

B. F. SCHWEIER, Editor and Proprietor.

Republican State Convention.

Headquarters Republican State Committee, Harrisburg, March 27, 1878.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention (to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature,) is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, May 15, 1878, for the purpose of nominating one person for Governor, one person for Lieutenant Governor, one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs and one person for Judge of the Supreme Court. By order of the committee.

WILLIAM P. WILSON, Chairman; JOHN A. SWEET, Sec'y.

The President Misunderstood.

Not long after President Hayes went into office the country fell into a misunderstanding, or misinterpretation of his views as to the part that office holders shall take in elections, and as to what they shall contribute. The expressions of the President were construed to mean that no office holder should be allowed to contribute to the payment of lawful expenses in conducting a campaign. President Hayes was entirely misunderstood. He simply meant that no office holder should be forced into electioneering, and the payment of funds for lawful campaign purposes, and that if an officer would not work in a campaign or pay for campaigning, he should not be removed because of such failure, provided that otherwise he filled the position faithfully. On this question, an interview between President Hayes and General Campbell, the Pennsylvania member of the National Republican Congressional Committee, puts the President before the country in a way not to be misunderstood. The interview took place a few days ago. After listening patiently to what General Campbell had to say relative to the approaching campaign, the President remarked that "he felt keenly sensible of the importance of the present year's elections, and hoped that in their results they would meet the hopes and expectations of himself and all other Republicans. Finding this an excellent opportunity, General Campbell interjected, "Being sincerely interested in the success of the Republican party, might I ask you from whence are we to draw the revenues from that source. We consider that those who fill the offices and realize some pecuniary return from the ascendancy of the party, should at least bear a portion of the burdens pecuniarily if not personally of the contest." The President said: "Precisely, we agree there. The only difference hitherto has been one of methods. The executive order alluded to was designed to let faithful officers understand that their first allegiance was to the Government and its interests and not to parties and persons. I believe this is now very generally understood, but so far as contributing a reasonable share out of their incomes to meet expenses of the campaign, there can be no reasonable objection to that, but it can not be demanded under threat of removal as hitherto. An officer can give or not, as he pleases, without affecting his tenure of office or against him. I expect to contribute my proportion to the campaign expenses, and there will be no objection to others in office doing likewise; in fact I should be pleased if they were to do so."

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STORMS.

A despatch from Sioux City Idaho under date of April 22nd says: A terrible cyclone swept over the country east and west of this city at half-past three on Sunday afternoon, entering the State about the Missouri Valley Junction, passing north-easterly across to Storm Lake, Pomeroy and Fond du Lac. Many trees were torn up by the roots. The house of J. R. Thurston was wrecked completely. The wing of the house of Mrs. Reilly was struck and torn to pieces, and P. Reilly, standing in the wing, was picked up, carried over main building and some trees near by and set down uninjured. J. J. Hughes' house, in the same neighborhood, was entirely destroyed, but the family were saved from harm. The force of the storm was terrific, destroying fences, uprooting trees, overturning corn cribs, etc. Horses and cattle were picked up and carried considerable distances. Near Osawa the house of Mr. White was destroyed and the contents scattered for miles. The track of the storm was from half a mile to a mile and a half wide. Very heavy hail accompanied the wind storm. A man driving a double team of horses was caught. The wagon harness and driver were taken up and carried several yards, and set down uninjured. On the Illinois Central Railway east of here, the damage is more serious and is accompanied by loss of life. A whirlwind or tornado passed over Storm Lake from the southwest, three-quarters of a mile east of town, and the residence of Alfred King was struck and lifted from its foundation and dashed into thousands of pieces. Mr. King's mother was instantly killed. She was found some distance from where the house had stood. The other members of the household escaped unharmed. Trees in orchards were torn off and carried away. The house of Mr. DeGraff, half a mile from King's, was unroofed and some hogs and cattle were killed. After the storm the town Storm Lake was crowded with men seeking surgeons to attend the sufferers. It is believed the damage south of here is very great. Reports say there were four killed and forty wounded. In Griffith neighborhood, north of Pomeroy a man unknown had the top of his head off by a sharp board driven into it. An elderly lady was badly hurt by flying timbers in a house at Fond du Lac. The towns of Newell and Siphur Springs escaped injury. At Pomeroy the house of O. C. Laurey was blown down, killing Chas. Pearce. The house of S. Gill was blown down. Mrs. Wilson and family were injured and are not expected to live. A. O. Roldy's house was blown down, injuring several of the inmates severely. All the houses were very strong and substantial. It is considered the severest storm ever known here. A hurricane in Tahiti, February 27, caused the death of over one hundred people and destroyed considerable property. A despatch from Indianapolis on the 23d says: A terrible rain and wind storm occurred along the line of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad between Southfield and Alton junction, doing considerable damage to farms and railroads. About one thousand feet of the Indianapolis and St. Louis road was washed away. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad also suffered severe damage. A quarter of a mile of track is reported washed away near Alton junction. At Vienna, Ill., a number of dwelling houses and other buildings were unroofed and others were injured by the wind storm. No person is reported killed or seriously injured. On the 24th Monday night a terrific rain and thunder storm set in at Memphis, which continued throughout the night. Between that hour and 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning 2.85 inches rain fell. Bayou Goyose over flowed and swept away the bridge at Second street, which recently cost the city \$28,000. It is feared the planting interests have suffered severely from the unprecedented rains of the past week as the bottom lands are covered with rain water and the damage to fencing from the overflow of creeks and bayous is very great. A severe storm of wind from the southwest at four A. M. yesterday blew down R. W. Miller's warehouse, the kitchen of the St. Charles Hotel, and unroofed several houses in various portions of Cairo, Ill. The Chester county Republican says: Two aged people residing at Chestnut Hill, in Lancaster county, met their deaths in a lamentable manner last week. They were an old and childless couple, both over fifty years of age, and lived in a small house with no servants. On Monday they were seen moving about the premises as usual, but the next day the house was closed, and presented a deserted appearance. This attracted no particular attention until the continued cries of a calf as though in hunger, led a neighbor to visit the barn. Here he found the calf's mother was dead, and it almost exhausted for nourishment. Suspicion being aroused by this circumstance, several people went to the house and broke open the door, when a shocking sight met their eyes. Both the old people were lying in bed dead, and had been dead for so long that decomposition had commenced. By investigation it was ascertained that the aged pair had been suffocated by the gas from a small coal stove in their room, which had been allowed to burn out with the damper entirely shut off, thus throwing the fumes into the room. The sad affair created a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood. The name of the unfortunate