The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 30, 1877.

The Democracy of York county, Pennsylvania, in their convention manifest a clear understanding of facts and an ability to express them in good English which are well worthy of admiration. For instance:

"Resolved, That Samuel J. Tilden, having received a large majority of the popular, and a large majority of the electoral votes of the United States, was at the late election lawfully chosen President, and that any condonation of the fraud by which the defeated candidate now holds the office would be an abandonment of the right of government by the people and for the people."

This says what is now thought by honest men of every party. Let there be no political forgiveness for the crime of Hayes and his confederates.

The Philadelphia merchants are now "striking" for the county of Allegheny, people of which so coolly looked on when the mob of strikers destroyed other people's property. Committees of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company and of the Maritime exchange had a consultation a few days ago, relative to the adjustment of losses incurred at Pittsburg during the late strike. An agreement was arrived at by which suits will be brought against Allegheny county and it was understood that after the necessary data shall be prepared the claims of merchants will be prosecuted prior to those of the railroad company, who will assist the business community in the suits. Statements are now being prepared to show the amount of loss sustained by merchants by the destruction and delay of their goods in transit.

The most refreshing story we have read in these times, when the main concern is to know how to get something to eat, not where you get the best square meal, is the little item below, of a meeting of tramps, in which one killed the other, because they could not agree as to which city furnished the best grub.

Old Orchard Beach, Me., August 20.—Yesterday afternoon four tramps, who were loafing about the railroad station, quarrelled as to which city in the United States was the best for tramps to obtain square meals. Charles Miller expressed an opinion in favor of New Orleans, which so enraged Aleck Patterson, who contended for Boston, that he drew a knife and plunged it into Miller's back, near the right shoulder-blade, inflicting a severe if not fatal injury. All of the tramps were immediately arrested.

We would advise real tramps to keep on settling this question just in the above style.

Garfield was in Washington a day or two and left for home in disgust. He went there to get some inspiration for the "Lost Cause," which is the Republican party in Ohio. He neither got comfort nor inspiration, and, while he says he is hopeful of the result in his State, he fails to say which side he is hopeful will win.

Drawing pay for rations for many more indians than exist, is an old game, and not played out yet. The readers of the Reporter will remember how a few years ago, the government agents for the Teton Sioux swindled the government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, drawing pay for indians that never were born. Again, now, we learn from Washington that if the number of rations issued to the Indians, as reported to the Indian Bureau, be true, there are more indians in the United States to-day than there were when America was discovered. As such is not the fact, it suggests the problem who receive the benefit, gustatory or pecuniary, of the rations not eaten by the red man except on paper.

The opium trade with China, from which England reaps such monstrous revenues and a pernicious business which John Bull wickedly forced upon the Celestials at the cannon's mouth, to the everlasting disgrace and shame of England, is likely to meet with a check if edict from the Chinese government is of any avail. Opium has been the bane of Chinamen for a century—far worse in its effects than whisky.

The United States Minister to China has transmitted to the Department of State a copy of an edict issued by the Imperial Government against the use of opium, on the representation of the Minister of China in London that its use was bringing destruction upon the Chinese people. From this edict it appears that notwithstanding the strict laws forbidding the use of opium by the officials, gentry and soldiers, its use is extending day by day, and its terrible results are extending in the same ratio. The United States Minister thinks that vigorous efforts might limit the cultivation of the poppy in China which is increasing rapidly, and the use of the drug by officials, gentry and soldiers, but does not think that more than this need be expected. In addition to the home production, opium is imported into China to the annual value of over $40,000,000, principally from British India. More than $1,000,000 is annually imported in California for the use of the Chinese in that State.

Trunky, Noyes and Schell—the democracy of Centre will ratify this ticket by an increased majority in November. Col. Noyes is a tower of strength in Centre, Clinton, and all central Penn's, and his popularity will add much to the success of the ticket.

