The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 4, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
DANIEL O. BARR, of Allegheny.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must be assessed two months preceding the election, that is, on or before Thursday, September 4th.

Voters must have paid a state or county tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4th.

Members of Democratic state, county, and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for the district, on

Saturday, 13th of September, 1879,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock, p. m., and close at 6 o'clock, p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court house, at Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate a candidate for JURY COMMISSIONER, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte	N W	2	Harris township	2	2
	S W	2	Howard "	1	3
	J W W	1	Huston "	2	2
Howard boro		1	Liberty "	3	3
Milesburg "		1	Marion "	2	2
Philipsb'rg"		3	Miles "	3	3
Unionville "		1	Patton "	1	6
Benner township		3	Penn "	3	4
Boggs "		3	Potter "	n'th	3
Burnside "		1	" "	s'th	4
Curtin "		1	Rush "	2	2
College "		2	Snowshoe "	1	1
Ferguson "	old	3	Spring "	4	4
" "	new	1	Taylor "	1	1
Gregg "		5	Union "	1	1
Halfmoon "		1	Walker "	4	4
Haines "		4	Worth "	1	1

There has been more shot gun policy north, of late, than south—yet there is no radical howl yet. Go in boy's, and bellow, until you're hoarse.

The Cherokee Indians have elected Bushy Head as chief.

We wonder whether sap-head, block-head or mush-head won't feel down in the mouth about itnow?

The shot-gun policy is fast taking root among the loyal shriekers north of Mason & Dixon's line. One of the loyal organs says a musket should be at every voting place to shoot democrats.

The *Lewistown Gazette* didn't go into a howl over the Conkling affair or the Kalloch shooting—the shot gun policy wasn't south this time. Whenever a negro or carpet-bagger down south gets a black eye on account of some impudence, the *Gazette* and sheets of the same politics, make weeks of ado about it.

Mr. H. Frysinger has sold the Lewistown *True Democrat* and will take charge of a democratic paper in Chester, Pa. Sorry to have Mr. F. leave this part of the state, his paper always was a favorite with us. May the greatest success attend him. Mr. D. L. Sollenberger of Sunbury is the successor of Mr. Frysinger, who will continue the paper democratic as heretofore. Success to him also.

Sunday last was the last day of summer, according to the almanac, but Monday seemed to have no regard for the almanac, and old Sol kept pouring down his rays as fiercely as ever, bathing us in a sweltering heat, as if to remind us that summer was not all played out yet and a lively remnant still on hand.

The latest from Grant is that he goes it with an "if." He is not a candidate for president, still, if it should happen that the republican party should need him, he will accept. We never knew Grant to refuse any thing except a bull-pup upon which the express charges were not paid.

Last week we furnished the evidence taken before the Wallace committee of the way in which honest men and soldiers of the war are denied their votes in Rhode Islandbecause they are poor.

This week we give only a little of the evidence that shows how voters are bulldozed in righteous Massachusetts. Let all honest and candid men read and reflect over these damnable outrages.

Richmond, Va., August 28.—Nelson Lewis, colored, died to-day from injuries received yesterday at the hands of William Goodman, colored. Both were draymen and a difficulty originated in a squabble for right of way.

If Goodman had been a white man the whole northern radical pack of howlers would have had columns of denunciation over a new southern outrage. But in this instance it was nigger that killed nigger and nothing need be said.

According to a London paper the Great Eastern is to be turned into a great meat-shop. The owners have at last determined to convert the great ship into a meat-carrying trader between London and Texas. The requisite alterations, which include new boilers, will involve an expenditure of about £100,000 but as the vessel can carry 2,000 head of cattle or 36,000 sheep the speculation should prove remunerative.

A Savannah negro had a narrow escape last Monday. He was in his coffin, having died, as his friends thought, two days before, and the preacher was talking away about life on the other side of Jordan, when the corpse sat up, stared around him and deliberately crawled out. The irregular proceeding caused the congregation, preacher, relatives and all to make for the street, with the man in grave clothes after them. Getting over their fright the colored people shook hands with the restored man, who had been only in a trance.

This reminds us of the dead corps of the democratic party that the republicans so often attempted to bury, it always gets up out of its coffin and scares the whole radical tribe into fits and makes them scatter in all directions. That democratic party won't die.

D. Mathewson, of Nemaha Co., Kansas, says of the Perfected Butter Color, of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.: "We have used other preparations but none so good, Our neighbors who neglect to color, sell for a few cents less." Testimonials like this are worth something.

Howl as much as they will about the south, let the radical orators and organs remember that all the mean acts that have been a disgrace to our country have been committed by prominent leaders of the radical party. Kalloch was a prominent New England preacher and Kansas shrieker, and all the while he was committing adulterous acts.

