The Centre Reporter.

JRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 20, 1877.

STATE DEM. TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
JOHN TRUNKEY, of Venango.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
COL. A. C. NOYES, of Clinton

Hartranft is a candidate for the next U. S. Senatorship—young Cameron's place, and this is what make the new fight between old friends.

It is our candid opinion that the democrats will carry off the next U. S. senatorship in this state, at all events we think Cameron will not be the man, as things will shape against him.

The Temperance party of this state last week, made the following nominations:

Judge of Sup. Court—E. H. Winton, Luzerne,

State Treasurer—Samuel Cornell, Chester.

Aud. Gen.—A. A. Barker, Luzerne.

This makes the 4th state ticket in the field, in this state.

Europe has 88,745 miles of railroad; Asia has 7,643 miles; the United States 74,183 miles; Canada 4,837 miles; Mexico 377 miles. Africa 1451 miles; South America 3701 miles; Australasia 1752 miles; Central America and West Indias 559 miles; a total 183,248, which does not include the great Lewisburg Centre & Sp. Creek into Pennsvalley.

Our friend, Wm. P. Wilson, esq., of Bellefonte, has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Committee. We congratulate him upon this honor. It was about time that one of Bellefonte's republican statesmen received some recognition, and it deservedly falls upon the shoulders of Mr. Wilson. The party might have done much worse; it has done worse before this. However, with all Mr. Wilson's political shrewdness, we think the democracy, this year, will spoil all his calculations and plans for the campaign. If the campaign, on the republican side be never so well conducted as by Mr. Wilson this year, he and his army are doomed to defeat. You have no Schells to throw, and all the Noyes has already been knocked out of your men—they are choking with Hayes in the throat.

The Mormon leaders have settled the leadership by fixing it upon themselves, in investing all Keys and powers forever in the Twelve, and produce an "Epistle from God" for it. On 10 inst., at Salt Lake, the Twelve Apostles issued an epistle to the Mormon people, claiming to have received a revelation from God on the 4th inst. directing them to preside over the Church without electing a new Prophet. The promulgation here says a dispatch, of the extraordinary document has created excitement, surprise among the Mormons and disgust among the Gentiles, who are too well aware of the past acts of several of the Twelve not to believe that the Almighty had but a small part in the matter. In point of boldness this "revelation" goes far beyond anything that Joseph Smith, ever dreamed of, and is equaled only by the disgusting bulletins which Brigham Young sent forth from time to time.

It exceeds all the ideas of the simple minded peasants to whom speaking "in tongues," as St. Paul described it, is sufficiently marvelous, as none of those Godgifted men ever condescended to translate their gibberish and decepted twaddle. A communication from on high, however, is something the thick-and-thin followers of Smith are not permitted to question. Intelligence, science manhood—these things must have no place in Mormonism. Like the Caffir at the fetich and the devoted Hindoo, who fall at the voice of the priests before the car of Juggernaut, to his own destruction, these deluded creatures in Utah will to-morrow discuss the epistle as though it were what it really is not—a "direct command from God." It is a glaring attempt to retain power over a people which has been subjected by fraud and violence to a condition of mental and physical slavery worse than anything described in Oriental history.

Apostle Taylor is acknowledged to be President of the quorum of the governing body.

The epistle is very lengthy and is signed by all the Apostles, who clinch their claim by quoting from a sermon delivered at Nauvoo long ago by Brigham Young. They quote:—"Joseph Smith conferred upon our heads, the Twelve Apostles, all the keys and powers belonging to the apostleship which he himself held before he was taken away, and no man or set of men can get between Joseph and the twelve either in this world or in the world to come." They "waited on the Lord," who blessed them and revealed their future course.

According to the hundreds of dispatches sent off to-day it is evident the twelve and their friends have given orders that the "Church," meaning the untutored masses, must accept this epistle as settling the question of the leadership; that Heaven has conferred the ruling power upon these twelve men, and that it will be a capital offence to raise objections. These men, several of whom are said to have their names on an indictment list for participations in murder and other crimes, have thus the audacity to flaunt their bigotry and craft in the teeth of this nation, and sneer at the enlightenment of the nineteenth century.

