The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., July 24, 1879.

They are still after poor Pete Herdick. A few days ago. Governor Hoyt and Deputy Attorney General Gilbert heard arguments for and against the issuing of a warrant upon the requisition of Governor Robinson, of New York, for the arrest of Peter Herdick, of Williamsport, on a charge of obtaining the sum of $25,000 from an Elmira bank on false pretences.

In the report of the Altoona greenback convention, we find that Seth H. Yocum made a speech in which he condemned both the democratic and republican parties as the common foes of the national welfare. Yet Seth during the late extra session was found hugging both—one day he would vote with the democrats, next day with the rads, with the thanks of neither party for his services.

The yellow fever has broken out afresh in Memphis. There were five new cases last week and one death.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, July 17, says, the brig Shasta of New York, from Port au Paix, St. Domingo, bound to Chester, Pa., arrived in great distress, twelve miles below that city. Of nine men on board, seven were down with yellow fever. Four deaths occurred, the Captain being among the number.

The Patriot says: Dismal complaint is made by the stalwarts that the people of the south send so many brigadiers to congress. The way to offset this is for the stalwarts to send northern brigadiers in the place of Blaine, Conkling, Chandler and Cameron. As a consequence there would be less swinging of the bloody shirt and more harmony among the people of all sections. Those who have met face to face in the bloody conflict do not mean to waste the rest of their lives in wordy warfare over the results of the struggle.

The greenback convention nominated Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, for state treasurer, by acclamation. A dispatch was however soon relieved from that gentleman declining the nomination.

On 2nd ballot then Peter Sutton was nominated in Baird's place.

Peter Sutton, the candidate for state treasurer, is a wealthy retired farmer and an ex-judge of Indiana county.

E. S. Watson was selected as chairman of the state central committee, after which the convention at 7.15 p. m. adjourned *sine die*.

Auditors often are under wrong impression as to their powers under the law, and exceed their authority. The Sunbury *Gazette* notices a case in that county. It says: When the County Auditors settled up the accounts of ex-Treasurer Dissinger, they would not allow him percentage for paying out the money realized on the sale of the jail bonds, and also reduced his general percentage on the second year of his term. He brought suit against the Commissioners and the case was argued before Judge Rockefeller two weeks ago. On Monday, of this week, the Judge filed his decision in the case which was in favor of Mr. D. The amount in dispute was between $2,600 and $2,700.

There was a big rumpus at Port au Prince one day last week in consequence of a dispute in the House of Representatives, a brother of the President was shot by another member, who took offense at the language which had been used. Mons, Caval, though wounded in the arm, returned the fire and shot his opponent. There was then general firing in the house, and the populace and police outside fired into the building. The President of the Senate, with others were shot down, Government troops were raking the streets with metrilleuse.

Some of those fellows might pass inspection for the U. S. Congress.

The over-issue of Penn'a State bonds is still a mystery. According to a Harrisburg correspondent of the Times there is a possibility of clearing up the matter. The Legislative bond investigating committee, after examining W. D. Boas, clerk under Treasurer Bickel and cashier under Railey and Graw, directed that all books in the department supposed to have a bearing on the mysterious over-issue of bonds be forwarded to Bedford, where the committee will begin its sessions on Wednesday. Boas' testimony indicated that if there was any crookedness it had its origin in the Girard Bank, Philadelphia. Alderman Maurer, chief clerk in the Auditor General's Department for several years, stated that it had been the custom prior to and subsequent to McGrath's administration to keep books in the Treasury Department showing the number of bonds issued and from which coupon bonds had been cut. Senator Wolverton is of the opinion that if these books can be found it will contribute materially towards clearing up the overissue mystery.

Mr. George M. Higginson, who says he has lived thirty-six years in Chicago and has engaged in a great variety of businesses, sends a letter to the London Times on the prosperity of Illinois and its chief city, Chicago. The area of Illinois is equal to that of England and is almost all prairie, 90 per cent. of which is capable of profitable cultivation, though there are still 1,000,000 square miles untouched by the plough. The crop of Indian corn in the State in 1877 was three times the English wheat crop while the wheat was one-third of the latter amount, Chicago, which depends to a great extent upon the productiveness of the State, had only 4,000 inhabitants in 1840 and now has 500,000, doubling every five years. Mr. Higginson believes that, owing to the geographical position of Chicago in respect to the lakes, this progress will go on at the same rate and that Chicago will become in 1890 a city of 2,000,000, it being possible by a little improvement in canals to enable wheat ships to sail straight from Chicago to Liverpool and return laden with manufactured articles. Mr. Higginson calls attention to the often forgotten fact that America has, population for population, more labor than any country, the males, owing to immigsation, outnumbering the females by 600,000, whereas in England the difference is just the other way. The whole account is an ominous one for the British farmer, the object of Illinois in creation being to feed Great Britain cheaply.

