The Centre Reporter.

P. GRO. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 6, 1880.

Kemble was not willing to serve out one term and Grant asks for the third. The Reporter would suggest that Grant take the unexpired and rejected term of Kemble.

The Pittsburg papers report the disinterment of a child who when the coffin was opened, was found to have gnawed his fingers off. This is shuddering to contemplate, and proves the caution that should be used in burial of person supposed to be dead.

The democratic state convention has completed its work, and we are pleased to announce to the readers of the Reporter, in a manner that will receive a hearty endorsement from every democrat in the state. The Philadelphia difficulty, which threatened the harmony of the convention, as well as contests in other counties in the state, were settled with harmony and unanimity. A spirit of concession animated all, and there was no jarring in the election of delegates to Cincinnati, or in the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge and Aud. General, while some of the other positions were filled by acclamation, as will be seen from the proceedings in another column. This action has filled the hearts of democrats throughout our state and the country with joy. Let the example be followed in other states, and an overwhelming victory will be in store for the nominee of the Cincinnati convention.

A new food for children has been discovered. It is stated that a Duncannon child the other day swallowed twenty-seven buttons, some of which were as large as a dime. The child still lives. Now since it is proven that old buttons can be utilized for food, why not try whether old breeches, coats and vests can't be used for stews, or as an improvement upon the tough beefstake and chicken found upon the tables of some of our first class hotels.

The bribers have been pardoned by a governor and board that is all republican. These fellows were guilty of the crime of bribery to fasten 4 million dollars of riot claims upon the tax-payers. Tweed got no pardon, Kearney wont get one, but in our state arch criminals like Kemble & Co., go free, save a petty money fine. If the republican masses like such business let them continue to vote in the old ruts, but quit claiming to favor honesty and the punishment of scamps—except when one may be a democrat.

A Washington note of 1st, says: Senator Wallace was in his seat to-day, looking as if he was well satisfied with the result of the Harrisburg convention. The democrats generally congratulated him upon the harmony that has been established in the party in his state.

The Philadelphia Ledger, independent, speaking of the democratic state ticket, says some of the old-time political sagacity of the democratic party was manifestly at work in this convention.

The Morning Patriot has put on a new suit of type and looks neat and clean. It is one of our best and most spirited dailies.

Post-master general Key has gone out of Hayes' cabinet and accepted from him a U. S. Judgeship.

The California republicans have instructed for Blaine.

Thomas A. Scott has resigned the presidency of the Penn'a railroad company. Ill health is assigned as the reason.

Mayor Kallock says of the late murder of editor DeYoung by hisson: "The whole thing will blow over," and he intimates that it will be passed by as one of the inevitable evils which are not unmixed with good.

Coal is going up, wheat coming down, whiskey steady, and no sale for potatoes, and snow in Canada.

In April 45,000 immigrants arrived in New York.

A singular discovery was recently made in Styria. Some woodcutters felled a venerable oak in the forest of Dromming. It was found to be hollow and was soon brought to the ground with a crash. A human skeleton, in excelent state of preservation, was disclosed. Even the boots, which came above the knee, were also perfect. By its side was a powder horn, a porcelain pipebowl and a silver watch, on which was engraved the name "H. von Krackowitz, 1812." The teeth were perfect. It was the skeleton of a man between thirty and forty years of age. It is conjectured that, while engaged in hunting, he climbed the tree for some purpose and slipped incautiously into the hollow trunk, from which there was no release, and probably died of starvation.

THE WITTAKER CASE.

There seems now some probability that the mystery surrounding the Whittaker outrage at the West Point Academy will be dispelled. The fact that the United States District Attorney Woodford has caused the arrest of Phil Ryan, the Highland Falls tavern keeper, on a charge of perjury, committed before the Court of Inquiry, shows that his detectives are in possession of evidence not yet made public. When Ryman comes to be tried in a criminal court there will be a searching investigation and a thorough sifting of the facts in the case. It is unfortunate that the investigation by the officers of the Academy should have provedsoaborortive, for the public expected that they search to the bottom of the affair without fear of favor. Should Ryman's trial result in the discovery of the perpetrators the fair fame of the Academy Court of Inquiry may suffer in the estimation of the general public. Thus will be a source of regret, but the public demand that the mystery be solved, no matter who suffers.