LOCK HAVEN NATIONAL BANK.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lock Haven National Bank was held at their banking house in Lock Haven, August 21st. John Sanderson, Esq., of Jersey Shore, was elected Chairman, and Charles Corss, Esq., Secretary. The President of the Bank made a statement of its condition, and the causes that led to the suspension, which he stated grew out of a run made on the Bank in 1873, which took from it upwards of $100,000, and this was followed by an unusual number of failures among the business men of the county, throwing upon the bank a large amount of suspended paper, rendering it unable to afford its usual accommodations to its depositors. And this fact, with continued failures, and the recent disturbed condition of the country, created such a distrust that a run was made upon the bank, under the pressure of which the Directors deemed it best to suspend payment and go into liquidation, with the intention of reorganizing after a sufficient amount of its assets were collected to pay its liabilities.

From a report made by the Directors, after a full and careful examination of the assets and liabilities of the Bank in connection with the U. S. Bank Examiner, it appears that it has enough assets to pay all its liabilities in full and leave not less than fifty dollars per share for the stockholders.

The President, in view of the depressed condition of the industrial interests of the country, and the large amount of suspended paper held by the Bank, advised liquidation, and the Directors and Stockholders unanimously recommended the appointment of D. M. Peck, Esq., as Receiver. The depositors will be paid in installments as fast as collections can be made.

The meeting of the stockholders, at which more than three-fourths of the stock was represented, was very harmonious.—Cl. Democrat.

THE STATE TICKET.

The democratic state convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, last Wednesday, made good nominations and a platform that has good planks in it.

Trunkay, for Supreme Judge; Noyes, for State Treasurer, and Schell for Aud. General, are names that will command respect throughout the commonwealth. There is no ring smell about this ticket—the democracy in the last three or four years gave unmistakable indication that rings and roosters were to have no countenance whatever in its ranks.

We now go into the campaign for the November election with clean hands, pure candidates and a sound platform—and we mean to carry Pennsylvania.

The enemy has split from the effects of its presidential steal, and is totally demoralized—the thieves have fallen out, and honest men will now get their dues. Trunkey, Noyes and Schell will be triumphantly elected, and a new day of honest government will be inaugurated in the Keystone state.

In another column we give the main features of the proceedings of the convention, and the platform in full. The convention was harmonious throughout and the best feeling prevailed.

THE COMMUNISM THE OHIO REPUBLICANS PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO.

I. By resolution in their State Convention the Ohio Republicans declare that "Congress should exert its authority over all national highways of trade, by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel." Now the New York Central Railroad, with its Western connections, is a national highway. What exercise of the authority of Congress could promote safety of travel over it? No Government commission could run the road more safely than its experienced and interested owners do. Surely the Ohio Republicans do not mean to stultify themselves by recommending that the United States should remodel the time tables of the New York Central, and the rules and regulations which govern the movement of its trains and the discipline of its men. But what "reasonable regulations" by Congress to promote safety of travel do they recommend? Manifestly, regulations of disputes between the administrators of the road and its employees, which shall promote safety of travel by preventing strikes. And how will they prevent strikes? Why, by conceding demands. That is precisely what the resolution means. It cannot mean anything else.

No party in this country has ever before approached the Communism of the recommendation that Congress should appoint commissioners to settle conflicts about wages between State corporations and their employees. Congress might as well fix the price of bread and meat in the principal cities of the Union, and determine the profits merchants shall make on their goods. The proposition is thoroughly unsound and unterly disgraceful.

Congress has no direct authority over any railroad which it did not itself create by charter. Over railroads of Federal birth it cannot exercise authority which would be destructive of the purposes for which they were created. Railroads would be destroyed by the operation of a political machine, controlled by politicians, themselves ruled by voters, having the power at any moment to raise wages, shorten time of labor, and make soft service. The very institution of such a commission would relax the discipline of every railroad in the United States. Its operation would be a standing menace. It would put the Government in antagonism to the railroads. Its pestilent interference would everywhere breed hate, strife, mischief, and war.