Wheat higher and in demand.

D. O. BARR.

Daniel O. Barr, our nominee for state treasurer is a democrat of the Frank Shunk school, which means honesty, integrity and economy in every branch of the public service. Mr. Barr sustains an untarnished reputation, and is a gentleman who thoroughly understands financial affairs qualities so often overlooked when a state treasurer is placed in nomination. He is a consistent democrat, and strong in the western part of our state where he is so well known. His nomination by acclamation was a deserved tribute to his worth as a democrat and citizen. Let the harmony that existed in the convention be backed up by a full vote at the polls in November, and the party that has heretofore carried its elections by the military and deputy marshals will find that overwhelming rebuke in the triumphant election of Mr. Barr which it deserves at the hands of a free people.

A MODEL OPENING SPEECH.

President Lester, of the Georgia senate, in calling that body to order on Wednesday of last week, delivered the annexed address, which is a model of brevity and good sense:

"Senators—I congratulate you on your health, and am glad to see you all back. You all know your duty to the state, but we must expedite business. While we are in our safe house, we must not stay too long. I congratulate you on your safe return, and hope to congratulate you on your early adjournment. My experience is that we are in danger of too much legislation, rather than too little. The regular order of business will now be resumed."

The Washington special of the Baltimore Sun of Saturday, gives this bit of information:

A prominent Republican politician of Pennsylvania arrived here to-day for the purpose, as he says, of entering the protest of a large majority of the Republicans of Pennsylvania against the contemplated appointment of ex-Governor Hartranft to be Secretary of War in place of McCrary, who, in December next, is to take the position of Dillon, the Circuit Judge in Iowa. He says that Hartranft is looked upon in his State as the leader of the movement to make Sherman the Republican Presidential nominee, and as the party there is not for Sherman, either as first, second or third choice, he was selected to come on and explain the situation to the Republican leaders here.

THE OVER-ISSUE OF BONDS SETTLED.

The committee sitting at Bedford to investigate the over issue of state bonds, seems to have got to the end of their search at last, and report that there was not an over issue. A dispatch from Bedford says: The supposed over issue of state bonds is fully explained by the discovery by the investigating committee of a coupon book kept in the state treasury but supposed heretofore not to have existed. By this book it appears that $5,000,000 in bonds were issued of the date 1852 and $500,000 of the date 1853. These bonds were placed in the hands o the Girard bank and $5,400,000 returned as sold and the receipt given to J. Bailey, state treasurer, for the remaining $100,000. This receipt remained in the treasury until 1858 when Henry S. Magraw, then state treasurer demanded the return of the bonds. The bank, or its president, returned instead of the bonds of 1853, $28,000 in money, $31,000 in bonds of 1853 and $21,000 in bonds of 1852, making a total of $100,000. The auditor general's office at that time appears to have not noted the fact that the $21,000 in bonds were dated 1852 but credited them to the loan of 1853, thus making the loan of 1852 $5,000,000, and 1853 $426,000 instead of 1852 $4,879,000 and 1853 $449,000. Thus the apparent over issue is simply more of the issue of 1853 and less of the issue of 1852, one amount balancing the other.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARMONY AND GOOD FEELING.

D. O. Barr Nominated for State Treasurer by Acclamation.

Harrisburg, July 16.—The Democratic Convention which was held to-day was one of the largest and most harmonious that ever assembled in this city, and embraced the representative men from all sections of the State.

Promptly at 12 o'clock, Chairman Speer called the Convention to order in the grand Opera House, opening it with a short and well advised speech, in which he pretty clearly outlined the course he proposed to pursue in regard to the contests in Philadelphia. He said: The day and hour named by the Democratic State Committee for the meeting of the Democratic Convention now having arrived, the Convention will come to order. There have been notices of contest served, and we have made out a list of delegates which will be called by the Secretary, showing over two hundred delegates whose seats are not disputed. As the roll is called, gentlemen contesting will arise and announce their contest.

THE VAUX DELEGATES NOT ADMITTED.

After the call of the roll, ex-Mayor Vaux arose and said: Mr. Chairman—I desire to call the attention of this convention to the list of delegates elected by the county of Philadelphia to represent the Democracy of that county for this convention to take such action as may seem proper.

Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy then rose, and turning toward Mr. Vaux, as: Under the order of this body, it was ordered that when the list of delegates were called, contestants should arise and announce their contest. As no man arose when my name was called, my seat is not contested. I raise the point of order that this communication cannot be read now, as it is out of order. I now move this communication be laid on the table.

A delegate moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Contested Seats, when appointed.

Without taking a vote or ruling on the point of order, Chairman Speer, called for music, which was given.

Mr. Vaux, after music by the band said he desired to make a few remarks in reply to his learned friend from Philadelphia, Mr. Cassidy. He said where there was no contest the delegate was entitled to the seat. I wish to say that we raise no question of contest. We will bow in submission if the Chair rules this point of order well taken and the convention sustains him.

Mr. Cassidy—I want to say that Mr. Vaux speaks here only by grace.

Mr. Vaux—I always do. Repeat that. It sounds well.

Mr. Cassidy—My relations with that gentleman (pointing towards Mr. Vaux), have been too old for me to enter into a dispute with him at this time. I only want to say that the proper spirit possesses him now; that he declares himself willing to bow with deference to the will of the convention.

Mr. Coffroth wanted to know how a point of order could be entertained until the convention had adopted rules for its government.

The Chairman informed the convention that it was only a mob, except so far as it was restrained by its gentlemanly instincts. He himself was but a bobolink, a mere temporar y mouthpiece. He could knew nothing but the rules of the party, and under them he must rule Mr. Cassidy's point of order well taken, and refuse the reading of the Vaux's communication.

The Chairman's ruling was loudly applauded, and Mr. Vaux's delegates withdrew.

The clerks then proceeded to call the roll on the election of a temporary chairman; the vote resulting as follows:

R. E. James	118
Edwin Shortz	49
E. R. Worrell	61

The chair declared Mr. James duly elected, and on motion it was made unanimous.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Hon E. Milton Speer for the able manner in which he presided over the preliminary deliberations of the Convention.

A recess was taken till four o'clock.

The convention reassembled at four o'clock, when the reports of the various committees were read and adopted. The Committee on Organization reported for permanent Chairman the name of Hon. A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, which was received with great applause, and he was conducted to the chair, when he said he was sensible of the honor conferred. The occasion was one of importance. The platform should be one of exceptional merit. No military interference should be tolerated by freemen. No deputy or special marshals shall be appointed by the United States Government. With these sentiments as our watchword, our victory is assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. He then thanked the convention and said, we are now ready to proceed to business.

The Platform.

The Committee on Resolntions, through their Chairman, Hon Lewis C. Cassidy, then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, First—That we, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Second—That the just power of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the nation.

Third—That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes without regard to constitutional restrictions to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of the votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth—That the right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights; the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections, and upturns the very foundation of self government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will, in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth—That Rutherford B. Hayes having been placed in powgr against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of the right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

Sixth—That the Democratic party as of old favors a constitutional Currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh—That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the General Government under which, during the period of Republican ascendancy, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower House of Congress have saved the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Eighth—That the Democratic party, being the natural friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for honest labor, and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth—That we look with alarm and apprehension on the pretensions of great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and the people.

Tenth—That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of the ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh—That the present condition of the State Tressury, a bankrupt general fund, and even schools and charities unable to get the money long since appropriated to their support, is a sufficient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

On a motion to adopt, Mr. Daniel McLaughlin of Cambria, asked leave to present a minority report on the financial plank of the platform

A point of order was raised that the convention had already decided to refer all resolutions to the committee without debate, but the Chairman would not sustain the point, and Mr. McLaughlin was invited to the platform to state his views. He explained that while he approved of the letter and spirit of these resolutions, he took exceptions to one feature, and desired to have the convention put itself right on the money question, resolve in favor of the Ohio idea as promulgated in their late convention.

Mr. Cassidy, as Chairman of the Committee, hoped that not a line would be effaced nor an I dotted, as the committee was full and the subject fully discussed.

A motion to adopt the McLaughlin amendment was voted down, and the original resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

D. O. Barr Nominated by Acclamation.

Nominations were then called for and Erwin Steel of Schuylkill county, nominated Mr. D O. Barr.

The nomination was seconded by J. H. Crawford of Beaver county, who said that he gladly contributed his voice and vote to Mr. Barr, and believed that he was but expressing the feelings of the people of Beaver county when he said that no man in the Commonwealth had a better record for integrity or was more deserving of the distinguished honors the party was about to confer on him. With him to lead our column in the coming struggle against the misrule, corruption and fraud of the governing party, there could be no such word as "fail."