The Centre Co. Fair, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5, offers greater attractions and better premiums than ever before. The officers have for months been devoting themselves to the work of making it a success and a credit to the industrial and agricultural interests of the county. They deserve the thanks and encouragement of our people for this. We doubt whether any fair in central Pennsylvania will compare with ours this year. From many exchanges outside the county we notice favorable mention of the list prepared for our fair, and they pronounce it the best out.

Senator Morton is recovering his health, and Morrow B. Lowry his reason. It would be much better if the Reporter could announce that Morton was gaining in reason.

The republican party of California has got behind hand so much that it will will have to appoint assignees.

The Northumberland county democrats have instructed for A. H. Dill, of Lewisburg, for Governor. He would make a good governor, Andy would.

D. F. FORTNEY.

The democracy of our county have placed the above gentleman in nomination for the office of District Attorney. This is a deserved compliment, as Mr. Fortney has been one of the hardest working and most zealous democrats in this county for the last eight years, and if ever faithful service to the party rendered a man worthy of a nomination, Mr. Fortney is that man. There has not been a campaign that has not heard Mr. Fortney's voice ring in every school house in old Centre in defense of democratic men and measures, and his speeches always had a telling effect—through rain and shine, clear and clouded nights, in victory and defeat, he was found at work, laboring for the success of the party with an energy scarce equaled.

Mr. Fortney has been a successful practitioner at the Bellefonte bar for a number of years, and now ranks among the ablest of its members, hence his nomination for District Attorney is an eminently fit one, and his election will be a credit to the county, as well as gratifying to the entire bar at which he has practiced, and by whom his ability and fitness is openly admitted.

As the democracy has one of its real working members in the field—one who is a self-made man, who has ability for the place for which he has been nominated, and who is noted for industry and sobriety, let them accord him such a majority, as it was Mr. Fortney's habit to work for and secure for our nominees in years past.

SOME OF PATTERSON'S WORK.

We referred in the last issue of the Reporter, to the fact that Patterson and the other members of the South Carolina ring were indicted for their rascalities. The extract here will show how John J. did some things:

Doubtless John J. Patterson, who represents the State of South Carolina in the Senate of the United States, will also claim to be enrolled in the army of political martyrs of South Carolina. Let us see the foundation of his claims. Two indictments against the Senator are based upon the following facts, elicited by the Investigating Committee:

At the time Patterson was President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina Hiram H. Kimpton was the financial agent of the State of South Carolina in the city of New York.

There were introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina three bills in which these worthies were deeply interested, viz: "A bill to relieve the State of South Carolina from all liability by reason of its guaranty of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company," by the issue in their stead of revenue bond scrip, &c.; "A bill to authorize the Financial Board to settle with the financial agent of the State in the city of New York."

Kimpton having assumed the task of lobbying the Blue Ridge Railroad bill through the Senate, the expense of which was estimated at $50,000, and the other bills rather hanging fire for want of material aid, an explosion nearly occurred. A treaty was effected, however, the details of which are fully set forth in the following letter of Senator Patterson to Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFF'E, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

Hon. Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer, South Carolina:

Please deliver to H. H. Kimpton "revenue bond scrip" due the Blue Ridge Railroad Company according to act passed March 2, 1872, amounting to $114,250 at par, upon the following conditions:

That $42,857 of said scrip at par value is to be used for paying the expenses of passing through the House of Representatives bills styled "a bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina" and "bill" to authorize the Financial Board to settle the accounts of the financial agent." Now, if these above named bills are passed and become laws, this order for $42,857 in scrip at par is to be paid said Kimpton, and if not passed, then this order for that amount to be void, and the scrip is not to be delivered; also, that $71,414 of scrip at par you shall deliver to said Kimpton if said bills shall become laws, and provided that he shall pay the sum of $50,000 (the proceeds of said scrip at 70 cents on the dollar) in paying the expenses incurred in passing through the Senate the bill known as "a bill to relieve the State of all liability on account of guaranty of Blue Ridge Railroad bonds," &c., passed March 2, 1872, which said expenses said Kimpton has contracted to pay; and if said Kimpton fails or refuses to pay said amount in defraying said expenses when required by me, then this order to be void. If said conditions are complied with and the amount of scrip delivered to said Kimpton, he is not to be held liable for or to account for its value. The above two sums of $42,859 and $71,414 in scrip at par make up the amount of scrip first mentioned in this order.

