war and made a most patriotic record, always giving a cordial and conscientious support to the government. In 1869 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Supreme Judge, but was defeated with Judge Packer, the nominee for Governor. In October, 1872, he was elected President Judge of Schuylkill county by the spontaneous action of the people, without regard to party, and his faithful administration of justice in that lawless region has attracted the attention of the people of the State to his faithful attributes as a citizen and a judge. He is a gentleman of most spotless life, and his integrity is beyond the assaults of even the most malicious. He will certainly be a very formidable competitor for General Hartranft, and enlist the positive reform element of the State very largely in his support.

The Republicans of Clinton county nominated the following ticket: Samuel Christ, Esq., for State Senator, with power to select his own conferees. Sheriff, Ellis Myers; County Treasurer, L. W. Dunn; Commissioners, Nathan Sterner and W. A. White; District Attorney, W. C. Hollohan; Auditors, J. W. Hutchinson and O. S. Houtz. Samuel Christ was elected chairman of the county committee, J. G. B. Kinsloe as Representative delegate to the State Convention, E. P. McCormick as Senatorial delegate to the National Convention, H. T. Harvey, as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, with power to select their own conferees.

Westervelt, on trial in Philadelphia for his connection with the abduction of Charlie Ross, is getting gradually enmeshed in a web of circumstantial testimony that he can hardly break away from. The evidence of the detectives convicts them of such blundering as facilitated the escape of the criminals whom they were seeking for.

VICTOR E. PIOLETT.

Victor Emile Piolett is of French extraction, and was born in Wysox, Bradford county, in 1812. His education, was obtained at the ordinary schools of that section of the state, fifty years ago. It was solid and practical, and fitted him for the occupation he chose for life—that of a farmer. Being a good speaker and early gaining the respect and confidence of the democrats of Bradford county, he was elected to the legislature in 1846, and again in 1847. During the last session John C. Knox and himself led the democrats against the opposition with fearlessness and ability. Still continuing in the democratic party, Mr. Piolett was nominated by that organization and the Grangers for congress in 1866, and beaten by Mr. Mercur by 1,001 majority. In 1868 he was renominated for the same place, and against the same gentleman. This time he ran the majority in the district down to 311. In 1872, being the third time put upon the track, he failed to secure an election, as in the other cases. The district is one of the strongest republican portions of the state. When the war broke out between Mexico and the United States in 1846, Mr. Piolett was appointed paymaster, which place he held till the close of the struggle. He is now engaged in farming and stock raising in his native county. He occupies a leading position in the Granger organization of his state, and is looked upon as one of the solid men of northern Pennsylvania.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

We are not of those, says the Morning Patriot, who would pursue a niggardly policy with regard to the salaries of public functionaries or the appropraition of money to enable them to live decently and comfortably. Nor are we unmindful of the fact that frequently designing demagogues attempt to play upon the simple and frugal tastes of the industrial classes by declaiming against what they style the excessive salaries of public officials. But there is reason in all things and there is or ought to be a reasonable limit to the pay and perquisites of public servants. Nay, there should be no perquisites at all, for under that head may be summed up pretty much all the extravagance, abuses and theft which attach to a system of paid state service. Fair and just salaries should be paid to all who hold public office, and there the matter of their compensation should end. They should be obliged to live upon such fixed allowances and no other appropriation of the public moneys should be made for their benefit. We have been led to this train of thought by an examination of the accounts on file in the Auditor General's office for the refurnishing of the Executive Mansion in 1873 and for refitting and refurnishing the same in 1874. In the general appropriation bill for 1873 there was inserted the following item; "For furnishing the Executive Mansion, $6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the bills for the same to be audited by the Auditor General." This sum was thus expended:

182¼ yards Axminster carpet	$819 56
77½ " " "	285 36
77½ " Brussels "	194 69
55¼ " " "	123 75
31½ " Plaid Linen	134 93
Amount paid for carpets	$1,558 29
Stair pads, rods, mats, etc.	153 33
Laying carpets, freight, etc.	164 23
Total amount for the item of carpets.	$1,857 85
181 yards Vert de Rhine figured Brocade.	$679 00
10 yards heavy drop fringe	180 50
10 fancy silk loops	75 00
225 yards double interlining	18 75
80 " satin lining	48 00
58 " fancy brocade border	391 50
69 " " gimp	41 40
5 making long curtains	77 50
5 " lambrequins	35 00
68 yards citron figured brocade	952 00
58 " all silk cord head fringe	333 50
265 " double interlining	93 10
96 " satin lining	57 60
69 " fancy brocade border	448 50
30½ " " gimp	18 30
6 making long curtains	93 00
6 " draperies	45 00
24 all silk tassels	192 00
12 " fancy loops	90 00
10 y'ds fancy cord for piano cover	6 00
10 " lining	3 50
1 making piano cover	12 50
1 medallion satin grand piano cover	17 50
75 yards fancy satin	93 75
80 " drab satin	100 00
Making slip for 2 dozen chairs and 1 piano stool.	80 00
Washing lace curtins	37 50
Labor	35 00
Miscellaneous expenses	38 14
Total	$4,354 04
Deduction made to bring bill within appropriation	211 89
	$4,142 15
Add bill for carpets	1,857 85
The amount appropriated and expended	$6,000—$6,000 00

In the general appropriation bill for 1874, occurs another item of $5,516.67, for expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, which expenses, according to the Auditor general's report for 1874, were "for repairs to the Executive Mansion." In the same appropriation bill we find another item of $4,338.35 for "additional expenses in refiting Executive mansion per bills rendered." The Auditor General's report for 1874 also shows that the State Treasurer paid $4,496.90 for refiting Executive mansion, being a deficit in former appropriation per Act of May 14, 1874. The cost, therefore, of refiting and refurnishing the Executive Mansion for the years 1873 and 1874, was $15,813.27. A considerable portion of these expenditures was made under the direction of the late Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds who filed his vouchers for the same in the proper department. We are informed, however, that some of those vouchers disappeared from the Auditor General's office before General Temple took possession. Their mysterious disappearance leads to the suspicion that at least a portion of the alleged expenditures for refitting the Executive mansion may have been made for some other purpose than the improvement or adornment of the gubernatorial residence. Of course this suspicion may not be well-grounded, but the executive department must choose one horn or the other of its dilema. It must either confess to an extravagant outlay of the public money in refitting and furnishing the Executive mansion, or it must admit that other expenses which it does not choose to divulge are covered by the payments from the treasury here noted. We desire to do no injustice to Gov. Hartranft, nor to any one connected with his administration, but we are constrained to say that either the Executive mansion has become an expensive luxury or some body has charged bills to its account which could not stand the test of an audit on their own merits.

JEFF. DAVIS AT THE FAIR.

St. Louis, September 8.—Jefferson Davis delivered an address at the agricultural fair at De Soto, Mo., to-day. There was a large crowd present. Mr. Davis was well received, but no notable demonstration was made on the occasion.

Mr. Davis opened his speech by expressing much pleasure in meeting the people of a section of the country with which he was well acquainted many years ago, and felt rejoiced at its growth and its prosperity. He came, came, he said, not to discuss the questions which vex the mind and disturb the harmony which prevails among the people. If there are any who still entertain feelings of malice or cherish bitterness on account of the past, let us, withdraw from such. He declared that whatever might be the machinations of politicians, whatever the views of policy and designs of State-craft might desire to consummate in regard to the future, the people of the great Mississippi valley are one and must always remain one people, in interest, in destiny and in social form and material progress. No man, no course of policy, no deep designs of ambitious men could ever dissever them. In all the future they would surely stand together. The great river bound them together by ties stronger than any that politics could ever invent, and from the source to the mouth; the people who dwell in the valley must be united. He then spoke at considerable length upon the vast agricultural resources of the country, and the future development of commerce of the Mississippi valley and its great advantages, and its importance to the nation. He predicted that the time would soon come when fleets of iron barges would float down the mighty Mississippi, bearing a commerce greater than that of the whole world. But a little while ago, in view of the vast possibilities of this great valley, he advocated the building of a university which should serve to confer the highest education upon the young men of the valley. The great population which must soon swarm in this rich region will lead or will be led, according to the status which they may maintain in mental culture. Mr. Davis also urged the necessity of direct trade with Europe, and asserted that specie resumption was impracticable until our exports exceed our imports. He also declared that Congress had no authority to declare specie payments should be resumed at a certain date, and in the present condition of the country more currency is needed. The gentleman's speech was frequently applauded.

ERIE.

Democratic State Convention.

Erie, September 8.—The Opera House was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting from the United State steamer Michigan, now in the harbor. There were two bands in the galleries, which were well filled with spectators. The private boxes were reserved for ladies and the parquette exclusively occupied by delegates.