A FURIOUS STORM.

Nashville, April 26.—A destructive storm prevailed south of here on Sunday. At Decherd, on the Chattanooga Railroad, the Presbyterian Church was totally wrecked. Great damage was done to houses, stock and fences in Giles county. Three children were drowned. The storm struck Paint Rock, Ala, on the Memphis and Charleston Road, destroyed five houses and killed three children of P. M. Edwards. T. J. Mann was killed by lightning six miles from this city. At Macon, Miss., the storm was terrific.

HONOR FROM EUROPE. It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Ayer's Pills are above comparison with other medicines. Uniting the best elements known to the chemist, they are particularly effective against the numerous stomachic disorders for which they are recommended as a cure. These pills are so mild, yet searching, that they are often prescribed by doctors who otherwise do not favor patent medicines. Indeed, with the fruits of Dr. Ayer's genius in the shape Pills, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Cherry Pectoral, one might with impunity travel through the swamps of tropical America, or follow Stanley on his travels through the interior of Africa.—*Amsterdam Nieuws van den Dag.*

When You Feel Mean take Kidney-Wort, advertised in another column. It acts energetically on the bowels and Kidneys at the same time, and so cures a host of diseases caused by the inaction of these organs. If you are out of fix, buy it at your druggists and save a doctor's bill.

THE BRIBERS SENTENCED.

One Year in the Penitentiary and $1,000 Fine.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 26.—It is a mild way to put it that Harrisburg was awestruck by the sentence of the legislative bribers by Judge Pearson to-day. It is the general subject of comment, even excluding the interest in the Convention. Kemble's wife, daughter and son came here with him yesterday. An imprisonment of one or two months in jail was the utmost that was expected, and in the expectation of that, arrangements had been made to furnish apartments in the prison. One of Kemble's lawyers tells me the scene was thrilling in court when Judge Pearson said "You each be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor." The audience involuntarily rose to their feet and a subdued murmer of approval pervaded it. Kemble turned to his lawyer, made a remark, and then faced it out bravely. Poor Rumberger, for whom there is a pretty generel expression of sympathy, made a scene but the Judge cut it short by declaring, however, he felt as a man, as a Judge he must do precisely with the wealthiest of men in court as with the veriest beggar that can come before us. Rumberger's family is scattered. His wife is ill, and his acquaintances say he cannot survive his present disgrace and affliction. For the others there is very little expression of sympathy. But predictions are general among the citizens they will be pardoned before they are removed to the Penitentiary. On the other hand, it is asserted, Attorney General Palmer and Lieutenant Governor Stone will not consent to a pardon, and the only way it can be secured is by the removal of the Attorney General, and Hoyt will not venture on that. Kemble I have the best authority for stating, acted contrary to the advice of his counsel, who told him to take his thirty thousand dollars a year income and go to Europe for four or five years. They estimated Judge Pearson correctly, but Kemble, who has always moved in the full tide of Cameron power, believed it would sway Judges and Pardon Boards and refused to go. He merely anticipated a few week's nominal confinement in the parlor of the jail, or a cell in the Penitentiary. Solitary confinement, hard labor and striped clothes, is the result.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

Harrisburg, April 26.—Messrs. Wm. H. Kemble, Charles Salter, Emile J. Petroff, Jesse Crawford and Wm. Rumberger were all in the city at an early hour this morning, and a few minutes before twelve o'clock they made their appearance in the Court room accompanied by their attorneys and a number of friends. As the defendants took their seats the crowd made a rush to the rail and disorder reigned for the moment in the Court. Salter seemed to be in the best of humor, smiling occasion ally, the others looked serious.

THE SENTENCE.