Beecher was a leading Kansas howler and pious preacher, and amidst it all he was making illicit love with another man's wife.

Theodore Tilton was a favorite radical lecturer and slanderer of the democratic party, and he too was all the time having unlawful intimacy with other women.

Next we have Conkling and Sprague, moguls of the radical party, with their disgraceful affair in which a woman was concerned, and in which the shot-gun policy—so much cackled against by those saints—came in for a prominent part.

We might add to this list, but it suffices to bring those which are fresh in the memory of all, in order to show the character and virtue of those who are continually magnifying others sins and extolling their own virtues. Bah!

The first steps in the riot damages or legislative bribery cases were taken at Harrisburg on 25. Judge Pearson charged the grand jury in the matter in a manner that proves he desires the truth to come out. He instructed them to find true bills in all the cases of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature if the testimony submitted to them should correspond with that heard by the Committee of the Legislature. The indictments presented for the consideration of the Grand Jury refer to only those persons outside the legislature who are alleged to have offered money for votes for the bill appropriating $4,000,000 to indemnify owners of property destroyed in the Pittsburg riots, but the Judge also instructed them to proceed against any members implicated in corrupt solicitation, so that all the guilty may be placed on an equal footing. A committee at the last session of the Legislature found Representatives Rumberger, Petroff and George F. Smith guilty of attempted bribery, but the House refused to expel them, the necessary two-thirds vote not being obtained for expulsion. These men, with probably three other members, will likely be added to the list of defendants in the riot bribery cases. About twenty members of the Legislature have been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury, all of whom, according to their testimony in May last, had been offered money to vote for the Riot Claims bill. The Commonwealth will demand the production of telegrams bearing on the bribery business passing between the principal lobbyists, in order that they may be used as evidence. A refusal on the part of the Western Union company is apprehended.

The cases will no doubt be postponed for trial at a special term in October.

HERDIC CLEARED.

The trial of Peter Herdic at Bellefonte, last week, for obtaining $8000 from Wm. F. Reynolds & Co., under false pretense, was taken up, Wednesday noon, and lasted until Friday evening when the jury, after, being out some four hours, came in with a verdict of not guilty, but Mr. Herdic to pay the costs. This case attracted considerable interest not only in our county, but in the state, from the well known character of the defendant who rendered himself very prominent by his large speculations and business enterprises.

The charge was that Mr. Herdic obtained $8000 from the banking house of Wm. F. Reynolds & Co. upon securities that he represented as first liens upon real estate in Williamsport, which the bank allege did not prove to be so. Some twenty witnesses were present from Williamsport, on Mr. Herdic's side. The counsel on the part of the commonwealth were district attorney Fortney, Gen. Beaver and A. O. Furst. Mr. Herdic's counsel were W. B. Mann of Philadelphia, J. L. Spangler, and Ed. Blanchard and Hon. C. T. Alexander.

The case throughout was ably conducted on the part of the commonwealth, but as ably defended on the part of the counsel of the defendant. The court-house was crowded during the entire trial. The verdict of the jury was as above stated, in favor of Mr. Herdic but he was mulcted in the costs. The evidence, we are told, which was the turning point in favor of the accused was that Reynolds & Co. could have made themselves safe with their securities if they had made efforts in that direction at the proper time, and that they neglected the opportunity.

The evidence in the Herdic case was closed at 10 a. m. on Friday, the last witness being the defendant himself. Counsel for the prosecution objected to his testimony, but the Court overruled the objection, and he was called upon the stand. The substance of his testimony was a denial of intention to cheat the prosecutor. Colonel Mann made the closing speech on the part of the defendant and General Beaver for the Commonwealth. Judge Orvis then charged the jury, and they retired at 5 o'clock.

On the part of the commonwealth the the case was opened by Mr. Fortney, and on the part of the defence by Mr. Spangler.

SPELING REFORM.

A society was formed several years ago to produce a reform in speling—a thing much neded. This society has among its members profesors and eminent scolars, hoo se the absurd maner in wich meny words in the English language are speled, rendering it dificult for a forener to become acquainted with it and requiring at leest tu yers of time that is wasted by our children in lerning to master the roundabout way of speling so meny of the words. If ever the REPORTER gets within fifty miles of this Society for Reform in Speling, we wil go the fifty and join it.

Some may oppose this reform, and one argument tha use is that the words would look so od. That mite be true; but it is equely true that to men wonce used to it, say 30 years after the reform was established, the words as now speled wud lok both absurd as wel as lafable, and scolars and lerned men wud wonder wi we of this generation wer so bad in our speling and put leters in words that did not spel any thing at all and tok yers of the time of the boys and girls to master the absurdities insted of going at it in its simplicity and taking the comon sense wa.