JOHN J. PATTERSON,
President Blue Ridge Railroad.

Witness: R. B. Elliott.

The original of the above letter or contract was obtained before its delivery to Parker and photographed under direction of Governor Scott, who retained a proof. Another proof was made and the negative destroyed by the photographer. It was from this latter proof, which was submitted to the Investigating Committee, that the indictments against Patterson were found. R. B. Elliott, colored, ex-Congressman from this State, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and candidate for Attorney-General under Chamberlain at the last election, was the subscribing witness to the contract, and upon being summoned before the Grand Jury last week he acknowledged to having attested the instrument. Upon this state of facts, Patterson, Kimpton and Parker, have been indicted for conspiring to bribe the members of the Legislature to vote for the bills mentioned.

Patterson is also separately indicted for bribing members of the Legislature to vote for the same bills. Different counts of the indictment specify to bribery of Samuel J. Lee in the sum of $5,000, John B. Dennis $5,000, and Prince R. Rivers, $500, members of the House; and C. P. Leslie $5,000, Y. J. P. Owens $5,000, S. A. Swails $5,000, B. F. Whittemore $5,000, and Henry E. Hayne (subsequently Secretary of State) $5,000, all members of the Senate. This constitutes the "political persecution" of Senator Patterson.

The Lewistown Gazette says the California election was a mixed up affair. Yes, brother, so badly mixed and *used up* were the republicans there, that not even a Sargent will be left to tell the tale.

Maine last week went republican by less than 6000. What a falling off in that stubborn, old stronghold of radicalism that used to count majorities by 50,000. Another such a victory and Maine goes democratic. Wal, did yer hear the news from Maine?

The Hon. William Gaston has been nominated by the democrats of Massachusetts as their candidate for governor. In 1874 Governor Gaston was elected by a handsome majority, and his re-nomination indicates that the democracy of the old Bay state mean business. Gaston's election is not an improbable event.

The Mifflin county Democratic ticket is as follows: Prothonotary, A. C. Mayes; Register, W. V. B. Coplin; District Attorney, John F. McClure; Poor Director Samuel Awrand; Surveyor, W. J. McMonagle.

Democratic Clubs should be organized in every school district. Let the good work begin at once.

Hardly any use in the Centre Co. rads holding a convention this year there is only a district attorney to nominate, and Clem Dale is the only candidate. Clem's trip up Salt river will be so lonesome this year—he will not even have company in his misery.

President MacMahon, of France has had the young republican leader, Gambetta, prosecuted, for making a speech at Lille which in America would be considered very mild. MacMahon is conniving to abolish the Republic. Gambetta's fine is 2000 francs and 3 months imprisonment.

The Gaulois says: "The judicial decision sentencing M. Gambetta to three months' imprisonment for an outrage deprives him of civil rights for five years. Should, therefore, the judgment be confirmed he will be compelled to political retreat, which will be a mortal blow to his ambition." The Gaulois adds: "Thus the Republican party loses at once its old consul and its young tribune. Will honest Grevy be strong enough to replace them both?" The Figaro also insists on the same interpretation of the law in its effect on M. Gambetta's status.

The Radical journal Mot d'Ordre has been seized by the police.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

Such, says the Times, is the man Grevy, who succeeds M. Thiers as the representative of Republicanism in France, and as has been said, at the request of the only man who could compete with him for the leadership. The strength and unanimity of the party has before been referred to. This is a proof that it has not been overrated. Against this great Republican party, representing three-fourths, if not four-fifths, of the voting population of France, are arrayed three parties—the Legitimists, the Orleanists and the Bonapartists. They are not united in opposition, because in the first place, they are not evenly distributed over the country. In Brittany the Legitimists are strongest, but the Orleanists are weak, and so it is all over France; in almost all the departments one of the minority parties far outnumbers the other two. They do not agree at all, except that republicanism must be overthrown. The Legitimists want a monarchy—a hereditary government—under the hereditary sovereigns of France. The Orleanists are more like the English parliamentarians in desiring a constitutional monarchy, laying more stress upon the necessity of a Chamber than the Legitimists. The Bonapartists demand a monarchy without a Constitution, and without so much regard to its hereditary character. They sigh for a coup d'etat, which is the last thing in the world that the other parties wish to see; they have suffered from them before and fear the result.