When order had been restored Judge Pearson asked if all the defendants were present, and being answered in the affirmative, he said, "Let them stand up." The Judge then requested the prisoners to come forward, as they would have to be treated like all other persons. They all responded and Judge Pearson pronounced the sentence, which was listened to with much attention. The remarks were in manuscript and were read with much difficulty, the Judge evidently being much affected. He said they had pleaded guilty to or had been convicted of a high crime. Corrupt practices had been used for years to pass bills in the Legislature. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had been regarded so venial that an impression prevailed in all parts of the country that bribery was of almost daily occurrence. So crying did the evil become that the Constitutional Convention determined to break up the practice by framing the most rigid provisions. Not only would persons who attempted to bribe members be punished under the constitution and the laws, but the professional briber. The court regarded corrupt solicitation as a heinous crime leading to the plundering of the treasury and to the impoverishment of some people and the enrichment of others. The crime was particularly odious when committed by members of the Legislature, two of whom stood before him. As an individual he pitied them, but not as a judge. In the latter capacity he would treat the millionaire in broadcloth the same as the beggar in rags. There was not the slightest excuse in the plea that the bill was meritorious. If it had been no bribery should have been required. They could not expect immunity from punishment because of ignorance, as all of them knew what they were doing. They had knowledge that some of the members were corrupt and would sell their votes to the highest bidder. The judge then imposed a fine of $1,000 on each of the prisoners, and sentenced them to one year in the penitentiary, to be kept, clothed and fed as directed by law.

WERE THE SENTENCES LEGAL.

A Probability that Kemble and the Others Will be Released in a Few Days.

Harrisburg, April 28.—Special dispatch to the Times. A new legal question of vital importance has been raised in the bribery cases. It is no less than the assumption that the Court exceeded the law in the sentence of the defendants to solitary confinement and hard labor in the penitentiary for the misdemeanor of which they stand convicted. When the question was first raised it was regarded as one of the many legal expedients resorted to by shrewd lawyers is desperate cases, but more careful examination of the question seems to have created very grave doubts in the minds of the attorneys on both sides as to the legality of the sentence, and preparations have been made to test the issue in case it shall become necessary to do so to prevent the incarceration of the defendants in the penitentiary. It is known that Mr. Gowen has written his associate counsel here expressing grave doubts as to the legality of the sentences. Your correspondent inquired to-day of both Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Irwin whether the question was regarded as a doubtful one by the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Wolfe said that Mr. Gowen had expressed a doubt on the subject in a letter to his associates and that the subject was now undergoing a careful examination by one of them. He believed, however that the sentences could be sustained. Mr. Irwin said that he had conferred with Judge Pearson on the subject since the question had been raised; that the Judge had examined the matter fully before imposing the sentence, and that he was satisfied on the point. It is known, however, that Judges Pearson and Henderson have been further considering the matter since the defense have proposed to test it in the Supreme Court, and that some apprehension is felt by the counsel for the Commonwealth that the authority of the law has been exceeded in the severity of the punishment imposed. The point of dispute is the absence of the words "in solitary confinement at hard labor" after the word imprisonment in the statutes which provide for severe penal sentences. Whatever may be the true interpretation of the law, there is no doubt but that the counsel for the defendants have decided that the law is with them on the issue, and that the counsel for the Commonwealth do not feel entirely sure that the sentences can be sustained. It is probable, however, that there will be no occasion to test the question. It is likely that the Board of Pardons will take action in some form on the matter during the present week, and that the defendants will be released by Friday or Saturday next. The severity of the sentence and the now doubted authority for it will precipitate the favorable action of the board and the Governor, and the expectation is now general here that the defendants will be discharged before the close of the present week.

PARDONED.

BOARD OF PARDONS RECOMMEND THE RELEASE OF THE BRIBERS.

Harrisburg, April 30—At ten o'clock A. M., the Board of Pardons met in the office of Secretary Quay, there being present Lieutenant Governor Stone, Secretary Quay and Secretary Dunkel, Attorney General Palmer being ill. The meeting was without interest on account of the absence of anyone to contest the application of the convicted bribers. Recorder Farr inquired whether the Commonwealth was represented. No one appeared and counsel for the defense concluded that they would not address the Board. The Board thought they had better, and Brewster said when the prisoners' application was made the sentence of the Court had not been executed. There seemed then to be an insuperable obstacle to a parden, but the defendants had since been sentenced and were undergoing and suffering from imprisonment. He had nothing additional to present but the papers previously filed in support of the application. Secretary Quary asked if any one was present to represent the Commonwealth, and there being no response the Board went into secret session. In about half an hour Recorder Farr emerged from the consultation room with the following which explains itself:

THE RECOMMENDATION.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 30.