Altho some may laf at the REPORTER for favering this reform, and doing away with the jawbreaking sistem in speling, we wil undertake to thro many words before them that fu can spel. Won we wud give the "qu" another the "tisic" and still another a "fisic" until we had them all on ther baks with reconisans forfited. Many eminent freologists faver this reform in speling; filologists join in; the catalog of members of this society wil kep on incresing until tha ad to ther program the endorsement of all posesed of comon sens.

We ges it wil be slo of adoption—but ma we not lok upon it as sure to com? Wer it not for som krotshety notions about sticking to the old wa this reform in speling wer easy to bring about. But the society wil get to the deno some time. Ar we not for reform in other things? Is it enuf to adopt the comon sens manner in everything els and act the ful in speling? Na, ma the silent letters never again cleve to the ruf of our mouth if we can se it! The tong was not given us to be plaged with those useles tramps in words, the silent leters. The hed is made to ake in ther study and many a felow thinks he is hi lerned because he can place together a lot of letters and say they spel that wen no child of common sens can, for the life of him, comprehend that tha spel any thing.

In conclusion, we say, much of our speling dos not spel at all, and only serves to thro the pupil into a spel and give one jawbrakers.

THE EIGHT TO SEVEN VOTE.

MR. JUSTICE MILLER ADMITS THAT HE VOTED AGAINST THE FACTS.

Says Tilden Got Over 8,000 Majority in Louisiana.

Rock Island, August 20.—Among the national celebrities who are here is Justice Samuel F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court and a member of the Eight to Seven Electoral Commission which installed R. B. Hayes in the Presidency. On every test question before the Commission Justice Miller voted with the Republicans, refusing to go behind the returns, in the cases of Louisiana and Florida, and supporting every other measure of the Republican majority for reversing the verdict of the people and depriving Mr. Tilden of the seat to which he had been chosen. In person, Judge Miller is a stout, powerfully built man, with swarthy countenance, strongly marked features, and the careless dress and free, off-hand manners of a prosperous Western farmer or merchant. He speaks his mind clearly and with emphasis.

On Friday morning, August 15, the Judge made one of a party of four on the balcony of the Ocean View Hotel—Mr. Walter N. Haldeman of Louisville, Mr. William G. McHenry, formerly proprietor of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, and a correspondent of the *Sun* (who had been previously introduced to Judge Miller as such), making up the group, which was afterward joined by Judge Blodgett of the United States District Court of Chicago. The conversation turned upon Mr. Tilden's canvass for the Presidency, and Judge Miller expressed his belief that Mr. Tilden knew more about the cipher dispatches than he had yet admitted. He also said that Mr. Tilden, while now making political capital by antagonizing Tammany Hall, had formerly worked with that organization, and had been intimately associated with it as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee when the great frauds of 1868 were perpetrated. He then said:

"I have met Mr. Tilden only once in the last sixteen years. That was at Saratoga last summer, when he occupied a cottage near my place of residence, and passed me frequently. I thought of speaking to him once or twice, but did not know how he might take it in view of my position toward his claims in the matter of the Electoral Tribunal. I think that he unquestionably tried to buy that elector in Oregon—that the $8,000 which was transferred by telegraph for that purpose came out of his pocket. I think also that money was raised, with his knowledge, for the purpose of buying one of the Returning Boards, and that only his characteristic hesitation prevented his using that method of securing the Board. On the other hand, it may be said of him that he honestly thought himself elected and entitled to the votes of the two Southern States which the tribunal decided against him. He was elected in Louisiana—that is, he got eight or ten thousand more actual votes there than Hayes. In the event of his success next year I think he will make a good President. He is a man of great ability, unwearied pertinacity and extraordinary courage. He cannot be bullied by the politicians or office seekers. He has made an excellent Governor of New York, and has shown administrative and executive powers of a high order. He is old and rich, and has no temptation to abuse the powers of his office, while he has every inducement to give the country a good administration, once which will enure to his fame and obliterate in a measure the scandals which have attached to his name."

"What do you think of the results of the extra session?" was asked.

"I think that both parties made mistakes, and that the Republicans would have done better had they given up the army at the polls, and in fact conceded everything except the supervisors' law. On that they could have made an excellent fight without giving their opponents the chance of raising the cry against military interference with elections. The disgrace of the grand back down, however, rested with the Democrats. Thurman in the Senate and Ewing in the House could have prevented the extra session easily, had they minded to, and the responsibility for it is a good measure rested with them. It had injured Thurman greatly and considerably diminished whatever chances he might have had for the Presidency."