II. The Ohio Republicans also resolve that Congress ought to make regulations to "secure fair returns for the capital invested" in the national highways of trade. There are 811 railroads in the United States. Last year only 196 of them earned dividends, and this year not 150 will pay a farthing. Do these Communist Republicans propose to take out of the national Treasury money to give dividends to the owners of the 615 non-paying roads? Certainly not. What, then, do they mean by "fair returns for the capital invested?" They mean dividends so small as to make sure of a fund to satisfy the demands of labor. They mean to delude the workingmen of the United States by promising to establish in the case of railroad investments the general principle that all profits may be limited by law. They promise Federal legislation, which, if logically extended, would require the Government to fix for the whole nation the prices of food, fuel, clothing, and house rent. This bid for votes made by the Communist Republicans of Ohio has no precedent since the French revolution. It should destroy Hayes, Matthews, West, and Sherman, and bury the Republican party of Ohio out of sight.

III. The Ohio Republicans also pledge themselves to have the Federal Government interfere with the railroads to prevent mismanagement, improper discriminations, and the aggradizement of officials at the expense of stockholders and shippers and employees. Passing over the ghastly joke of preventing railroad mismanagement by agencies which consummated Belknap's and Robeson's frauds, which fattened on the corruption funds of the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and grew rich out of Fraudulent Post Office contracts and robberies in the Indian Bureau—passing over this and omitting comment on the unconstitutionality of interference by Federal authority with the management of State corporations, we, too, advocate a correction of the abuses which, on many lines of railroad, aggrandize officials at the expense of stockholders. Railroad directors and managers are trustees strictly. It should be felony for them to make a profit out of their trusts, beyond their salaries and the dividends on their stock. Ownership by officers of railroads in white lines, blue lines, empire lines, oil lines, Wagner parlor cars, Pullman sleeping cars, refrigerator cars, and the whole brood of transportation thievery, should be punished by law. Every dollar that the road bed and locomotives of a railroad can possibly earn belongs to the stockholders. The inside rings are robbers. Every cent they have earned from the beginning belongs almost wholly to stockholders. But Congress cannot touch these thieves, except on railroads created by Federal charters. KEEP THE CONSTITUTION INVIOLATE!—*Sun.*

A reporter of the National Republican interviewed Joyce, of the Whisky Ring, in his Georgetown (D. C.) home. Joyce was as stolid as a tobacco sign when questioned about Babcock and his other confederates, but he volunteered his individual opinion that Grant was the modern Napoleon.

On Saturday last gold fell to 100¼. This is the lowest point the gold premium has touched since June, 1862, or over fifteen years.

London, August 15.—The Times' Bellary correspondent describing the awful effects of the famine in Southern India, says the great bulk of the people are now emaciated, their ribs are sticking out in painful prominence and their skins covered with a dirty looking discoloration of the cuticle described in the Irish famine of 1846-7, by Dr. Donovan, as a peculiar famine eruption. If we look at the thousands of people collected on the relief works, these famine marks are of almost universal prevalence. The Superintendent of Relief Operations in Adoni reports that a journey over one of his roads resembles the path of a great battle. In the numbers of dead and dying. If the people had been smitten by a local outbreak of cholera in ordinary times they would have fled from the works and never returned; but so severe is the pressure for food that none could afford to leave the works and lose their pay, even for a single day.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

A PLATFORM THAT ALL WORKING-MEN CAN INDORSE.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION.

Harrisburg, Aug., 23.—As soon as order was obtained, Chairman McClelland, of the State Committee, named his appointees as temporary Secretaties of the Convention. John M. Campbell, of the Fifth Legislative District, Philadelphia, first obtained the floor, and nominated Hon. T. B. Schnatterly, of Fayette county, for temporary Chairman. Joseph M. Thompson, of Indiana county, followed in nominating Jacob Ziegler, Esq., of Butler county, for the same position. This closed the nominations, and the Convention at once proceeded to ballot. Mr. Zeigler was elected by a vote of one hundred and forty-five to ninety-four for Mr. Schnatterly.