Mr. D C. Dessinger of Northumberland, and Mr. Mish of Lebanon, were also nominated, but before balloting began they were withdrawn, and Hon. S. F. Patterson then moved that Mr. Barr be nominated by acclamation.

The motion was put and carried with a long, loud and unanimous aye.

After the applause over the result had subsided, loud calls were made for the nominee. He came front to the President's desk and said:

Speech of the Candidate.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you earnestly, heartily and cordially for the distinguished honor of being unanimously made your candidate for the responsible position of State Treasurer. I can only say, that, should the choice of this convention be confirmed by the people at the polls, the confidence will not be misplaced in so far as it can be met by a rigid compliance with the law on my part, or a determination to administer the trust solely in the interests of the Commonwealth and taxpayer.

A mulatto named John Breckenridge overtook Miss Nannie Berry (white,) while she was on her way to church, near Carlisle, Ky., and, forcing her into the woods, outrageously assaulted her. He was subsequently captured and placed in jail. At an early hour next morning a mob surrounded the jail, and, forcing an entrance, carried Breckenridge out and hanged him on a tree.

The Pioneer Press, of St. Paul, has an article by H. A. Tanner, who says; "The best way to avoid colorless, sickly-looking butter in winter, is to use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, the essential principle being the same as in the yellow dandellon blossoms."

ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

SENATOR BAYARD STATES THE CASE BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

How Mr. Hayes Has Stultified Himself and Vindicated Democratic Doctrine.

Senator Bayard and family sailed for Europe on Saturday on the German steamer Werder. In an interview with a World representative he pointed out that the differences between Congress and the President at the last session were unavoidable, as they represented opposing principles. "This extra session," said Senator Bayard, "may prove of great use in defining the relations that must be expected to exist during the remainder of Mr. Hayes' term between him and the dominant majorities in the two houses. Urged on by the 'stalwart' cable of his own party Mr. Hayes has been led to make claims of power and to take a position wholly untenable." Continuing, the Senator said, "The issues which he has thus unwisely raised are fundamental in their character, and it is well for the American people to be recalled to the true nature of their Government and to the principles upon which hopes for its maintenance are to be based. The Democrats have demanded nothing at the extra session that was not just, fair and timely. They promptly passed the Appropriation bill supplying the army with $27,000,000, and simply proposed to repeal a provision of law which, according to its author, Senator Jacob Howard of Michigan, was confessedly a war measure only, and which permitted troops to be brought to the polls of election to keep the peace. It is difficult to see how any man friendly to a government of laws should desire to continue such a measure in time of peace. In fact, the question of the necessity of holding elections without the presence of armed force does not bear discussion; and it was a lamentable illustration of the intensity and blindness of party feeling when not a single member of the Republican party in either house ventured to record his vote in favor of the repeal of so un-American and indefensible a law. No more forcible arguments nor vigorous condemnation of such uses of the army are needed than are supplied by public speeches and opinions of two members of Mr. Hayes' cabinet—Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz. But it seems that Mr. Hayes could not withstand the threats and growls of the 'stalwart' leaders of his party and suffered himself to be depressed below the proper level of the duties of his place. To the demand for broad and high statesmanship that the situation made he responded in the tone of a mere party politician. The bill which promptly and fully supplied the army he returned with a statement of his objection which took the form of a running debate in reply to certain members of the Senate and House. He had been referred to as I think unwisely and improperly in the course of this debate in terms of scant respect, but it was clearly a most exceptionable and unprecedented thing for a President under the cover of a veto message to enter into purely personal debate with the two Houses. But one thing he has succeeded in, and that is to show that he has the will and power to obstruct the passage of laws by an arbitrary veto power based upon party discretion, and thus throw the Government into confusion and fill the public mind with apprehensions by preventing Congressional supplies. There is nothing substantially vetoed by Mr. Hayes in the Army bill as first presented that he has not approved in the Army bill which he signed. To the persistence, therefore, of the Democratic Houses of Congress the country owes the affirmation of the great principle that our popular elections shall be free from military force."

"What is your judgement upon the new doctrine which the Republican organs take—that the President is a coordinate and equal part of legislation upon all questions of policy, expediency and necessity?"