Concerning Secretary Sherman's canvass and the efforts he is said to be making to obtain the Republican nomination the Judge said:

"It does not follow because a man is Secretary of the Treasury and makes use of the great power and patronege of his office, that he is necessarily going to succeed in the race for the nomination. Two former Secretaries, James Guthrie and Salmon P. Chase, in turn did what Mr. Sherman is now charged with doing, and yet they signally failed when the time came."

JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE

TO THE GRAND JURY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY ON LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

HE DEFINES THE CRIME OF CORRUPT SOLICITATION,

And Calls for the Indictment of the Bribed Legislators.

At Harrisburg, on Monday, at the opening of the August term of Court, the Court room was crowded, when Judge Pearson charged the Grand Jury. After defining all grades of crime the Judge finally reached that of corrupt solicitation, and the most intense silence prevailed as he charged the jury on this crime. The reference to legislators attempting to bribe fellow members is regarded as referring to Rumberger, Petroff and Smith. The following are Judge Pearson's remarks relative to corrupt solicitations:

I will now call your attention, gentlemen, to an offense probably of rather different character from of most of those, and one which has not often come before the public here, and it is one of those offenses that is, if committed, highly injurious to society, dargerous to public morals and dangerous to the general administration of the government of the country, and that is solicitation to receive bribes, solicitation, as alleged, to members of the Legislature to receive bribes, offers to them of a kind which is forbidden by the law, and I will call your attention to the law on the subject. I speak of it, gentlemen, as a crime which strikes almost at the foundations of society, because if, instead of having fair, honest, proper legislation, according to the best discretion and judgment of the legislators, we are to have them bought over to vote for measures or vote against measures which the public requires, or which are injurious to the public either the one or the other, then I say it is dangerous to society at large, and we should most carefully guard against anything of that kind. I will, in the first place, call your attention to the Constitution of the Commonwealth on that subject. It is not merely a person soliciting, but the person agreeing to receive, or actually receiving, that ought to be held up to public scorn and contempt by being indicted in the criminal court.

[Here the Judge quoted the provisions the Constitution relative to corrupt solicitation.]

You will observe, gentlemen, that the Constitution therefore makes the provision both against members of the Legislature who shall receive or ask for, or be willing to receive, or agree to receive, any offer, in the form of money, office, or in any other way—a person going to a member of the Legislature and saying, "You vote for such a bill," or "Vote against such a bill and I will procure you such an office"—it would be bribery within this act of Assembly. Any person soliciting this to be done is guilty of a high crime, guilty of the attempt to bribe. The offer of money or anything of value of itself made the crime in this case. Therefore, persons have no business to be tampering with the Legislature, tampering with the members, or saying, "If you will consent to vote for such a bill you can receive so much money"—it is altogether illegal, and forbidden by the Constitution itself. The Act of Assembly is perhaps equally explicit on this subject, defining what the punishment shall be more particularly, though the Constitution declares what the crime is as well as the act of Assembly.

[Judge Pearsen here read the act of April 29, 1874, defining the offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Assembly.]