At twelve o'clock, John Miller, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the Convention to order. At this time the stage was filled with prominent Democrats and representatives of the Press.

Temporary Secretaries announced.

Mr. Miller announced the following persons as temporary Secretaries: John C. Barr, A. D. Bollman, F. A. Sloan, Geo. H. Kulan, W. P. Gregory, A. G. Passelthwaite, R. B. Brown, S. M. Ramsay and James Atwell.

The chairman stated that the first business in order was the appointment of a temporary chairman.

Mr. W. J. McGrath of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. James Ellis of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Speer of Huntingdon, nominated Hon. Jno. D. Stiles of Lehigh.

The Secretaries called the roll and the result was announced as follows:

James Ellis, 152.
John D. Stiles, 112.

On motion of Mr. Speer the election of Mr. Ellis was made unanimous and he was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Stiles, McGrath and Speer, when he made a brief address.

A resolution was adopted, referring all resolutions to the committee without reading, or debate, thus cutting off discussion on the resolutions.

A motion was adopted calling upon delegations from various districts to report the names of members on various committees, and State Committee.

It was ordered, after some discussion, that committees of one from each Senatorial district be appointed on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions.

Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions were announced as follows: Wash. B. Quigly, Geo. M. Dallas, Edward Tiernan, Isaac Leech, Wm. V. McGrath, Dallas Sanders, Geo. W. McCleary, H. R. Allen, John B. Rhoads, George Ross, A. E. Ancona, James Boyd, Henry Shaffner, Geo. Nauman, Lewis Heck, Wm. H. Soudon, H. C. Snavely, John A. Jones, Joseph Hemphill, Wm. N. Staton, Hendrick B. Wright, O. A. Greenawalt, Edward Henick, C. B. Brockway, Walter Sherwood, E. B. Hawley, George W. Ryan, Joseph Delove, Thomas J. Foster, F. W. Hughes, John A. Magee, Jno. B. Bratton, R. Bruce Peteriken, S. R. Peale, F. P. Tierney, W. Hartley, Kennedy L. Blood, James M. Guffey, Israel Painter, Wm. H. Painter, Jacob Zeigler, Samuel McKelvey, W. P. Lupton, B. C. Sawyer, John A. Harsh, Wm. B. Dunlap, Ed. L. Garvin, A. B. Whitaker, D. W. Hutchinson, M. N. Allen.

The other committees on permanent organization and contested seats were also announced.

The Convention at one o'clock adjourned until four P. M.

The Convention was called to order at four o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. Ellis.

Hon. H. B. Bright Chosen Permanent Chairman.

Mr. Stiles, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, as permanent President. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Wright was escorted to the stage, and, taking the chair vacated by Mr. Ellis, was again heartily cheered. He addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

Address of the Permanet Chairman.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me. Although I have frequently been called on in my own State, and on one occasion by the Democracy of the nation to preside over their deliberations, still, under existing circumstances, I feel doubly honored by my situation. It is my ambition to see the Government of the States and nation placed back where it legitimately belongs. That accomplished, my mission, so far as any connection with political affairs is concerned, will be ended. I want nothing more, and in all human probability, I think I shall live to see it. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, I don't want to appear among you as a mere figurehead. I have a few opinions of my own I desire to express, not in the spirit of dictation, but as friend to friend.

When considering grave questions, the ruling feature that should govern the Convention should be a desire to harmonize all matters in view of the great end we have before us. As to the candidates, I have no choice among the several gentlemen named. Give me a good man, of unexceptionable character and correct principles and I will be satisfied. Having this object in view, let us act in a spirit of concession. Let the question be, not which one of the men shall be nominated, but what man will win. I will be content to heartily support any of the distinguished gentlemen named. The fact stands out in bold relief that there has been no combination here to force either worthy or unworthy candidates on the Convention. That is encouraging. Then let our eyes be fixed on the purpose and that the prosperity and glory of the country and the maintenance of the Constitution and the promotion of the greatest good to the greatest number of the human family.