"That is another question that has been raised by the pretensions of Mr. Hayes in his collision with Congress. The result of his claim of power over legislation would, in effect, convert the Executive Department into a third House of Congress. This is a fundamentally false and dangerous position and arises from either a total misconception or a partisan distortion of the true functions of his office. The first article of the Constitution provides that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives—the adjective 'all,' the verb 'vested and the noun 'Congress' have unmistakable meanings. This law is explicit. No false interpretation of the subsequent provisions of the Constitution which vest in the President a qualified veto power can destroy the effect of that reading. This veto power is expressly subject to a two-thirds vote by the two houses, and the objects for which it was delegated are stated by Alexander Hamilton to be the protection of the Constitution from overthrow, to prevent invasion of the just prerogatives of the other departments of the Government by the legislative branch, and generally to remedy and check inadvertent and hasty legislation. But the construction given by the President in his veto messages at the extra session would necessarily involve not only the assumption of legislative power by the Executive branch, but the practical absorption of all the powers of the government to his hands.

If such reasoning is to be maintained, the American people must contemplate an executive branch of the Government armed with powers ample for its own indefinite perpetuation and which will inevitably be used for such purposes. In the face of such an issue so raised and emphasized by the President and his counsellors at the late extra session, I deem it of the utmost importance that the people of this country should comprehend his meaning and the effect of the powers for which he contends, and which, if allowed, will be fatal to that distribution of powers which our forefathers deemed to be essential for the preservation of liberty. The President intimates although not clearly in the last veto message that he has the rightful power to convene Congress and to keep it in session until appropriations sufficient in his arbitrary judgement are made for the enforcement of any law. This claim, if examined, will be found to contain an assumption of legislative power and discretion which is not unfair to call usurpation. By the unvaried custom of our government from its commencement all appropriations for its support under its laws are made annually. In the case of the army, the Constitution expressly inhibits any appropriation for more than two years. Yet, if the power be conceded which has no been claimed by the President, no retrenchment will ever become possible until he shall consent to the repeal of the law whose execution he claims to be necessary, and of the expenses of executing which he construes himself sole judge. That is what I mean by saying that the doctrine contended for by Mr. Hayes would lead virtually to the absorption of entire legislative power in the Executive branch, for it would in effect make all appropriations perpetual and destroy the power of Congress to exercise any discretion over the amount or the uses to which they should be applied."

"The President having taken this position, what is likely to result?"

"He has taken it in his veto of the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and if he is suffered to maintain it by the popular voice, that which Hamilton termed 'a dishonorable stagnation in public affairs' must occur"

"What is your opinion of the veto of the bill for Marshals' expenses?"

"An examination of the Revised Statutes will disclose how little justification Mr. Hayes had for his veto of the separate bill providing $600,000 for the expenses, fees, &c., of United States Marshals. He says in substance that because the bill sent him excluded the application of any moneys thereby appropriated to pay Deputy Marshals for political services at the polls of election and because it forbade any officer of any department 'to incur any liability' for such services that therefore his power to execute election laws was interfered with and prevented; wherefore for that sole reason he refused to assent to the legislation. Section 8, 678 of the Revised Statutes represents and adopts laws passed in 1869 and in 1868, and these and the section expressly prohibit the application of any money except to the objects for which it was especially appropriated. Section 3, 679, which was the act of July, 1870, forbade any department of the Government to expend any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress—and I beg you to italicise these words—or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. It would puzzle a court, much less plain citizens, to see why a bill should be vetoed which forbade an officer to 'incur any liability' for the Government when an existing statute plainly fordade him from involving the Government in any contract for the same object. Yet the law of July 1870, was passed by a Congress having a two-thirds Republican majority in both branches and was approved by Grant a Republican President."

"Would not all the reasons which Mr. Hayes presents for vetoing the bills passed by the Democrats at the last Congress apply with equal force to the existing provisions of the law?"

"Certainly, and in some cases with greater force."

"Was enough good done at the extra session to pay for the trouble of convening Congress?"

"Yes; I think the repeal of the test oath and the formation of the improved system of obtaining impartial juries were alone a sufficient recompense to the country and to Congress for all the expense and harassment of the session. It is evident that these most powerful and necessary reforms found little favor with the President, who vetoed the Appropriation bills with which they were at first combined without a word of intimation that he approved of any features of the bills. For the reasons I have given I consider the results of the extra session to have been valuable to the country. They have wiped out a feature of war legislation permitting the use of troops as police at the polls. They have removed a test oath disgraceful to our age and country. They have made a step toward the abolition of the radical system of packing jurors in political cases They have exposed to the people schemes for the centralization of power, and for the people to be forewarned is to be forearmed. So I consider the results of the extra session to have been favorable to the good government of the country and creditable to the Democratic majorities, by whose exertions these valuable reforms have been achieved despite the obstructiveness of a Republican Executive."