An open address, any persuasion, any coaxing, or the like of that, would not come within the act, but the moment any office is offered, the moment any article of value is offered, the moment any promise of advantage is offered, it brings it within the statute. In order, then, to make out the offense charged here, you have only to inquire: Was there an offer or endeavor to influence any member of the Legislature by offering or promising them money, promising them anything of value, promising them any advantage, any office, any advantage of any kind? Was that done? If so, it would be an attempt to solicit them to do what is illegal, and is an attempt to bribe, an unlawful solicitation. They need not accept it. They may say they would not accept it, that they would scorn to take it, yet it doesn't make it any less offense on the part of the person offering—they are guilty, and all that is necessary to be proved is the simple fact that they solicited a member of the Legislature to vote in a particular way under a promise of procuring money for them or offering to give them money, telling them where they could get money, or that they could have money by doing so and so, that they could receive such and such articles—that is all there is necessary to be established, to be proved to your satisfaction, in order to make out this offence. This is not a new offence, gentlemen, in Pennsylvania. Former laws—the act of 18 6—describe it very much in the same way, very much in the same words of the Constitution, very much in substance as in the act of 1864. It has long been prohibited in Pennsylvania, and yet to the scandal of our State—I hope it is false, I hope it is only scandal—to the scandal of our State it has been urged and said hundreds and hundreds of times, that such and such a bill was procured by bribery. It demeans our State; it brings us into contempt with other countries; brings us into contempt with our sister States; causes us to be belittled abroad, to be belitled at home; injures the legislative body with the community. The very suspicion that they take bribes is an injury to them, an injury to society in general, because they are led to distrust the laws that such a Legislature passes and to disregard them entirely. Therefore it is a high offense against society, and one that should be most carefully guarded against by courts and juries, punished inflexibly and without any hesitation, if persons are guilty of it, and the only simple fact for you to have established before you is that any person whatever solicits any member of the Legislature to accept a bribe, or tell them how they could make money, or offer to give them money, or anything of that kind for voting in a particular way, voting for or against a particular bill. This constitutes the offense. It may be possible, in the course of your examination of this charge against persons for soliciting members of the Legislature to accept money, that it may come out that it doesn't stop at solicitation alone, but that a member accepted or agreed to accept the money. If so, although no indictment may be sent before you, yet if in the examination of witnesses before you in the question of this bribery it comes out that any member of the Legislature did accept or agree to accept any gift of money or valuable thing, office or anything of the kind, if it comes out that they did agree to do so, you make a presentment of it; you present them to the court, and say such and such witnesses testified before us that such members of the Legislature, naming them, were guilty of accepting, or agreeing to accept, these bribes which were offered to them, and, if such is the case, direct the District Attorney to send indictments before you, or if they don't do that at once, to at least have the person charged arrested and brought up before a magistrate for a preliminary examination, and then an indictment would be sent before the next Grand Jury, so that neither the persons who are charged in these indictments, nor the members of the Legislature themselves, if they agree to accept money, can get clear, if you perform your duties. But if any member did not agree to take it, you are not to make a presentment of him; but it is only when the one offers or the other agrees to take—either the one or the other—they are both guilty of the crime—that you will find a true bill, or make a presentment. As I understand from the form of this statement there is no one charged with receiving the money, that is, no member of the Legislature charged with receiving money. As I said before, you cannot act upon newspaper reports; you have no right to act upon resolutions of the Legislature; you act upon the evidence produced before you, and that alone, and if that makes out a case of either bribery or receiving a bribe, either giving or receiving a bribe against the person who is charged, find a true bill. If it is against others who are not charged, make a presentment of them to the District Attorney, so that the matter be properly and fully investigated in court, so that we may get at the bottom of these things. Sometimes committees of the Legislature examine such subjects. They have not the same power that the Courts have in compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses as we have the power to do; sometimes they are not very anxious to find out what has been done; sometimes they are not very willing to expose whether they have been guilty of receiving bribes; they don't want to tell anything that takes place, but we want to find out everything about it; we want to get to the truth of the matter, and get to the bottom of it, and see who is guilty and who is not guilty, or whether any person is guilty, or whether it is a mere general slander. As I said before, you act upon the evidence and upon that alone, and not upon anything that you have ever read in the newspapers about what took place in the Legislature last winter. Do not be influenced in the least by that. Do not be influenced in the least by any public opinion. Do not be influenced in the least by politics or by anything else than the evidence which is produced before you. If the Commonwealth cannot now produce witnesses before you to establish the facts, you ignore the bills. If the Commonwealth does produce witnesses to establish the facts, find them without the least regard to whom it will strike, without the least regard to the character of the persons who have been guilty of planning anything of that kind or of soliciting others to commit what was wrong.

On Saturday there were 38 cases of yellow fever at Memphis.

READ HOW RIGHTEOUS THEY ARE IN MASSACHUSETTS!

Intimidation—Manufacturers' Influence.

The Hon. Eli Thayer, Democratic candidate for congress, in 1878, against Rice: He (Rice) had spoken in the hall owned by Manchaug corporation, in that town, and I went there to speak; they refused to allow me to speak there, and I spoke in a barn; the hall had been used for minstrel troupes and for other public uses.

Jason Waters testified: At the election of 1878 Mr. McArthur, superintendent of the Manchaug corporation, was selectman and saw the ballots of the employes as they voted; Chase and Knox, other employes of the corporation, stood by the polls and saw the votes and controlled the employes as they voted; voters had to pass up between rows of corporation men to vote.

Terrence Kennedy: Was active as a Butler man in 1878; occupied a tenement house owned by the Manchaug corporation; son and neices worked in the mill on the day of meeting held by Eli Thayer; I got notice to vacate my house within two weeks; I saw Chase, the agent; he said he did it by order of Mr. McArthur; I said I would stay and vote; he said I should go out; I said I would not, and I fought for my possession, and did stay there and voted for Butler; the fact of my notice to leave became public, and bulldozed and intimidated every Butler man there; the houses are owned by the Manchaug corporation; Chase votes men there who have no votes; the men are hauled to the polls by the teams of the corporation, and Chase received them there and saw they had Republican tickets and voted them. McArthur would look at the tickets as they were put in the box; I objected to it and he stopped it. My son was discharged from the mill four days after I got my notice to to go out of the house; he and my neices all left. They lived with me; I left the town and live in Connecticut now.