ADDRESS OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

On motion of Mr. Schnatterly the nomination of Mr. Zeigler was made unanimous, and the temporary Chairman was conducted to his seat, was introduced by Chairman McClelland and proceeded to deliver the following address:

I think the Convention will without difficulty be able to take care of itself, and if not, it will in no case be assisted by any remarks from the Chair. [Laughter.] The time has now come when promises, which have so long been given, and so long unfulfilled, should give place to the performance of those promises. The Democratic party is and always has been directly opposed to granting any special privileges of any character, except when special occasion requires it. Progress under any other conditions is a hot-house plant, whose life must be short and death disastrous. The Democratic party seeks power through principle only. It has been so from the very foundation of the party. I was a member of the Democratic party in the zenith of its power, and in its weakness, and whether in weakness or prosperity it has always maintained principles of equal and exact justice. The voice of faction within the party appeals to us loudly from different sections. We must be governed by wisdom and prudence, and the ancient landmarks of the party must be maintained.

Mr. Zeigler was frequently and warmly applauded during his remarks.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The question, which was put and carried, provided for the following programme: First—Appointment of Committee on Credentials. Second—Committee on Organization. Third—Committee on Resolutions. Fourth—The placing in nomination of candidates for the three offices. Fifth—Balloting for Judge. Sixth—For Auditor General. Seventh—For State Treasurer. The rules governing the House of Representatives were next adopted.

The Committee on Organization met in the Library, and, after the preliminary business had been transacted, received the following nominations for permanent Chairman of the Convention: Hon. William S. Stenger, of Franklin county; Hon. E. R. Worrell, of Philadelphia; Hon. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, and Hon. S. A. Bridges, of Lehigh. The ballot stood: Stenger, 25; Worrell, 15; Zeigler, 3, and Bridges, 2. After further business the committee adjourned.

The Committee on Credentials met in the Senate chamber where a very protracted session was held over the question of contested seats. There were seven cases before the Convention, mostly from Philadelphia. All were decided in favor of the sitting delegates, except in the Ninth Legislative district, where the contestant was admitted.

The Committee on Resolutions met in the Supreme Court room, and organized by the election of Hon. R. L. Johnston, of Cambria county, as Chairman. A number of resolutions were presented, covering living, defunct and unborn issues and a sub-committee of seven was appointed to boil the mass down into something digestible for the general committee and Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read, naming Hon. William S. Stenger, of Franklin for President, one Vice President from each Senatorial district, Eldridge McConkey, Arthur Fitzpatrick of Allegheny county, and seven others as Secretaries, and Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, of Harrisburg, for Sergeant-at-Arms, with a full corps of doorkeepers and pages. The report was laid over until the report of the Committee on Contested Seats could present their report, which was on motion adopted. The report on permanent organization was then taken from the table and adopted.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT STENGER.

Permanent Chairman Wm. S. Stenger was now escorted to the chair and was received with great cheering. After returning his thanks for the compliment paid him and congratulating the Convention that every district in the State was fully represented, Mr. Stenger said:

There is one striking peculiarity about the Democratic party. It never dies because its principles are the principles of the Constitution. It has been defeated, laid out for dead and defrauded, [yells] yet our opponents must take notice that while the earth lasts the Democratic party will not cease to exist. [Tremendous cheering.] Defrauded, did I say? Yes, defrauded, for I and you are not and cannot be unmindful of the fact that the seat of Washington and Jefferson is filled by a man who was rejected by a quarter of a million of the American voters, by a majority of the States and by a majority of the Electoral votes. [Applause and cries of that's so, give it to him.] Still the Democratic policy has been vindicated most marvelously by the acts of the Hayes administration in the matter of reform and economy in the public expenditures. Sixty millions have been saved by the righteous and determined course of the Democratic House elected in 1874. For that retrenchment we were denounced by the Republican party. Not one of their newspapers nor one of their public men but said we were crippling the Government and were cruel to its employees. What do we now find? Only the other day we saw Secretary Sherman, while speaking for the Hayes Administration in Ohio, claiming credit for dismissing from the public service one thousand employees, whom they were compelled to dismiss by the action of the Democratic Congress. [Tremendous cheering.] Another point of the Democratic policy has been to remove the Federal soldiers from intervention in the affairs of the Southern States, as a sure means of restoring peace and prosperity. So the Democratic party stood firm as a stone wall against the army staying in the South unless a provision was incorporated in the army appropriation bill that it should not be used to bolster up the corrupt and usurping State governments in that section. On this proposition the Democrats of the Senate and House were a unit. Now all over the country the friends of the Hayes administration are praising the changes and glorying because Hayes has moved the troops and given peace and quiet to the South. [Tremendous shouting, delegates waving their hats and crying, "That's true; that's the talk."] This was another case of claiming credit for what the Democrats have done; another instance of enforced good government. [Laughter and cheering.] I need not ask you, gentlemen, for harmony, conciliation and good order, for the Democratic party is the party of law and order, and in all the history of the world there has been no grander spectacle than that expressed by the Democratic party last March in quietly submitting, out of their love of country and her institutions, to the most monstrous outrage and usurpation that ever disgraced American history. The act of the Electoral Commission in thrusting upon the country a fraudulent President is a foul stain on our honor that all the sweet rains of heaven can never wash out.