THE COAL OF THE WORLD.

HOW THE DEPOSITS ARE DISTRIBUTED OVER THE GLOBE—THE PRODUCTION—AMERICA AHEAD OF THE WORLD—VALUABLE STATISTICS.

The government of Canada having appointed a commissioner of Cape Breton to write up the local question, he reports that the coal deposits of the world are distributed in square miles as follows: 192,000 in this country, (the largest deposit in the world;) 60,000 in Canada; 30,000 in Russia; 24,000 in Australia; 11,000 in Great Britain; 5,000 in Japan; 3,501 in Spain; 2,086 in France; 2,000 in India; 1,770 in Germany, and 510 in Belgium.

PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The commissioner presents in his report a tabular view of the coal production of the world in 1866 and 1877. In the former year the general output was about 186,536,155 tons, of which 103,069,504 were mined in England. In 1877 the general yield was 287,090,604 tons, of which England mined 135,611,788 tons. From this it will be seen that the drain upon the coal mines of England was excessive, and it may be inferred that the supply is now running short. Between the ten years named the production increased in Germany from over 28,000,000 ton to $48,000,000, in France over 4,000,000, in Belgium about 1,500,000, in Austria over 9,000,000 and in Russia more than 500 per cent. though in the last year the output was less than 2,000,000 tons; in this country it rose from 21,856,844 to 48,373,447 tons, and in Australia from 775,000 to 1,380,000 tons. The production in Canada in 1873 was 1,150,467 tons, and four years later on 927,326 tons—a very serious falling off.

EXPORTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The coal exports from Nova Scotia to this country are shown by the commissioner for a period of eighteen years. In 1860 they were 98,175 tons, and in the last year of the reciprocity treaty they had risen to 465,194 tons. Last year they were only 88,405 tons. The annual coal capacity of Nova Scotia is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, which is 500,000 more than the present annual consumption of the Dominion. The commissioner, with patriotic zeal, lands the coal of his province and maintains that the first quality is equal to the best bituminous coal of this country, but we have seen opinions given from disinterested sources in contravention of this idea. Indeed, it is not long since a semi-official report was published from an English source, in which Nova Scotia coal was put third or fourth for

STEAM PURPOSES.

This is contrary to the cherished idea that Nova Scotia coal is the best in the world for any and all purposes; but it is plain that there is plenty of it still in the soil of the province, while in this country the quantity unmined is enormous, which will give our manufacturers an advantage over those of England that may in time transfer to Americans the supremacy now yielded by the English. England, now truly old in her products, may soon have to draw her supply of coal from Canada or this country, as she is already drawing her beef and much of her cheese. Meantime, the people of Canada, with all their firewood and coal, need not shiver with cold for many years to come.

It is said to be more difficult to obtain farm help around Topeka, Kansas, now than before the influx of Southern darkeys. Several hundred colored people have quarters at the barracks in Topeka, but they are so well clothed and fed that they often refuse good offers to go to work.

Paulina, Kuntz, an Alsatian girl, aged eighteen, has been sentenced at Fribourg to three months' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the Grand Duke of Baden at the sight of his photograph.

A great failure in business is sometimes less lamentable than a failure in health. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills preserve the health. Price 25 cents.

THE BONES OF A GIANT ANIMAL DISCOVERED BY A NEW WINDSOR FARMER'S BOY.