To His Excellency Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Pardons recommend that so much of the sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county imposing imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, on William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, William F. Rumberger, Emil. J. Petroff and Charles R. Salter, for the crime of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, be remitted, and that the remainder thereof, imposing payment of fine and costs and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, be executed for the following reasons: The act of 1874, defining the crimes of corrupt solicitation, provides for simple imprisonment. No power is lodged in the Courts by the Constitution or laws to add too or impose conditions not contained in the statute. The sentence in these cases super-adds to the statutory punishment the condition that the imprisonment shall be separate and solitary confinement at labor in the Penitentiary, and that the prisoners shall be fed and clothed as provided by law. In numerous analagous cases the Supreme Court of the State have decided such enlarged sentences unlawful, and by the common law imprisonment in the Penitentiary has always been regarded as infamous. In view of the foregoing facts, and of the severity of the punishment remaining to be executed for an offence recently made punishable, and for which these are the first convictions, we make the foregoing recommendation.

(Signed) HENRY W. PALMER, Attorney General.
M. S QUAY, Secretary of Commonwealth.
AARON K. DUNKEL, Secretary of Internal Affairs.
CHAS. W. STONE, Lieutenant Governor.

THE ACTION ANTICIPATED.

The prisoners were promptly informed of their good fortune. It was no surprise to them, however, as they had been assured several days ago that they would be pardoned before the Sheriff would be ready to take them to the Penitentiary. The pardon was recommended principally on the ground that Judge Pearson exceeded his authority when he sentenced the prisoners to the Penitentiary. The Judge thinks that the position of the court is sustained by the most respectable authorities. Attorney General Palmer wrote a letter to the Board, agreeing to its action and directing that his signature be placed to the recommendation.

AN "ERROR" DISCOVERED AND CORRECTED.

The pardons were made out by two o'clock, signed by the Governor.

At half-past three o'clock the prisoners received their pardons and were released. They subsequently started for Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

AN EXCELLENT STATE TICKET—JENCKS AND DECKERT.

The democratic state convention held at Harrisburg last week was one of the largest ever held in this state. All difficulties, the Philadelphia contest, as well as the contests in other counties were adjusted by a committee of six leading democrats.

A few moments after the entry of the band some one discovered Messrs. Wallace, Randall, Cassidy and others of the leaders in consultation in the rear of the dress circle under the balcony. The fact was soon communicated to the house, and a wild cheer was given for what was believed to be an indication of a compromise, and the hopes of the convention in this respect were not doomed to disappointment. In about fifteen minutes the important little group separated and Speaker Randall, in company with Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy came down the centre aisle while the band rendered a march. As they appeared in full view of the house they were received with a perfect ovation of cheers, which continued until they had taken seats in the chairs a short distance from the stage and just back of where Hon. Richard Vaux was sitting. A short time after Senator Wallace modestly and unobserved, stepped to a seat in the dress circle underneath the balcony.

Chairman Miller at 1 called the convention to order.

Mr. Cassidy then rose and was greeted with hearty cheering. When perfect quiet was restored he said:

Mr. Chairman: I wish, with the permission of this body, to make a statement, and to follow it with a motion. I desire to say that I am bringing to this convention glad tidings. [Great applause.] They are tidings that the people of the party throughout the commonwealth, from one end to the other, have been looking for hour after hour, and now almost at the last moment with failure imminent; when impetuosity and high temper are apt to rule, they have given way to reason and directed to say that there is a plan by which we believe the differences in Philadelphia, and the differences throughout the state will be settled upon a basis creditable to all honorable to all, and eminently useful to the great party here represented. [Vociferous applause, cheering and renewed cheering]. The party that my name has been identified with perhaps more than any other in the city of Philadelphia, and known as the "regular organization," is here under recognized and well known rules. While they desire that all shall know that they are here in accordance with recognized rules they desire also that all shall know that they are willing to take by the hand all men! (here the speaker's voice was drowned by applause and cheers), and as an evidence that we do mean that its matters shall be finally closed, and put upon a proper adjustment, not only with a view of what is to be done to-day, but so that there shall be hereafter in the great city of Philadelphia one party only under the banner of the democratic party [applause] to present a united front against the common enemy, I have been asked to move (and I trust there will not be a dissenting vote) that the differences in that city and all contests throughout the state shall be referred to a committee of six.