There should be no differences of opinion either on the subject of the platform to be adopted, but on this point I have a few words of advice, not in the spirit of dictation by any means. It has been the mission of the Democratic party since I commenced voting, now some forty years ago, to make and maintain gold and silver as the Constitutional currency of the country. (Loud and continued applause). That has been its mission, and, gentlemen, let us all have that object as the ultimate end in view. Do not hasten it, so that it will lead to the destruction of the interests of the country. Let us have resumption, not resumption by killing or destroying. (Loud applause.) We must never do the country the great wrong of forcing a great principle on it before it is ready for it. If we should pass resolutions to resume to-morrow, the party would die and the country with it should an attempt be made to enforce such a policy; but what we must do is this, we must keep gold and silver in view as the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, to guide our political pathway. We must go ahead on that idea, and I believe this Convention will be prepared to adopt something like it. It is the universal feeling to-day. The Republican State Convention made a declaration on this subject, but I understand a Convention of their party held in Pittsburg yesterday has repudiated their utterance. I will never agree nor will you, my fellow democrats agree, to abandon gold and silver and accept greenbacks as the permanent currency of the country, but we must accept them until we can bring the country back to the constitutional currency.

This campaign, let me say, must be carried on by our candidates and the people in a spirit of aggression. We are to demand of the Republican party who has robbed our State Treasury? We are to call them to account for tampering with the currency, thereby producing bankruptcy and ruin.

We will want to know what has become of the three millions taken out of the State Treasury. These are questions that must be answered, and we must push them aggressively. [Applause.] We must place our Democratic legions in command of a pure man and of honest and just principles. We will carry the country. (Go on, go on.) We charge the enemy's forces from this day to the day of election. We shall not even give them time to putter and explain. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I know we are right and that I believe we shall win. (Thundering cheers from all parts of the house.)

A list of Vice Presidents, comprising one from each Senatorial District, will Secretaries, and containing the Secretaries appointed by the State Committee as clerk and tellers, was read and approved by the Convention.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated the Committee had not yet been able to agree on a report.

Evening Session.

The Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats reported.

Mr. Ellis moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. He opposed waiting on the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair said he would not entertain a motion for a ballot in the absence of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Speer hoped things would be done decently and in order.

The Chair—It shall be.

Mr. Speer opposed nominating candidates in the absence of fifty delegates.

Mr. Ellis explained he did not wish anything done in the absence of the Committee.

The Chairman submitted an invitation of the Board of Trade of Erie for an excursion on the lake to-morrow morning.

Mr Faunce, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution accepting the invitation and returning thanks for the courtesy. He made a speech referring to the fact that it came from an organization of which two-thirds were Republicans. He favored accepting it.

Mr. Allen of Erie hoped the members would accept the invitation, coming from citizens without distinction of party, and that the members, invigorated by the lake breeze, would return and perform their duties in such a manner as to enable them to declare with Perry, "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

The invitation was accepted by a large majority.

The Convention then adjourned until eleven A. M. to-morrow. The hall during the evening was densely crowded, but the utmost good humor and good order prevailed.

Erie, September 9.—Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the Committee's report as follows:

The Platform.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burthened. The honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.

The Present Depression Charged to the Radical Party.

2d. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and Nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

Radical Extravagance Condemned.

3d. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burdens of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed. We call upon our Federal and State Representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

The State Treasury.

4th. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the Sinking Fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

An Investigation into its Condition Demanded.

5th. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same, to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

What is Required of the Nominees.

6th. That the nominees of this convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the Sinking Fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

The Financial Plank.

7th. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payment has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threaten general bankruptcy, and whilst we expressly enunciate the principles that a sound currency should be gold and silver, or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or an inflation of the present currency, and would leave the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Full Legal Tenders Instead of National Bank Currency.

8th. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing the legal tenders and giving the National banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already danger-

(Continued on next page.)

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

For the Reporter.

An evangelical pastor is a minister of Christ and a steward of the mysteries of God. There are two kinds of ministers; such as God sends, and those who come themselves. Ministers should not be unduly esteemed nor too much preferred; yet they should have due honor and deserve respect. Worldly ministers have been called by God through the Holy Ghost and the voice of the church. The love of God constrains them to enter the ministry, to labor in the ministry and remain in it.

The object of this article may be profitably discussed under two divisions:

I. THE MINISTRY ITSELF.—Here a description of the sacred office will be in point.

1. The first characteristic of a gospel minister is subordination. He is a servant of Christ, deputed by his command and invested with his authority, to preach the word, administer the sacraments and execute the censures of the church, 1 Cor. 4: 1.

2. The ministry is a divine institution. 1 Cor. 1: 17. St. Paul says: Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel, Acts 26:17, 18. Jesus said to Paul: I now send thee to the people and the Gentiles, to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God; that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them that are sanctified.