There is really as little in common with the three minority parties as between the first two and the Republicans. They unite against the strongest foe, but they fear a Bonapartists success more than they do a Republican victory. If there were any serious indications that they were getting any undue advantage, it is probable that on the day of the second election the Legitimist strength would be thrown for the Republican candidates. This is the more likely to be the case because it is noticeable that the ministerial policy is that of a Bonapartist—M. Fourton—and that influence has been gaining in power. In any case the government is doomed. A Republican success, which now seems inevitable, would compel its resignation, while a Republican defeat would only cause a new conflict between these three elements, in which neither could be victorious.

Russia must think of having a big thanksgiving—it is trying to kill so many Turkeys.

The New York Sun still insists that Reeder should be Brigham Young's successor.

A CAT'S CURIOSITY ABOUT BEES.

Charles Kaiser who has the only hive of bees in town, says that when he first got his swarm, his old cat's curiosity was much excited in regard to doings of the little insects, the like of which she had never before seen. At first she watched their comings and goings at a distance. She then flattened herself upon the ground and crept along toward the hive, with tail horizontal and quivering. It was clearly evident that she thought the bees were some new kind of game. Finally she took up a position at the entrance to the hive, and when a bee came in or started out, made a dab at it with her paws. This went on for a time without attracting the special attention of the inhabitant of the hive. Presently, however, "Old Tabby" struck and crushed a bee on the edge of the opening leading to the hive. The smell of the crushed bee alarmed and enraged the whole swarm. Bees by the score poured forth and darted into the fur of the astonished cat. Tabby rolled herself in the grass, spitting, spluttering, biting, clawing and squalling as cat never squalled before. She appeared a mere ball of fur and bees as she rolled and tumbled about. She was at length hauled away from the hive with a garden rake, at the cost of several severe stings to her rescuer. Even after she had been taken to a distant part of the grounds the bees stuck in Tabby's fur, and about once in two minutes she would utter an unearthly "yowl" and bounce a full yard in the air. On coming down she would try to scratch an ear, when a sting on the back would cause her to turn a succession of back somersaults and gave vent to a running fire of squalls. Like the parrot that was left alone with the monkey, old Tabby had a dreadful time.

Two or three days after this adventure, Tabby was caught by her owner, who took her by the neck and threw her down near the beehive. No sooner did she strike the ground than she gave a fearful squall, and at a single bound reached the top of a fence full six feet in height. There she clung for a moment with tail as big as a rolling-pin when with another bound and squall she was out of sight and did not again put in an appearance for over a week.—Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

GAMBETTA CONDEMNED TO THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Paris, September 11.—M. Gambetta and Murat, publisher of the Republique Francaise, were to have appeared this morning before the Tenth Chamber of Correctional Police, to answer respectively for delivering and publishing the former's little speech. Neither, however, responded. Gambetta, in consequence of the illness of his counsel, lodged a petition for an adjournment of the trial for one week, which was refused. An entry of default was thereupon made against Gambetta and Murat, and Gambetta was condemned, in default to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. The public were excluded from the Palais of Justice, where the tribunal is sitting.

During a thunderstorm on 13, Gideon J. Hutchins, with four sons and two daughters, took refuge under a tree in a field near Georgetown, Delaware. The lightning struck the tree, and three of the children, two sons and a daughter, were instantly killed. The father and remainder of the children were seriously but not fatally hurt.

Another prayer miracle! For two years Miss Minnie Walters, of Harrisburg, has scarcely left her bed, owing to a diseased spine, and eminent surgeons have applied heated irons, and told her that nothing more could be done. She became resigned, and bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude. One day she prayed that the Lord would raise her up and heal her. Suddenly she felt herself growing stronger and almost instantly she was restored to health and enabled to attend a prayer-meeting. Last Sunday she related the miraculous cure to a Methodist congregation in Columbia, Penn.

Indian Inspector Vandever telegraphs from Mesilla, New Mexico, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as follows: "Warm Spring Indians left their reservation and have murdered thirteen persons. Jeffards, a former agent of the Chiceheras, stirred them up to insurrection. He can be convicted on Indian testimony of furnishing whisky to Indians."