ADJOURNMENT TILL EVENING.

As the speaker rang out in clear and indignant tones his concluding sentences the excitement grew intense, and the cheering and yelling were uproarious. The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention at 6 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Harrisburg, Aug. 22.—When the convention was called to order at eight o'clock, most of the delegates were in their shirt sleeves, owing to the intense heat. The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

The Democratic Party of Pennsylvania and its delegates in convention assembled do declare:

FIRST—That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government, which has not been endorsed and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore a contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at a second,

SECOND—That the immediate happy effect of the application by the Federal administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in internal affairs of Southern States amply vindicates our frequent protests against previous violation of the reserved right of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the General Government by express constitutional provision.

THIRD—That the purpose to reform the Civil Service, which has been proclaimed by the present Administration, is, like its Southern policy, a confession of the failure of Radicalism and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of all corrupt officials.

FOURTH—That capital combined in corporate organization has been too highly favored by both Federal and State legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause for antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust its own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties.

FIFTH—That we accept the admonition of Jackson in saying that standing armies are dangerous to free governments in time of peace: "I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to civil power." Accordingly the increase of the Federal army and any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of Federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of States, will receive continued earnest opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers, and the deep distress of themselves and families enlist our hearty sympathy, and we declare in the language of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of our party, that "A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to emulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned," is the hope of people in adversity and their security in prosperity, and that under such a government which it is the mission of the Democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to violation of law or invasion of rights of person or of property to redress grievance, is needless and at war with the free institutions under which the only rightful remedy is by frequently recurring elections of the representatives of the people in State Legislatures and in the Federal Congress to accomplish the will of the majority, which should be accepted by the voice of all.

SIXTH—That many of our rich men have not been content with equal production and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them rich by acts of Congress, and by attempting to gratify their desires we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man in fearful commotion, and therefore the grant by the legislatures of States or by Congress of executive privileges, and the establishment of odious monopolies, under pretext of public benefit, or of justice to certain sections of the country, are a direct assault upon the equal rights of the people, and as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich the few, whilst a large number of people are reduced to want. The Democracy of Pennsylvania protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder of the tax-paying industries of the country.

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

Resolved, That we hereby re affirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the National Democratic platform, adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

The Financial Question.

Their reading was greeted with moderate cheering. Mr. Guy E. Farquar, of Schuylkill, submitted the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That we are in favor of silver and United States Treasury notes, popularly called greenbacks, being made full equal legal tenders with gold, and demand that said Treasury notes be substituted for the National Bank currency, and that all banks of issue be abolished.

Resolved, That we are in favor of paying the redeemable United States bonds in legal tender money equivalent to their market value in gold, and that Congress authorize and require the United States Treasurer to purchase said bonds in open market for that purpose authorize the issue of necessary legal tender notes, all legal tender notes to be convertible into United States bonds bearing interest not greater than four per cent per annum.

Original Resolutions Adopted.

General A. R. Coffroth of Somerset, raised the point that under the rules the last resolutions must go to the Committee on Resolutions. The chair sustained the point and the resolutions were excluded, notwithstanding the protests of Mr. Farquhar and others. The original resolutions were then adopted with only a few opposing votes.