3. It is a solemn office. They receive their solemn charge from the mouth of God.

'Tis not a cause of small import
The pastor's care demands;
But what might fill an angel's heart,
And fill'd a Saviour's hands.

They watch for souls, for which the Lord
Did heavenly bliss forego;
For souls which must forever live
In raptures or in woe.

The minister is God's mouth-piece to dying man, and dying man's to God. Such an office is certainly a solemn one, 2 Cor. 5: 20.

4. It is a respectable office. They are co-workers with God—fellow laborers in God's harvest. The ministry should, and generally is honored by most men. And it should always be born in mind that there is a difference between the man and the office. Hence if we do not like the man, yet we should not despise the office.

5. It is a responsible office. The people are the pastor's charge, immortal souls. No man carries a greater responsibility than he who watches for souls, and he must give account, Heb. 13: 17.

II. THE THEME OF THE MINISTRY.—The mysteries of God, 1 Cor. 4: 1.

1. The Holy Scriptures. The great mystery of godliness, 1 Tim. 3. 16. The mystery of the incarnation, of regeneration, of the resurrection, etc.

2. The sacraments—Baptism and the Lord's supper, which are signs and seals and means of grace, and necessary in the sense that Christ has commanded them. —*Mysteries—Why?*

1. They are above reason; not contrary to it, but above it. We could know nothing of them at all, but for divine Revelation.

2. They are full of wisdom and love. John 3: 16. God so loved the world, that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

3. The virtue of these mysteries can only be known by experience—through an appropriating faith.

3. The qualification of a minister of the gospel, viz: Faithfulness, which includes:

1. Purity—of purpose, motive, heart and life.

2. Sincerity—a minister should first preach his sermons to himself and then to his people.

3. Diligence—keep at it. This is the true idea of diligence. A slothful minister will never make a faithful steward.

4. Impartiality—divide the word rightly and give to saint and sinner their due portion. The poor and the rich must equally receive justice—all souls are at one price and rated at one value in the Lord's Book. These things are required of ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ. On the other hand, it is required of the members of the church that they give them. 1. Their sympathy. 2. Their confidence. 3. Their encouragement. 4. Their support. Those who officiate in word and doctrine should be vigorously supported and also those who are in our colleges and seminaries preparing themselves for the sacred office. They should not be starved, so they will be of no use after they have gone through a course of prescribed study. J. T.

Altoona, Pa.

HAILSTONES SHATTERING A RAILROAD TRAIN AND WOUNDING THE PASSENGERS.

From the Denver News.

At Potter station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Friday night, a train was just pulling out from the station when a storm commenced, and in ten seconds there was such a fury of hail and wind that the engineer deemed it best to stop the locomotive. The hailstones were simply great chunks of ice, many of them three and four inches in diameter, and of all shapes and squares, cones, cubes, &c. The first stone that struck the train broke a window, and the flying glass severely injured a lady on the face, making a deep cut. Five minutes afterward there was not a whole light of glass on the south side of the train the whole length of it. The windows in the Pullman cars were of French plate three-eighths of an inch thick and double. The hail broke both thicknesses, and tore the curtains into shreds. The wooden shutters, too, were smashed, and many of the mirrors were broken. The "deck lights" on the roof of the cars were also demolished. The dome of the engine was dented as if it had been pounded with a heavy weight, and the wood work on the south side of the cars was ploughed as if some one had struck it all over with siddling bows from a hammer. During the continuance of this terrific fusillade, which lasted fully twenty minutes, the excitement and fear among the passengers ran very high. Several ladies fainted, and one lady, Mrs. Earle, wife of the superintendent of the Mountain division of the road, went into spasms, from which she did not recover for over an hour after the cessation of the storm. Several persons sitting on the south side of the cars were more or less injured about the head and face.

As soon as the storm abated a little, the matting in the cars was hung up in front of the windows, and the train moved ahead, the drifted hailstones proving an obstacle for some miles. At the next station, strips of tin were procured and fastened over the windows the entire length of the train. The cars have been run into shop for repairs, and the damage will amount, it is estimated, to several thousand dollars.

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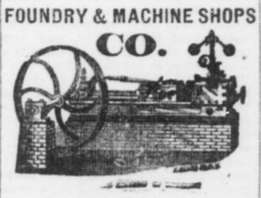

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