WHEN THE BLOSSOMS COVER US DARLING.—This is the name of another of the popular Charlie Baker's new songs can be had from any music dealer in the United States, or from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, No. 50 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., by sending 35 cents.

A fierce battle is still going on at Plevna and the Russians are not getting along quite as well as in our last accounts. They lost about 10,000 men a few days ago.

DEMOCRATIC CO. CONVENTION.

The Democratic Co. Convention met in the court-house on last Tuesday afternoon, and organized as follows:

Chairman: J. N. Cassanova, Philipsburg.

Secretaries: G. W. Rumbarger, J. H. Reifsnyder, R. Cambridge.

Credentials of delegates were presented as follows:

Bellefonte—W. W.: H. Kabella. S. W.: Dr. Dobbins, And. Brockerhoff. N. W.: J. P. Gephart, M. Morrison.

Milesburg—O. P. Kramer.

Unionville—Robert Cambridge

Howard—B. Weber.

Philipsburg—J. N. Cassanova, L. A. Shearer.

Boggs—H. L. Harvy, Wm. Marks.

Benner—B. F. Hunter, A. Garbrick, J. Beezer.

Burnside—

College—W. Forster.

Curtin—D. McClosky.

Ferguson—G. W. M'Williams, D. G. Meek, J. N. Krumrine, Miles Walker.

Gregg—Jno. Taylor, Jas. Duck, Geo. Korman, Cyrus Luse.

Haines—H. A. Mingle, Hon. J. G. Meyer, Dr. Deshler, S. Etlinger.

Halfmoon—H. A. McKee.

Harris—John Myers, Jas. Kimport.

Howard—J. N. Hall.

Huston—

Liberty—W. H. Gardner.

Marion—D. Harter.

Miles—C. Strohecker, Gen. Wolf, Jack Roush, Jasp. Wolf, Jacob Hazel, jr.

Patton—G. W. Rumbarger.

Penn—J. H. Reifsnyder, Jonath. Kramer, John Bair, Jacob Keen.

Potter—John Spangler, Lot Kimport, J. K. Runkle, S. Slack, J. Gilliland, Wm. W. Spangler.

Rush—T. J. Dunkle, H. B. Wilcox.

Snowshoe—E. A Nolan, W. Bower.

Spring—N. Lucas, H. J. Barnes. H. Rothrock, S. Tibbens.

Taylor—S. Hooyer.

Union—J. S. Frederick.

Walker—S. C. Thompson, Adam Vonada, Jas. Martin, A. M'Mullen.

Worth—T. M'Elarny.

For District Attorney, J. M. Kechline and D. F. Fortney were nominated. A letter was presented from Mr. Kechline withdrawing his name as a candidate, whereupon D. F. Fortney, Esq., was nominated by acclamation.

J. P. Gephart, Esq., was elected Chairman of Standing Committee by acclamation.

Brief addresses were made by Messrs. Fortney, Alexander, and the President, whereupon the Convention adjourned.

MISSOURI LETTER.

GRANT CITY, Mo., Sept. 3d.

Dear Reporter:—

It is so long since I last wrote to you that I fear I have lost my identity in your family of correspondents. My neglect to write is attributable to a want of time, which is sufficient excuse. I do not know that my efforts now will be appreciated, but if I can only accomplish a very little of what I have in view, I shall feel myself amply repaid for my time and trouble. My few remarks are especially intended for the poorer classes whose condition under the present monetary system is one of commiseration. Do I need proof of their pitiable condition? If so, I refer the reader to the great strike that recently sent a thrill of terror throughout the country. That strike was only a demonstration on the part of the laborers of our country—the poorer classes who are sorely oppressed on account of the hard times, superinduced by the vicious system of contraction that is closing tighter and tighter around the hard-fisted yeomanry of the land. What will the poorer classes in the East resort to for gaining a livelihood if times become much harder than at present? And the prospects for harder times are growing painfully brighter each day. Will they sit down and starve? or will they re-enact with tenfold degree the scenes of Baltimore, Pittsburg and other places? The latter course is the most likely. Now is there a way to avert this? I am of the opinion that there is, and will presume to point out how to a certain extent.