Since I am asked to name the committee, I would state that upon consultation we have agreed upon names that, I think, when you hear them, you will say is the best evidence that we not only mean to settle, but we mean to settle upon fair terms. [Applause.]

I therefore move that this subject be referred to the Hon. Andrew H. Dill, of Union [applause], the Hon. William S. Stenger, of Franklin [applause], the Hon. Robert M. Gibson [applause], the Hon. William M. Mutchler, of Northampton [applause], the Hon. George A. Jenks, of Jefferson [applause], and the Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon [applause]. For the purpose of allowing these gentlemen time to consult and report, I trust a recess will now be taken—the convention first, however, adopting the resolution properly and honorably.

As he concluded and the great result which had been consummated fully dawned upon the convention, and the spectators, the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. The scene that ensued is beyond description. Ringing cheer upon cheer went up until it seemed as though the strong building would be shaken to its foundations.

Calls were then made for Speer, Randall, Stenger, Wallace, Dill, and others, amid the heartiest cheers.

Mr. Randall came forward and said:

Mr. Chairman: This is the happiest political moment of my life. [Great applause.] This gives to the people of Pennsylvania and to the people of the United States hope that we shall early in the future return to constitutional government and soon be in a position to demand of the executive officers of this government that they shall administer affairs according to the laws and the constitution of the country. [Applause.] I do not mean to detain the body; but I say with all my energy, with all my intellect, with all the power which I possess, that this means a thorough, complete and honorable peace, the ending of all war in our party and an unending war on our opponents.

He had no sooner finished than there was a unanimous cry for Wallace.

Mr. Wallace rose from his seat beneath the gallery. "Order, order," called those below. "Hurrah for Wallace!" shouted those above. "Bring him out where we can see him." Mr. Wallace was escorted into full view in the centre aisle and a great deafening roar of welcome arose from the vast assemblage. It was useless for Mr. Wallace to attempt to speak until the cheering, which it seemed would never cease, had subsided. At length quiet was restored and he addressed the convention.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor of this greeting. It will scarcely be supposed of me, after giving to the democracy of Pennsylvania the best years of my life, that I would fail in this crisis of its history. [Great applause.] I have in the past done what man could do for the advancement of the faith in which I was born, and in which I hope to die. [Applause.] I do not, therefore, come here to pledge you what my future it to be—you know it from the past. That is the guidon of my policy. I shall pursue that course, erring I know as mortals do err. But whether I am in the advance, or of the soldiery, and in the ranks of the private, [applause], I yield to the democracy of Pennsylvania, and I accede to their demands when the seek unity, harmony, concession and forbearance. [Applause.] Whatever may have been said in the immediate past, I trust the immediate future is to be one of victory only—victory only in a contest unequalled in the history of parties in the past, and in which concessions are graver, more important, farther reaching to our beloved country than any that have occurred in the history of the past. You will find me wherever the democracy of Pennsylvania see fit to place me. [Applause.] I am their servant and will obey their behests. [Great applause.] I yield to no man in the presentation of a basis, a just basis of unity and sentiment; and I believe to be one that will bring to the future of the democracy of Pennsylvania peace, harmony and victory. [Great and long-continued applause.]

The speech was received with immense enthusiasm.

The speeches of Vaux, Speer and others were of like tenor and frequently applauded.

Then Hon. A. H. Dill, of Lewisburg, responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I think no man in this convention, unless he be a defeated democratic candidate for a state office [laughter and applause] can appreciate the feeling that I have over this compromise. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I have gone up and down over the state of Pennsylvania as your candidate for governor, and wherever I have gone I have been met by the democrats of the state without the slightest ill feeling, but with such warmth and kindness as makes me in favor of a "big compromise" in a democratic convention of the state. [Applause.] It is hardly necessary for me to say that since I have been here I have been in favor of it, and as one speaker already has said, it is the happiest event of my political life, that now it has been consummated. [Great applause.] The result of it will be seen in a united, harmonious democratic party in the great contest we are about to enter, and I believe that in 1880 we will again elect a president of the United States (Applause).

Chairman Miller then put the question.

"I desire all who are in favor of the motion of Mr. Cassidy, to rise and signify their assent." As one man the convention rose with a tremendous shout of confirmation.