Newburg, N. Y., July 7.—Mr. Hugh Kelley is a farmer owning and working a farm of 108 acres in the town of New Windsor, adjoining this city. Just east of the house, which is an old-fashioned two-story frame structure, is a marshy swale. Fifty years ago there was a pond here which probably covered three acres of land. The swale runs north and south and extends for several miles each way. The outlet is to the eastward and empties into the Otterkill, which flows to the Hudson River. The pond was drained. Mr. Kelley says, about fifty years ago, and since then the black muck ground has been used for raising garden truck. It is now planted with potatoes, and in order to help this crop along Mr. Kelley on Saturday set his sons Willie and James, young men of about sixteen and eighteen years of age, digging a drain on the western edge of the patch. Several bones were observed lying around loose upon the surface of the bog meadow but nothing was thought of their appearance. But when Willie discovered on digging down about two feet beneath the surface the second joint of a foreleg which measures two feet ten inches in length he was amazed Mr. Kelly concluded to stop digging and inform some of the neighbors. This was done and on Sunday the excavating was continued and their labor was rewarded by finding nearly all the bones of a giant mastoden. A trench about thirty feet long, ten feet wide and four and a half feet deep has been dug so far and the men are yet at work endeavoring to recover what is needed to make up the whole frame or skeleton. Operations were resumed early this morning on a larger scale and several sections of the spine, two more ribs and other pieces have been recovered to-day. A spring of cool water has been struck and the diggers are troubled baling it out. The black vein of muck is said to be about twenty feet deep and rests on a bed of blue clay. As stated it at one time formed the bed of a good-sized pond, and it is conjectured as in the cases of other mastodons found that the animal waded in beyond his depth, got fast and perished. When the upper jaw of the skull was found there was great difficulty in getting it to the surface whole. It took five men to lift it out of the trench. It was found four feet six inches below the surface. The lower jaw was four and a half feet below the surface and some three feet distant from the upper jaw. It required two men to lift it out. The backbone and spine were not over two feet under ground. Other pieces have been found in various portions of the trench.

The measurements of the principal bones already found are as follows: The skull, 2 feet, 6½ inches high, length of the upper jaw, 3 feet 9 inches, width of upper jaw, 2 feet 4 inches, between the eyes, 2 feet, depth of forehead, 18 inches, eye sockets, 7 inches in diameter, ear holes 18 inches in diameter. The nostrils measure 6½ inches in diameter and are 2 feet deep. There are eight teeth in the skull—two on each side of the upper and lower jaws—and all in the finest condition. The back teeth of the lower jaw measure 7 inches long on the surface and are 4 inches in width. The upper and lower front teeth are 4½ inches long on the surface and 3½ inches wide. All the teeth protrude from the jawbone 1½ inches. There are 8 points on each of the hind teeth and 6 on each of the front teeth. The space between the rows of teeth on the roof of the upper jaw is 7½ inches and at the lower jaw 6½ inches. In the centre of the forehead is a cavity measuring 11 inches long and 4 inches wide. The lower jaw was placed in position to-day and found to measure correspondingly large with the upper jaw and completes the skull. Although not yet weighed, it is estimated that the skull complete will tip the beam at not less than 600 pounds. One of the fore-legs, including the shoulder-blade, is 7 feet in length and weighs, it is thought, 150 pounds. The first joint of the hind leg measures 2 feet 5 inches and the second joint of the same leg 3 feet 4 inches. The only part of the other foreleg yet found, and which was the first piece discovered underground by Willie Kelley, measures 2 feet 10 inches and weighs about 50 pounds. At this hour twenty-six ribs have been found, the longest measuring 3 feet 10 inches, with a width of 2 inches in the centre. A dozen or more sections of the spine have been unearthed, the largest being 10 inches wide and 16 inches long. A score or two other bones are among the lot, prominent among them a toe-bone measuring 6½ by 4½ inches.

The marshy land or swale in which the mastodon was found is of the same line or stretch of similar ground in which the mastodon of 1845, so thoroughly described by Dr. Warren, was discovered. This is the third unearthed since that year. The mastodon of 1845 was dug up three miles due north of Mr. Kelley's farm, and on the farm of Mr. William Brewster. The Brewster mastodon was sold for $10,000 and is now in Boston. The second one was discovered at Otisville, in this county, a few years ago.

TORNADO IN VERMONT.

Wells River, July 14, 1879.—A violent hail storm and tornado commenced here at a qurter to six o'clock this evening, lasted fifteen minutes, and was followed by a thunder storm. Some of the hailstones were two inches in diameter. The crops were destroyed and all vegetation was torn to shreds. About one-third of the window glass in the village was broken. Large trees were torn up, fences were destroyed, houses unroofed and a barn was blown over. The inhabitants were much alarmed, as the storm was more severe than any which has ever occurred in this section heretofore.

STORM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Woodville, July 14, 1879.—A terrific thunder storm, with high wind and hail swept over this village this evening. Hailstones fell the size of hens' eggs Several houses were unroofed, sheds blown down, and there is not a house in town but had windows broken in. Crops of all kinds were cut down and spoiled. The damage is very heavy.

YELLOW FEVER.

General Flight from the City of Memphis.

Memphis, July 19, 1879.—The flight of citizens is under full headway again. Those leaving to-night are, if possible, more panic stricken than were those who fled so hastily on the 10th inst. Seven new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day.