In the East there are thousands of men whose only support is their daily labor. They do not own an inch of land, and can never hope to become the possessor of land at the ruinous prices at which lands are sold there. Now if those men could only bring themselves to believe that the exact spot upon which they and their ancestors were born, is not the only place in the world where a man can make a livelihood, I would be encouraged to invite them to come West and secure for themselves homes that will soon become of more value than the palatial homes of the rich in the east. God especially designed the West for the poor man. He has placed here a virgin soil unequalled for fertility. He has placed here streams of water and a healthy climate, and the man who cannot find a home here suited to his tastes, must have peculiar notions of happiness indeed. I would say to every poor man, come—

"To the West, to the West, to the land of the free,
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea;
Where a man is a man, if he's willing to toil,
If he only will gather the fruits of the soil."

And while he is coming, I would say, "come to northwest Missouri." Here is what Bayard Taylor says of this section of country: "I consider this country the largest unbroken tract of splendid farming land in the world." Here is what a gentleman who had traveled extensively in California and Oregon, says of this (Worth) county: "If I had Worth county in California or Oregon, I could sell it at $50 per acre."

Lands can be bought here at from $5 to $25 per acre, on good time. I would like to follow this theme further, but as I have already taken up too much space, I will conclude for the present, with the promise of another letter in future, in which I will give some reasons why Worth county offers superior inducements to immigrants.

Very Respectfully,
E. S. GARVER.

A BLOODY PURSUIT.

Terre Haute, September 11.—At St. Elmo, Ills., yesterday forenoon, John Scales followed a man who burglarized his house. The man turned and shot Scales through the head once and through the body twice, killing him instantly. In a short time a party of armed men were in pursuit of the murderer. The first riders to reach him were Frank Barnes and Frank Wiseman. The man turned upon them with a pistol in each hand, and killed Barnes and mortally wounded Wiseman. He then turned and fired into the pursuing party, and killed one horse and wounded another, after which he escaped unhurt. There is great excitement in the neighborhood of St. Elmo.

Owing to a great deal of sickness at present, of which lose bowels seem to be chief, the following may prove valuable: "It is said that dysentery in its worst form can be cured, after all other remedies have failed, by drinking wheat flour stirred in water, in quantity of about a half tumbler of water made to the consistency of cream with the flour. It may be advisable to add a pinch of salt, or the flour may be eaten in its dry state. The same effect may be produced in cases of chronic diarrhœa."

The engineers of Marseilles have, it is said, discovered that since the opening of the Suez Canal the level of the Mediterranean has sunk some eight centimetres, or say 3¼ inches.

An investigation of the Philadelphia custom house shows that it is as rotten as that of New York, and that a change of officials is needed.

THE ATTACK ON PLEVNA.

Three Redoubts Captured by the Russians.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877.

A Russian official dispatch from Poredin dated Wednesday night says:

"We cannonaded Plevna from daybreak yesterday until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an assault was made by our troops. By evening three Turkish redoubts had been taken by Gen. Skobeleff, while Gen. Rodionoff had carried the Grivitza redoubt. Gen. Rodionoff was wounded slightly. Adjutant Schlitar, commander of the 17th Infantry Regiment and Gen. Dobrowolsky, chief of the Third Rifle Brigade, were killed. Six Russian battalions and one Roumanian battalion took part in the assault on the Grivitza redoubt. We captured two standards and five guns. Our losses in wounded alone exceed 5,000 men. The number killed has not been ascertained. At daybreak to-day a vigorous artillery fire was recommenced along the whole line. Our troops are in front of the Turkish fortifications in the positions taken yesterday.

The Capture of Grivitza Confirmed.

VIENNA, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877.

The Political Correspondence to-day announces that the united Russian and Roumanian armies have carried by assault the Heights of Grivitza, Osman Pasha's strongest position.

OSMAN PASHA A MUSSULMAN AFTER ALL.

New York, Sept. 9.—The Turkish Minister furnishes the following: In view of the various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman Pasha, the Turkish Legation has the honor to inform the press that the Marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parents.

FROM KANSAS.

Cedron, Lincoln county, Kas.