In order to afford the committee ample time to perform its duty, the convention adjourned to 10 next morning.

Centre county had a due portion of recognition in the selection of Mr. Cassanova as one of the delegates to Cincinnati, Mr. C. M. Bower as one of the electors and Fred'k Kurtz as one of the Vice Presidents of the convention.

The delegation to Cincinnati is thought to stand as follows: 36 anti-Tilden, to 18 Tilden. The majority of the anti-Tilden favor Hancock.

Thursday at 9 the convention met again.

Hon. A. H. Dill announced that he was authorized by the special committee to speak for it. He would state that in all the cases the action of the committee was unanimous. He requested the secretary, Hon. W. S. Stenger, to read the report. As Mr. Stenger stepped upon the stage he was applauded.

By the decision of the committee the Allegheny Tilden delegation was admitted, and both sets of delegates from Crawford county, each delegate to have half a vote. The report then stated that in relation to the county of Philadelphia the committee are gratified to report that the conclusion reached is simply the expression of the agreement made between the representatives of the democratic city executive committee (M'Gowan), and the county committee (Vaux.) The democrats of Philadelphia send glad tidings to the democrats of the whole state. These organizations have settled their differences and have expressed a desire that all matters of difference between them shall be speedily adjusted, and such rules formed for their government as will make them one organization in the future. [Applause.]

The report continued to the effect that the purpose of the committee will be to proceed at their earliest convenience, to Philadelphia. The county committee concedes the fact that the delegation, known as the "City Delegation," was chosen regularly in the interests and for the sake of harmony, and with a view to the promotion of democratic success.

The two organizations have agreed that both delegations shall be admitted, each casting twenty-three votes on all questions through its chairman each delegate to have a half vote. The committee approve of this action. The organizations also agreed to an equal division of the delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati, as follows:—First district, George McGowan, Dallas Sanders; Second district, John R. Read, Robert P. Dechert; Third district, Thomas J. Barger, William McMullen, Fourth district, Henry S. Donahue Samuel Josephs; Fifth district, Frederick Gerker, Edwin H. Flood.

The report was unanimously adopted and amid great cheering.

Hon. A. H. Dill was then elected temporary chairman by acclamation, and made a short address. After adopting an order of business and other minor matters, Hon. R. E. Monaghan, of Chester was elected permanent chairman by acclamation, and upon taking the chair delivered a short but spirited address, congratulating the democracy upon this happy moment.

The congressional districts were then called for delegates to the Cincinnati convention, and electors. For the 20 district Centre, Clinton, Union, Mifflin, Clearfield and Elk, Mr. Kurtz reported the names of J. N. Cassanova and Edward Bigler as delegates, and C. M. Bower as elector The following is the complete list of

ELECTORS.

6 Edwin Waldon.
7 Nathan C. James.
8 George Filbert.
9 James G. M'Sparren.
10 Dr. Alfred J. Martin
11 Adam Gerringer.
12 Frank Tutner.
13 P. J. Birmingham.
14 H. E. Davis.
15 George A. Post.
16 A. M. Benton.
17 J. P. Linton.
18 Col Jno. S. Miller.
19 J. O. Sexton.
20 C. M. Bower.
21 J. A. J. Buchanan.
22 Christopher Magee.
23 Robert M. Gibson.
24 Thos Bradford.
25 Harry W. Wilson.
26 Samuel Griffith.
27 J. Ross Thompson.

The committee on resolutions here signified their readiness to report.

The resolutions were read and received with applause.

Wm. H Sowden, of Lehigh, from the minority of the committee offered a substitute for the last resolution striking out that portion relating to the unit rule. The previous question was called by Mr. Sowden, when Senator Wallace arose and demanded to be heard. He spoke as follows:

Is it possible that in a democratic convention, on a great principle, the gag law is to be applied? I am astounded at the democracy of a man who will attempt to call for the previous question upon the principle involved in that proposition. Is it democratic in any man to undertake to call the previous question upon a question of principle? [Great applause.] Sir, this is a convention of democrats, representing 400,000 of the democracy, who people every hill and every valley, and live by every rill and stream in our broad old commonwealth. [Great applause.] I come to speak for them. I come to speak for the integrity, of my state. I come to speak for the majesty of her people, and to demand [applause] that her voice, when proclaimed in the national councils, shall be heard with the majesty and the power that belongs to her. [Tremendous applause and cheers.] I come, sir, to bring to this convention the memories of the past—to call up the fact that from the first inception of democratic conventions, the unit rule has been the rule of the democracy, (applause), except in two memorable instances. The first was the instance of 1860, when without the unit rule the delegates from this great commonwealth entered a steamship at Baltimore and quarreled with each other until they got into Charleston, and continued it there, and until it ended in Baltimore in disruption and disunion. (Applause, and remarks. "That's so," etc.) If the democracy of Pennsylvania at that hour had acted unitedly, and as one voice, the influence of the Keystonestate on the country would then have saved us a civil war. (Tremendous applause.) The second instance of failure to adopt the unit rule came in 1872, when there was an attempt to place upon the ticket a man who is not a democrat—when Horace Greeley was nominated; and when you, sir, and I voted in the convention against his nomination [applause], and voted for that illustrious and talented citizen of our own state, the Hon. J. S. Black. [Great applause.] With the memories of these two instances of disaster before the democracy of Pennsylvania, I rise up here to plead for the unity of our state delegation; and I come here to plead that no trading delegations be sent to Cincinnati. I come to plead that we go there as a unit, and cast our votes with solid majesty and power. [Renewed applause.]

I trust the amendment will not be adopted, but that the democracy will follow in the path it has always trodden, casting its votes solidly for those whem the majority of the delegation may select. [Great applause.

Mr. Snowden followed in opposition to the unit rule, denouncing it as tyrannical. Mr. Gibson also spoke in opposition to the unit rule.

Speaker Randall arose, took off his overcoat and proceeded to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I will detain the convention but a moment. There is no man who will make more personal or political sacrifices than I will to secure unity and harmony [applause], but we want that unity and harmony which comes from the head and heart. [Applause.] We want that unity that comes from the coercive power of a fair majority of the people, who send us to represent them at the national convention, (applause.) I believe that this delegation, when sent to the national convention, will exercise such discretion that they will be united in their action without any such agency as is proposed to be made use of in this convention by the gentleman from Lehigh. [Mr. Sowden.] And therefore I hope with great deference to the gentleman who has spoken in favor of this union of vote under the coercive rule, that it will not prevail in this convention. [Applause.] The great question is of the fundamental right of this convention to coerce delegates from the respective congressional districts of the state, to stifle the views of their constituencies and misrepresent them through foreign power, and through an agency that has never done anything but to distract and bring discord, and too often defeat. [Applause.]

The question was called.

Mr. Wallace. "All who are in favor of the unit rule will vote 'no' and those opposed will vote 'yea.'"

A *viva voce* vote was taken and the chair was unable to decide. The yeas and nays were called.

During the calling Thomas J. Barger arose and stated that the Philadelphia regular delegation would vote as a unit, no.

Great confusion at once ensued among the Philadelphia delegation and they retired for consultation.

When the roll was finished the chairman announced that the clerks did not agree, in the tally by 1 vote, but that the vote stood ayes 25 and nayes 23.

The motion was therefore carried and the unit rule lost.

The wildest confusion followed the announcement of the result. When order was restored the platform as amended was adopted. The following is the platform:

Resolved First, That we the democrat ic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men, who established our free institutions and founded the democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Second. That the just powers of the Federal Union, the rights of the states and the liberties of the people, are the work 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 maintain, 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 state for political purposes, without regard to constitutional authority, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth. That the right to a full 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 power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of 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 ascendency, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriations of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms

(Continued on 3rd page.)

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ILLUMINATED CHEVRONS, 46 Inches in Width.	87½c.	44 INCH CAMEL'S HAIR, In Beautiful Light Shadings.	50c.
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36 INCH CASHMERE, In Gray and Brown Shades.	28c.		
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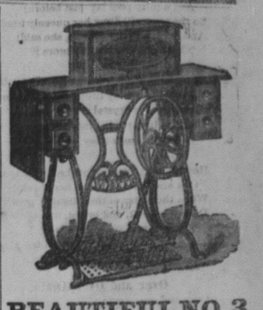

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