First Ballot for Judge,

The covention commenced balloting for Supreme Judge at nine o'clock. The Secretaries announced the result of the ballot as follows:

Trunkey, of Mercer	73
Sheppard, Philadelphia	64
Handley, Luzerne	32
Golden, Armstrong	20
Wilson, Beaver	20
Allison, Philadelphia	13
Barclay, Berks	19
Wicks, York	19
Longaker, Lehigh	2
Total vote	250

Under the rules adopted the majority of all the votes cast, or one hundred and twenty six, were required for the nomination, so that there was no choice.

Second Ballot.

Sheppard	103	Longaker	8
Trunkey	100	Wilson	8
Handley	25	Golden	8

There was still no choice, and here the names of Messrs. Golden, Longaker and Wilson were withdrawn. There were great efforts on this ballot by the friends of Trunkey and Sheppard to put them ahead, and the vote as announced created a decided sensation. Allegheny cast its vote for Sheppard, except Cochran and McCreary, who voted for Trunkey.

Excitement Over on the Third Ballot.

The excitement during the progress of the third ballot was very great. Only Sheppard, Trunkey and Handly were in the field. As the ballot reached its close it was seen that the Handly delegates held the balance of power. When the voting was completed Sheppard and Trunkey were about even and changes were made, the clerks had been unable to agree on their count and a fourth ballot would be necessary.

Trunkey Nominated on the Fourth Ballot.

Uncle Jake Zeigler was the last name called and he entered the hall at the critical moment. "Does everything depend on my vote?" he asked. There was no response, and he solemnly voted for Trunkey. The President said: "On this ballot 249 votes were cast, 125 necessary to a choice. Mr. Trunkey has received that number and is the candidate of this Convention." Sheppard got 124. Dallas Sanders, of Philadelphia, a leading supporter of Sheppard, moved to make the nomination unanimous which was carried with enthusiasm.

Nominations for Auditor General.

The balloting for auditor general was then proceeded with, as follows:

First Ballot.

Johnson	19
Schell	114
Brockway	27
Patterson	36
Hann	9
Forster	6
Talley	10
Davis	27
Total	239

The names of Messrs. Brockway, Talley, Johnson, Forster and Patterson, of candidates, were withdrawn.

Second Ballot.

Schell	173
Davis	29
Patterson	11
Hann	22
Total	235

On motion the nomination of Mr. W. P. Schell was made unanimous.

Nominations for State Treasurer.

The balloting for the nomination for state treasurer was the proceeded with, the first vote resulting as follows:

Noyes	68
Barr	96
Powell	81
Temple	50
Total	245

Second Ballot.

Noyes	101
Barr	98
Powell	29
Temple	13
Total	241

Third Ballot.

Noyes	109
Barr	95
Powell	30
Temple	6
Total	240

Fourth Ballot.

Noyes	113
Barr	91
Powell	33
Temple	3
Total	240

The name of Gen. J. F. Temple was withdrawn as a candidate.

On the fifth ballot, A. C. Noyes was nominated.

GIGANTIC FORGERIES.

Capture of a Dangerous Band of Swindlers.

Chicago, August 18.—One of the most stupendous forgery cases of late brought before the public has just developed itself here. It appears that about ten days ago Mr. Austin and another New York detective arrived in Chicago and began working up a case, and they were assisted by local officials. Their operations were kept very quiet, but on Wednesday the case had so far developed itself that it became necessary to take active and public steps, and accordingly warrants were sworn out before a justice of the peace for the arrest of three men whose names, it now transpires, are Nelson A. Gesner, E. T. Henderson and E. B. Weston. Two of these men were arrested at the Sherman house last night and by a constable taken to the Grand Pacific hotel, where they were held in the rooms occupied by the New York officers. On being searched $36,000 in money was found on their persons, and this was deposited in the safe of the hotel.

It is alleged that these men are members of one of the largest and boldest gangs of forgers that have ever operated in the country, and that their operations have ramified to nearly every part of the United States. So successful have they been that they are said to have reaped more than $400,000 by raising bank checks and forgeries during the year just past. Gesner, it is said, was, until quite recently, a paymaster in the army and stationed in the west. The chief operator of the whole business is said to be a banker or bank clerk in New York city. The operators of the gang have been carried on by one or two of them locating in some town and engaging in business until they had established a reputation commercially and financially. Then, after an exchange of genuine checks and drafts, and the securing thereby of signatures, they would resort to false commercial paper and the raising of small amounts on genuine exchange by use of chemicals, &c.