EDITOR REPORTER, and Centre county Friends: Since I find it almost impossible to write individual letters to many that I promised so to do and as most of those promised are readers of your worthy paper I will ask you for a little space and make one letter answer the purpose, and will give you a hasty sketch of my trip and of Kansas in general. I, in company with G. W. Boone, of Booneville; W. J. Ricker and Dennis Crimens of Salona, left Lock Haven April 19th en route for—well now I'm stuck, but we left anyhow, and after a very interesting trip by way of Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Topeka, we arrived in Kansas. We stopped off and viewed the cities of Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Topeka, and as each succeeding town we liked better, we kept on traveling westward until we reached what we supposed to be the pinnacle of grandeur and excellence, and then concluded it was best to "hold a leedle on." This we did in central Kansas and after looking over the country in general we selected a place to settle which we found at Cedron Lincoln county, Kas. Our claims are adjoining those of Col. W. W. Brown, of political fame in Centre county, also former editor of Brown's Republican, and with him we stopped until we had put up our house, which contains two rooms—one inside and one outside.

Since then we have been improving our claims, helping to put away the enormous crops of wheat and working at our trades.

But I suppose something about the country in general would interest you more than to hear of our personal doings.

If I should write anything that you think is exaggerating just take a step down and believe me, I cannot tell you half. To tell you of the natural wealth, beauty, grandeur, attractions, richness of soil and facilities of this country, in this short sketch would be out of my reach. Books have been written about it and much remains yet to be said. Laying as it does in the heart of the Union and in the centre of the great agricultural belt between the Mississippi and the Rockies, and having a soil second to none, it has no uncertain future. The face of the country is nearly uniform, being one continuel succession of undulating ridges and valleys, the general inclination of the ridges being varied by the streams. The soil has a limestone basis of superior quality and value, and the extent of its coal deposits in various parts is unlimitable. White and blue limestone abound besides a cream colored magnesium limestone which makes a very beautiful building material. Timber is found skirting the banks of all streams and is abundant for all necessary purposes. The climate is mild, the winters are short, with little snow. Stock is pastured out the entire winter on the river bottoms. The summers though warm, are pleasant. The soil is not surpassed, if equaled, in fertility by any on the continent. It is one of the finest grazing states in the Union. The grasses of Kansas are as good as the world can produce, for milk.

The School system of Kansas is very complete and efficient, and the ample provision for education in a so newly settled country justly excite the admiration and surprise of all who visit the state for the first time. Fine large school houses with all modern improvements are to beseen in every town and village, and throughout the country good school houses and churches dot the landscape and indicate the intelligence, morality, thrift and enterprise of the people.

Mr. Boone and I are working at a school building that would lay the Millheim or Centre Hall buildings in the shade.

But I get so interested when I get to talking about this glorious state that I don't know when to stop. For fear I will take up too much of your valuable room, I will close and will send you an occasional letter.

I shall be pleased to answer any and all questions those who contemplate coming to this country ask.

We, Us & Co., are all well and happy.

Yours Truly,
G. C. MEYER.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

The Governors At The Exhibition.

The late assemblage of invited Governors at the International Exhibition of Philadelphia, together with their most cordial endorsement of its plan, scope, and object, henceforth places it under the auspices, as it were, of our whole nation. And this is eminently proper, seeing that the Exhibition, under the energetic direction of its present sagacious management, is now and is destined still more to be in the future, not only a vast collection of varied attractions, but a great school of instruction for the entire American people as well as a popular trade-mart and commercial emporium for merchants and business men.

The Company now offer merchants from every part of the country, near and distant, facilities such as were never before presented, for the examination and comparison of all the various styles and qualities of manufactured goods. A day or two spent there before making his purchases will enable the shrewd, intelligent buyer to enter the market at great advantage. Comfortable and appropriate rooms are now fitted up as a sort of commercial exchange, where buyer and seller can meet—where papers, samples, price lists, etc., can be inspected and compared, and where the stranger is invited to come and at all times feel himself perfectly at home.

The assertion is unhesitatingly made that this is the largest, grandest, and most complete Exhibition in the world. It unquestionably has never in the world's history had any peer, except in the matchless Centennial, of whose wealth it is the natural inheritor, and of which it is the most worthy successor. No less than thirty-eight States and Territories, and all the principal foreign countries are represented in this immense display, by over two thousand exhibitors. Not estimating the wonders of art and nature stowed away in Memorial and Horticultural Halls, which are attractive adjuncts to the Exhibition proper, there are on constant display no less than twenty-one acres of varied and interesting exhibits, representing every department of art, science, education and industry.