Ulmer W. Putman, Prohibitory Republican: Live in Sutton; was at election November, 1878; heard Chase, employe of Manchaug corporation, say he had carried his point; a settee was filled with men by whom the voters were watched as they went up to vote; McArthur, employe of corporation, was chief selectman in charge of ballot box; men were brought from the mills and voted, and taken back in same wagons.

John O. Parker: Saw voters of the Manchaug corporation hauled to polls in their wagons and taken back in the same after they voted; saw Chase take tickets out of the hands of mill-hands and give them another, and said:

"Carry that in."

They did so; am a pedler and a Republican.

Henry J. Whiten: At election of 1877 saw Knox take tickets out of the hands of several of the employes of the corporation and give them others; tore those up he took from them. Chase told me he could control the men and would, but he would not lose six out of the men employed by the corporation. Know a good deal of the state and its elections.

Frank Kenneday (re-examined): Was at Manchaug and heard a conversation between Chase, mill-agent, and Stevens, barber; Stevens said he was going to vote for Butler; Chase said he thought it was not to his interest to do so; afterward heard Stevens say he was all right, he was for Talbot, and

Would Get $10 for his Vote

after the election; the money had come to town the night Long, Republican candidate for Lieutenant governor, had come there; he said the ballots would be marked and they could tell how each man voted.

I. A. Perham, Gardner, Worcester county: A man named Newell, from Boston, boarded with me from July until after election; three or four days before election, in November, '78, he came in with

A Roll of Bank Bills,

took them out and said he had got them down at the national bank; he offered me $10 of it if I would vote for Talbot, or $5 if I would not vote; I am a Democrat and so was he; I refused to take the money and voted for Butler.

Kemp V. Lynde proved dismissal of a man from employment by an overseer of poor in Gardner, for voting for Butler.

THE PLYMOUTH CASE.

Native-Born Citizens Forced to Become Naturalized.

Thomas E. Shumway: Live in Plymouth; a decision of the selectmen was made that young men born of foreign parents within the state could be registered; this made difficulty, and prevented many registering; this decision was made ten days before election, and was reversed on Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, before election, but too late to allow people to register and vote; know of two who got registered, but heard of a dozen excluded; one of them got naturalized; his name is Morrison. This is his naturalization paper. It reads that he was born in Massachusetts. One of these men born within two rods of Plymouth Rock. Four selectmen Republicans and one an Abbott Democrat. John O'Connell went to pay his poll tax. Nelson, chairman of the board, told me he had the opinions of two lawyers on this point. I told him I was not satisfied with this opinion. Got opinion from clerk of court in Boston reversing this. No action taken until Monday night, before election. Polled 1100 votes in the town.

W. H. Nelson: Davis L. Lord gave an opinion that persons born within the state of alien parent were not entitled to registration until naturalized; in 1878 Mr. Healy of Boston, city solicitor and clerk of our county, coincided with the other opinion; General Butler gave his opinion against this; the attorney-general did not give his opinion, although asked; we decided that they were entitled to register, and made it public either on Saturday or Monday afternoon before election; we held they must be naturalized before they were registered; I am chairman of selectmen.

Within Three Miles of Plymouth Rock.

Andrew Carr: Born within two miles of Plymouth Rock; my father, was an alien, born in Ireland; they refused to register me because I was not naturalized and my father was not; I went several times and finally found they had registered me on Monday before election.

Alexander Morrison: Born in Sandwich, Barnstable county, Mass.; my father born in Ireland, wanted to be registered; the selectmen refused to register me because I was not naturalized; Hodge advised me to get naturalized; I did so in the court, this is my paper.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
PLYMOUTH COUNTY, SS. }

To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye, That at a superior court, begun and holden at Plymouth on the fourth Monday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, Alexander Morrison of Plymouth, in the county of Plymouth and state of Massachusetts, born in the town of Sandwich, in the county of Barnstable, Massachusetts, having produced the evidence, and taken and subscribed the oath required by law, was admitted to become a citizen of the said United States according to the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Plymouth, in said county, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WHITMAN, Clerk
(Seal.)

I was sworn and so were my witnesses; after that I went to the selectmen and they registered me, and I voted for Butler.

F. W. Robbins: Selectmen at Plymouth refused to register the young men, and I think a dozen of them lost their votes who were born in the state because of this refusal to register them.