Two of the men who were arrested here recently, went through Burlington, Iowa, for large sums, and then came to Chicago to follow up the swindling schemes. Another of the party has made his headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., and it is said, succeeded in capturing $60,000 from the Lake City National bank, at Lake City, Minn. This man left Minneapolis yesterday on a Mississippi steamer bound down river. Another, a man known as Col. Cross, was arrested in St. Louis tonight, while still another of the operators was captured in Michigan. The three men who were arrested here are charged, among other crimes, with passing a forged check on the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, to the amount of $29,968.75. It is also charged that he raised a draft on a Milwaukee bank for $460 to $4,600; that they got nearly $5,000 out of the Third National bank here, and that they passed a raised check drawn by the New York life insurance company.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

Turkish Attack on Tirnova' Repulsed.

London, August 23.—The Turks attacked Tirnoza yesterday, but were repulsed. The engagement was recommenced today.

Details received here regarding the battle in Shipka pass state the Russians repulsed successfully ten vigorous attacks made by the Turks, the positions of the Russians being very strong. It is not true that the forces of Lieut. Gen. Mehmet Ali and Suleiman Pasha have effected a junction. The Russians are preparing to attack several Turkish positions.

Leading advices from Russian headquarters at Goruystuden, dated yesterday afternoon, state a battle in Shipka pass is still proceeding. The enemy has renewed the attack many times with fresh troops, but has been repulsed with heavy loss.

FOUR DAYS OF FIGHTING.

The Struggle for the Shipka Pass Interrupted by the Eclipse.

London, August 25.—Advices from Gorny-Studeni, dated Friday, are that the Turks in strong force violently attacked the Shipka Pass yesterday on three sides. All of their onslaughts were repulsed. At 9 o'clock in the evening a rifle corps which had arrived as a reinforcement stormed the heights on the Russian right flank, and desperate fighting continued till midnight, when an eclipse of the moon stopped the fighting. The Russians maintained all of their positions, notwithstanding the Turkish numerical superiority and cross-fire. The Russians have now fought for four days the whole of Suleiman Pasha's army, without partaking of rest or warm nourishment. Further considerable reinforcements are expected during the night. A later despatch says the fighting on Friday was confined to a lively cannonade. The Turkish left wing, threatening the Russian rear, has been driven from its position. All is quiet at Loftscha and Plevna.

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE TURKS TO RETAKE KURUK DARA FAIL.

London, August 27,—The Turks took Kizisimetre, but in attempting to take Kuruk Dara, a village about twenty miles northeast of Kars were entirely defeated. The Russian Generals Kowaroff and Tchovschevadze were wounded. The Turkish right attacked the Russian left, which rested on a plateau in front of Kuruk Dara at three o'clock this morning. The two armies fought all day long and for fourteen hours attack, repulse and counter-attack continued.

Desperate hand to hand fighting occurred on two occasions. The Turks attempted to flank the right of the Russian defensive position, but were defeated in each and every attempt.

The losses were terrible some companies being literally wrecked. They stood their ground, however, until relief came, and that was the main thing. These men gave the Turks their first check, and checked they were at every point throughout the day.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

A Heavy Battle—Russians Lose 4,000 and Turks 1,200.

London, August 26.—A dispatch dated Erzeroum, on Saturday, says: "The Russians advanced on Kurntara and Wizschintz on Friday, but were compelled to retreat after a five hours' engagement, during which some of their ammunition cases were exploded by Turkish shells. A dispatch from Constantinople says a telegram was received there that the Russians lost four thousand killed and wounded in this affair. Mukhtar Pash telegraphs from Guedikler on Saturday as follows: "We have gained a great victory, having carried the heights of Kizilteps during the night and repulsed three Russian attempts to take them. Two hundred cannon were brought into action.