Pottsville, July 15.—A fire was discovered at 6 o'clock this evening issuing from the slope at Prevost's colliery, Centralia, and in a short time the breaker, which cost $150,000, was in flames and was entirely destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated as the vein of coal is burning fiercely, which will probaly entail heavy loss. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Nine buildings were destroyed by incendiary fire at Oneida, N. Y.

James Standling, a Mormon preacher, was killed by a mob in Catoosa county, Ga.

An ex-tax collector of North Adams, Mass., has been arrested charged with embezzling $100,000.

Reports from the frontier are to the effect that Sitting Bull is engaged in suspicious movements.

For the Reporter.

THE TRUE METHOD OF UNION.

BY REV. J. TOMLINSON.

St. Paul in writing to the Ephesians exhorts and says: Forbearing one another in love. According to this great Apostle the TRUE METHOD OF UNION, is Forbearance. Christians are divided into parties and sects. To unite them in one, that there may be a unity of faith, love, and hope—that they may be one heart and soul, is certainly an important question The writer proposes to show that the proper way to do this is by the *exercise of Patience* The compulsion of law is not a means of union. By this means, you may break men into measures on the principle that you do refractory children and unmanageable horses, but you can't unite them in one. The power of logic is not a means of union. You may reason with all your conclusiveness of Loke, Boyl, Bacon, Kant, or Atwater, or even St Paul himself, and all your most cogent arguments will be a failure. The best logicians the world ever produced can do but little to unite warring elements and set a jarring world at peace. The persuasion of eloquence fails but little. Demosthenes, Cicero, Whitfield, Dawson, Spurgeon, Beecher, etc., have used their talent and wielded their power to little purpose so far as harmonizing discordant minds is concerned. The subscription of Articles of faith, Constitutions and Charters, accomplish but trifling results. We can build up law and order in this way, but not *union*. The authority of tradition—what the fathers have said—will effect nothing either. For the question will always arise: What ought the fathers to have said? And the work of disintegration starts afresh. Proceeding after this manner the factions and parties of the Christian church can never be consolidated. "Emperors and Kings, popes and prelates, Councils and Convocation, Cabinets and Senates, Theologians and Lawyers, have all used their hands and wits in this great work of unity." And their most Herculean efforts, have been most prodigious failures. The Christian world is full of sects and denominations, too numerous to mention—one cries, The more sects, the better. The other, Let names and sects and parties fall, and Jesus Christ be all in all. And the fearful results, we have before us—division, schism, error and heresy. In this distracted condition of things, the question forces itself upon us: Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered? Yes, there is a remedy. Paul reveals the antidote, the panacea, viz: FORBEARANCE. This is the *true method of union*. It is strange, indeed, that such great wits as have sparkled in the canopy of our literati, that such brilliant luminaries could not see this simple method Yet there it lies right on the surface of Revelation: there it has lain for more than 1800 years—a principle so simple that any child may understand it. This one short precept universally obeyed, would set all right, and reduce all to order It would not at once reconcile all minds, but it would harmonize all hearts It would not amalgamate all churches into an external uniformity, but it would combine them all in the unity of the spirit and bond of peace. It might not hush the voice of controversy, but it would take from it the harsh dissonance of human passion, and cause it to speak in the sweet tones of divine charity." If congregations and churches were therefor, to put their conduct on this principle, they would come at once to the unity of the Spirit. Their thoughts and affections would all gravitate to one grand centre, viz: one body, one spirit, one hope, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all—and we all would be brothers through Jesus Christ. If all could see that humility, meekness, patience, forbearance, and forgiveness, are the steps to unity, clicks and clans and unhallowed confederacies, would no longer fill the earth and rend the church. It is in such quiet and gentle virtues too, that the happiness and usefulness of life consists, far more than in brilliant eloquence, in splendid talent, or illustrious deeds, that shall send the name down to future times. "It is the balm of spring, which flows gently; the little rivulet which glides through the meadow and which runs along day and night by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or the roaring cataract.

Niagara excites our wonder; and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there as he pours it from his hollow hand. But one Niagara is enough for a continent, or a world; while that same world needs thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets, that shall water every farm, and every meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day and every night, with their gentle and quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives It is not by great deeds only, like those of Howard, Franke, Harius and Muller—not by great sufferings only like those of the martyrs, that good is done. It is by the daily and quiet virtues of life—the christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness in the husband, the wife, the father, mother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, that good is to be done; and in this way all may be useful and happy" This se