Lemuel Bradford: Selectman at Plymouth; Hodge removed to Boston with his family in October last, came back when his name was off and was allowed to vote; he was and is in the Boston custom-house; men born in the state of foreign parentage were refused registration because not naturalized.

In General.

McCarty: Supervisor in Ward 12, Boston, carefully examined the lists given him by chief supervisor, and found but three names to check as doubtful. These names did not present themselves on election day, 400 in the precinct.

Kilduff and Daily: In employ of government on new post office building in Boston last October; were known as Butler men; were discharged before election day; think for voting for Butler; both soldiers.

O'Connor: Discharged in Cambridge port on evening of election day for voting for Butler.

Plympton, Worcester: All the board of registration in Worcester last year were Republicans; rejected Democrats from registering because presented by the Democratic committee; they presented themselves through the Republican committee and were registered; the effect of the rumors about the manufactures' meeting held in Worcester in October, was to cause the employes to be silent and decline to act with the Republican party.

DIVORCE AMONG SPIRITS.

The Latest Absurd Proceding Among Western Spiritualists.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Elizabeth Hargue, aged 43 years, died in this city on June 3, 1878, and Christian P. Hargue, aged 48 years, died on Feb. 29 last. At the residence of Mr. E. H. Springer, on North Sixth street, last evening, the departed couple were divorced in spirit life. The spirit of Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, formerly of Taylorwick, recently stated through a medium that the divorce would take place on the 26th of July, commencing at 9 P. M., by worldly time. Mr. Hamen, the brother of Mrs. Hargue, was informed in regard to the coming event. At first he pooh-poohed the story, but finally consented to go and see the medium. In answer to a communication addressed to his dead sister, Mr. Hamen received the following reply:

Dear Brother: What you have heard is, alas, too true. Christian and I, though we loved each other in your world for over twenty-four years, cannot get along together in our spirit form. I don't like him as I used to, and I cannot like him. I do not know why, and that is the reason I want to be separated from him. You know how he used to stay out nights at home; well, he remains away from me for long periods, and when he returns says he has been fishing in the golden lakes, of resting in the roseate bowers where the male spirits sit and sip the distillations of the amaranth or the dews of the night-blooming cereus. I cannot live with him, and therefore we must separate.

The reply to another communication was as follows:

Dear Brother: Spirits who have been married during their earth life remain married unless divorced by the proper courts. We have laws, courts, justices, &c., in the spirit land, just as you have in your world, and the processes are the same, oftentimes tedious, especially when publicly tried, but speedy and satisfactory when obtained without publicity. You know that I left the world of substance nine months before he did, and although I could have obtained a suitable divorce during his absence from the spirit land, I remained true to him and waited until he arrived here. Even then I tried to love him, but could not and cannot. I will always look upon him as a friend, however, and will not ask that he attend to my wants after the divorce has been granted, although I might make him do so, according to law, if I liked. Your loving sister,

Lizzie Hargue.

A communication was then addressed to the husband, and elicited the following reply:

Brother-in-law Ed.: I regret to tell you that all you have said is true. Lizzie does not care for me any more, and has given her affections to a young Virginian they call George Washington, who, they say, had a great name in your world. Washington is married already, having been married when in the flesh and remained so. He was born ever so long ago (your time), but his great name and fine appearance has won Lizzie's affections, as it has other spirit women's, and she says he is her only true affinity, and she adores him. She is always making little statues of him and wreathing him with flowers. I have placed my plea in the hands of the court, and the case will be tried July 26, at 9 P. M. (your time); try and be there. This is a delightful place, and everybody loves everybody else, except Lizzie, who will not love me. Brother Ed., I wish you would come to spirit land; you might heal the sorrows of my aching heart, and reason with Lizzie to love me again.

C. P. Hargue.

Last evening at the appointed hour four visitors proceeded to the rear of the back parlor, where four chairs were placed in an arch at proper intervals. They took their places. Then the medium brought out his cabinet (the usual medium's closet) and placed it just a little back of the line running across the folding doors between the front and back parlors. The gas was turned down to a reasonable darkness. Mr. Walters entered his cabinet, and during the minute that followed there was intense silence. Suddenly a sheet of faint light fell between the spectators and the cabinet. It was like the sheen a half-moon sends out at its rising. This grew brighter and brighter, until the two gas jets were dimmed, and at length the scene seemed to be one of dusty dancing sunlight. A semi-circle of thin, misty, white clouds rose from the floor, apparently, and let themselves down from the ceiling, and then through the intervening circular space was at last seen the heavenly sight so much longed for, and upon which so much discredit has been thrown. Seated high upon a throne of resplendent light was the Judge—none other than King Henry VIII.—with all the insignia of his royalty about him. A desk in front was for a clerk. A long table ranged before this for the counsel, and desks at either side indicated the presence of marshals and deputy marshals, while two rows of chairs to the right of the King's throne seemed reserved for jurors. A golden railing partitioned off one part of the spirit scene from the rest.