Clearfield coal operators will read this with interest: Ohio is to be the "Black Country," fifty years hence, according to predictions of an Ohio paper. In half a century, says the paper, the district of 100 miles square, including the counties of Athens, Perry and Hocking, will equal any coal region in the world. The district has twenty two feet of solid coal in five seams. The great vein is in places twelve feet thick, and nowhere less than six feet. Mingled among the coal beds are inexhaustible beds of iron. The thickest is five feet deep at the outcrop; the thinnest, in places, sinks to six inches.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of Josiah Neff, Executor of &c., of John Emmert, late of Harris township, deceased.
2. The second partial account of John Rishel, Executor of &c., of Peter Durst, late of Potter township, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Jeremiah Eyer and John G. Waite, administrators, of &c., of Henry Waite, late of Half Moon township deceased.
4. The final account of John B. Ream, guardian of William C. Reese, minor child of Margaret Reese, late of Gregg township, deceased.
5. The final account of S. J. Miller, administrator of &c., of Theodore Miller, late of Howard Borough, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Thomas B. McElroy, administrator of etc., of Hannah Benscoter, late of Potter township, deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Zeigler, executor of &c., of Sagah Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased
8. The fifth account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c., of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
9. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator de bonus non of &c., of Henry Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.
10. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator of &c., of Michael Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.
11. The account of Daniel Roush and D. C. Wilt, executors of &c., of Peter Klinefelter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased, as filed by Daniel Roush.
12. The account of Daniel Roush, trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County to sell the real estate of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Toner, executrix of &c., of Henry Harshbarger, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The account of Daniel Grove, administrator of &c., of John Ballot, late of Benner township, deceased.
15. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, guardian of Jane C. and Melissa E. Duffy, minor children of John and Sarah C. Duffy, late of Benner township, deceased.
16. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, trustee of Sarah C. Duffy, (now Snyder) under the will of Jane C. Knox, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincient Stevens, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Owen, administrator of &c., of Richard Atherton, late of Philipsburg, deceased.
19. The account of P. W. Barnhart, guardian of Lemuel C. McClelland, one of the heirs of Elizabeth McClelland, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased
20. The account of John Rishel, Esq., guardian of Daniel Kerr, Jr., a minor child of Daniel Kerr, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
21. The account of James H. Rankin, executor of &c., of L. D. Wasson as administrator of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College township deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

WILSON & M'FARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP

HARDWARE STORE.

P. B. WILSON, ROB'T M'FARLANE. BELLEFONTE, PA.

We have opened a new and complete stock bought in New York and Philadelphia, from the manufacturers from first hands at extremely low prices, which we will sell at the lowest bottom prices, which we will give the people the advantage of. We say and will satisfy that we are the

Cheapest Hardware Store in the country. We have a complete stock of Ranges, Heaters, Parlor and Cook Stoves. Each Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect.

Bar-iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Norway Nail Rods, warranted of the best quality, We claim we have the best Pure Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, ever offered and the cheapest. Our Stock of Coach and Wagon Materials are of a very superior quality, and cheap, We will sell Saddlery goods as low as they can buy them in Phila. We will keep all kinds of Farmers Implements, Cultivators, Shovels, Plows, Pumps, Picture Frames, Moulding, Mirrors, Toilet Setts,

Children's buggies, Wagons of all sizes, Oil Cloths, Tubs, Buckets, and Churns,

We have in connection a Tin Shop, Mr. Smith, foreman, in which we manufacture all kinds of Tinware.

Spouting made and put up of the best quality of tin at the lowest prices.

Call and see us and we will substantiate what we advertise, as we shall take pleasure in showing our stock.

Rooms No. 7 and 8, Humes Block, 6 doors north of Post Office, Bellefonte.

WILSON & McFARLANE,

12jul.tf

GRAIN ELEVATOR

—o—

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

—o—

BELLEFONTE, PA.

—o—

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHESTPRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use. at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

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All kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS, Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth also but without pain. my8-73tf

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I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

I sell in branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this business. I have a patent Coffin Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for considerable length of time.

W. R. CAMP.

jy 18 tf

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THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU, THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU

TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN, TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

OVER 5000 YARDS OF CALICO, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE IN THIS SECTION.

We have the Goods! Prices Low! Selection Unsurpassed!

And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. Come! we will show you the

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At prices lower than usual.

A full line of Dry-Goods,

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