A Grand National Fair.

The management are now organizing a grand National Fair, to take place in the first half of November, and to follow hard upon the State Fairs, which are being held all over the country. A system of awards will be adopted, arranged more with regard to high value than to number. It is proposed that the medals awarded shall represent the highest character which can possibly be given to manufactured goods. In this Fair our whole people should be interested, and, if possible, lend their attendance. The vast machinery set in motion by the last Centennial has been utilized for the present International Exhibition, and, by adding, improving, and modifying where necessary, it has now come to be entirely worthy of the new departure our nation took on entering the second century of its existence. The spread feast is now ready for and entirely worthy of its cordially-invited guests.

A TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

London, September 12.—Information of a terrible disaster in the English channel has just been received. The British ship Avalanche, Captain Williams, from London, September 4th, for New Zealand, came in collision with the British ship Forest, Captain Lockhart, from London for New York, off Portland, and both vessels foundered. The Forest struck the Avalanche between the main and mizzen-mastr, nearly cutting her in two. The latter sank immediately. The Forest though badly wrecked, kept afloat an hour or two. Three boats were launched from her, only one of which has yet been saved. It contained 12 persons. One boat was washed ashore and several of the bodies in the other boat, it is feared, is lost. The Avalanche had sixty-three passengers, twenty-six saloon, seventeen second class and twenty third class; mostly colonists. The disaster occurred at half-past nine o'clock last night, seven miles off Portland.

The latest particulars show that over one hundred persons were drowned in the disaster of the Forest and Avalanche off Portland. The Admiralty has ordered the construction of thirty torpedo boats.

AN ORIENTAL INCIDENT

[From the New York Observer.]

The Russo-Turkish war revives an old story. A Turkish and a Russian officer once fell into a dispute as to the superiority in discipline of their respective soldiers.

"I can prove to you on the spot," said the Russian, "how perfectly our men are trained." And he called his orderly.

"Ivan!"

"Sir."

"Go to Mehemet's, buy me a pound of tobacco, and come back at once."

The soldier saluted, turned on his heel and went out.

"Now," said the Russian officer, taking out his watch, "my orderly is walking straight to the next corner, where he must turn—now he is turning—now he is opposite the white mosque—now he is crossing the maydan—now he is at Mehemet's—now he is buying the tobacco—now he is coming back—now is on the block below us—now he is at the door—now"—and the Russian called out:

"Ivan!"

"Sir."

"Where's the tobacco?"

"Here, sir."

The Turkish officer, showing no sign of surprise at the precision of this Russo-tobacco movement, promptly broke out: "Ho! ho! my soldier can do that every day in the week," and he called:

"Muhctar!"

"Sir."

"Go to Ali Effendi's and see that you bring me a pound of tobacco. My pipe is empty."

"Instantly, sir."

Following the tactics of the Russian officer, the Turk pulled out his watch and went on:

"Now Muhctar is in the street; now he is passing the palpoochi bazaar; now it is noon and he is saying his prayers; now he is drinking at the stone fountain; now Ali Effendi hails him and asks about my health; now Muhctar is paying for the tobacco; now he is coming back by another way; now he is on our street; now he is at the door; now"—

"Muhctar!" shouted the officer.

"Sir."

"Where is my tobacco?"

"*I haven't found my shoes yet!*"

WE WILL mail one and a half dozen of the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything new before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 619 Washington St., Boston Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works. 20eopl y. A FORTUNE.

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$500 PIANOS FOR $250

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8 " Zonal Geraniums, w. f.
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8 " Ivy Leaved, "
8 " Heliotropes, "
6 " Abutilons, "
2 " Double Camelias, "
4 " Azaleas, "
4 " Lobster Cactus, "
6 " Bouvardias, "
8 " Stevias & Eupatoriums, "
8 " Fuchsias, w. f.
4 " Double Violets, "
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20 assorted Tulips, Bulbs.
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Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

AT THE HIGHESTPRICES,

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WHEAT,
CORN,
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The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

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

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