A clerk made his appearance, then the marshals, and then the counsel, all in worldly attire. The plaintiff and defendant were each in deep black. One witness was heard, and then the Judge gave judgment for Mrs. Hargue, the plaintiff. The trial just took one minute and a half by the watch.

Corporal John H. Hyland, of the engineers at Willett's Point, who was recently sued for a breach of promise of marriage died suddenly on Thursday of heart disease.

We will bet a half pint of pea nuts there was a good deal of heart disease with the other party too.

——In the bribery cases the grand jury of Dauphin county have found true bills against Kemble, Crawford and Salter. Petroff and others are indicted. The cases were postponed for trial to Nov. 17.

The official report on the recent fire at Irkutsk, which destroyed about 200 houses shows that sixty lives were lost, the greater number of the victims being children.

IMPORTANT TO HUNTERS.

Now that the hunting season has fairly opened, the following information, compiled from the game laws, will be found to be of interest. In order to avoid trouble, gunners should cut this out for ready reference during the shooting season.

Squirrels—September 1 to January 1
Rabbits—October 15 to January 1.
Wild duck and geese—September 1 to May 15.
Wild turkeys—October 15 to January 1.
Upland or grass plover—July 15 to January 1.
Ruffled grouse, pheasant or pinnated grouse—October 1 to January 1.
Woodcock—July 4 to January 1.
Quail or Virginia partridge—October 15 to January 1.
Deer—October 1 to December 16.

It is unlawful to shoot at any time a nighthawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, martin, lark, finch, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any insectiverous bird under a penalty of five dollars each, or to destroy their eggs or nests under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense. A trap, net, snare, or torch-light cannot be used in taking wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, pheasant, partridge or woodcock, or rail or reed bird or pinnated grouse under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

At Murraysville, Westmoreland county, on last Friday, Rachael Snodgrass, a young lady of nineteen, was so overwhelmed with fright at the peril of her infant brother straddling a plank over the mouth of a well that she fell to the ground and expired almost instantly.

Piles! Piles! Piles! Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels, and prevents recurrence of the disease. Try it without delay.

New Orleans, August 28.—Of six cases of yellow fever reported yesterday from the quarantine station board the bark Black Prince from Havana, three died last night. Dr. Carrington reports the others doing well.

OLD CITIZENS GONE.—Mr. George Kephart, in his 98th year, died on the 3rd inst., in Taylor township, Centre Co., where he had resided about fifty years. At the time of his death he was unmarried, lived by himself, and was eccentric in habits. On the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas McKean died at Zion, Walker township, Centre Co., in his 78th year. He was a grandson of Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and second Governor of Pennsylvania.

Columbus, O., August 26.—A man entered S. S. Rickley's Bank at noon to-day, and while in conversation with the proprietor, who was alone in the bank, a confederate entered by a rear window and carried off $5,000 in currency and $15,000 in registered bonds. The theft was not discovered until some time afterwards.

We do not believe in medicine for children, but we do believe in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, and assert that no family should be without it.

The Democrats of Clinton county, at their convention held on Thursday last, placed the following ticket in nomination: George W. Blatcher, for Prothonotary, Jas. W. Clark, for Register and Recorder; John S. Mader, for Coroner, and A. C. Catham, for Jury Commissioner. W. A. Simpson, of Lock Haven, was made chairman of the County Committee.

The act of 1820 "against horse racing" has been so amended as not to apply to agricultural societies offering premiums for trials of speed in horses walking, trotting or pacing.

In compliance with a complaint that was almost general, of parties wantonly destroying the forests of Pennsylvania, the Legislature passed an act making it a misdemeanor for any person or persons who shall "wantonly set on fire any woodlands, barrens or moors," punishable by a fine not exceeding $300, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. Upon the conviction of any such person the county commissioners shall pay the prosecution the sum of $50, to be repaid by the defendant into the hands of the sheriff, for the use of the county.

Gen. Hood died of yellow fever at New Orleans.

CENTRE COUNTY, ss:

The Commonwealth of Penn'a, the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:—Elizabeth Thomas make you sure of presenting her claim then we command you that you summons D. A. Arter, Charles T. Barrett and Lillie Barrett, May Barrett and Eddie Barrett, heirs of Sarah Thomas, intermarried with Dr. J. M. Barrett, decessed, the last three having for their Guardian S. H. Yoc