The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 25, 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

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
DAVID F. FORTNEY.

John W. Forney has published his farewell address as editor of the *Press*. W. W. Nevin, one of his associate editors, succeeds him.

Advices from Scranton, Oct. 16, announce that the last vestige of the coal miners' strike had disappeared. At a mass meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company's men it was unanimously voted for work. At meetings of the Delaware and Hudson company's men at Carbondale, Jeremyn, Oliphant and Providence, comprising all the collieries in Lackawanna valley, it was voted for work by an immense majority. Briggs' shaft, Fairlawn and Schoolfund collieries commenced work.

As regards the cigar makers' strike in New York we do not care a snuff how long that lasts. Some people do not care whether school keeps or not, but we do not care whether cigars are turned into smoke or not. It might affect the pockets of the lover of the weed, if his Havanna should go up in price on account of any stoppage in the manufacture of it, and some of our aldermen, lawyers, ministers, and fellows who sport gold headed canes and puff curls of tobacco smoke as scientifically as a locomotive, might think their dinners could not be digested if the stock of cigars ran out on account of all this—but we don't smoke, and don't care if others cant.

"Hayes discouraged," is the news from Washington upon the result in Ohio. We suppose that 25000 majority to rebuke the presidential steal would have a far uglier effect than the result of the 8 to 7 commission. The despatch to the *Sun* by a friend of Hayes, who had a long conversation with him, says that he is very much discouraged with the result in Ohio, and feels keenly the tone of the speeches made at the Democratic ratification meeting on Thursday night. He did intend to appoint an ex-rebel Associate Justice, and last summer had selected Mr. Ballinger, of the law firm of Ballinger, Jack & Mott, of Galveston, Texas, for that position. The course of the Rochester Republican Convention, however, deterred him from making the appointment, and he settled upon John M. Harlan, of Kentucky. His friend, in the course of the conversation, told him that the civil service order was the real cause of the defeat in Ohio. He says that Hayes was inclined to think likewise, and intimated that there would be a change in this part of his policy. There is a growing belief here that both Key and Schurz will go out of the Cabinet before January.

If there was any sense of shame about Hayes he would have resigned his stolen office long ago.

According to the Carlisle Herald, Jay Cooke, whose failure a few years ago, caused widespread ruin, is getting on his feet again. It says Jay Cooke was hardly released from bankruptcy before his business energy found activity again. He returned to one of his old ventures the iron mines and furnaces at Pine Grove, in our county, and purchased them, together with the railroad connecting Pine Grove with the Cumberland Valley railroad. Two anthracite furnaces are now being erected there. At the same time he was skillfully managing to secure possession of a bank, and succeeded in capturing the First National of New York, one of the most successful institutions of the country and thereby becomes a member of the Syndicate. We hope success in these ventures will assist to relieve the distress he caused in this community and others.

Because Garfield is not a protective tariff man, are the reasons given by congressmen Kelley and Killinger for not voting for him for speaker.

The Penn'a railroad has purchased the Empire Fast Freight Line for $4,600,000.

Tweed was up again for examination, Wednesday last.

The sensation of the session was Mr. Tweed's assertion that his escape from Ludlow street jail cost him $60,000. Mr. Cole elicited from him that he paid the money to those who aided him, and that he did not pay any of it to any official. Mr. Cole then asked: "What kind of aid did you receive?" Mr. Tweed raised a laugh by answering sharply: "What kind of aid would you expect, if you wanted to get away and couldn't?"

Clem Dale may be all through a nice young man, enough so to figure among the young ladies, but he has not the experience that a lawyer should have to risk him for the office of district attorney. Mr. Fortney, his competitor has had ten years of successful practice at the bar.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

It is needless to say that the democratic county convention, in nominating D. F. Fortney, esq., for district attorney has selected an eminently fit gentleman for the position. Mr. Fortney has had nearly ten years of experience and successful practice at the Centre county bar, where his efforts have been crowned with more than usual success. He has given evidence of promptness and strict attention to every interest of his clients—studious, earnest and zealous in the labors of his profession. These qualities and habits rank him among the first lawyers at Bellefonte. These are facts that none can or will dispute.

To democrats we say that they will all recognize in Mr. Fortney one of the hardest working democrats in the county. Always in the fight and battling for the triumph of the party. Democrats owe him their undivided support for this. Turn out and give one of our hardest workers a rousing vote. He is fit—he is deserving.

Senator Morton had special telegraphic reports of the Ohio election brought to his house last Tuesday night. At about 12 o'clock he dismissed the messenger, saying: "For God's sake don't bring me any more such reports."

Mrs. Tilton has been living for some time past quietly at her house in Brooklyn. A gentleman who is well acquainted with her and her husband says that about a week ago he saw Mr. Tilton paying a visit at Mrs. Tilton's house, where he remained several hours.

From Europe are breaking in upon us fears of another Eastern war. Kelat and Afghanistan, in Asia threaten to unite and take John Bull by the horns if he does not take some of his Britishers off of their soil. It is feared, says a despatch from Calcutta, that war is imminent between the British and the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Khan of Kelat in consequence of the location of a British force at Quetta, in Beloochistan, which the Khan and Ameer construe to mean the permanent occupation of that country. Though the force at Quetta is only sent avowedly as an escort to the British Resident Agent, yet the Viceroy declares its maintenance there is a necessary measure of imperial policy. The Ameer of Afghanistan is negotiating with the Kelat and Beloochee chiefs for the forcible expulsion of the British, for which he offers his help, and warns the Khan that their continued presence means eventual absorption."

If these fellows across the water do not soon quit their quarreling and fighting, Uncle Sam may have to appear among them and make them behave.

The condemnation of Gilman the forger not only drew tears from Beecher, whose nephew he is, and from the Rev. Dr. Houghton, whose parishioner he was and from the Rev. Dr. Gilman, whose brother he is, but also from the Court and the legal profession. Lawyer Chittenden's voice trembled as he weepingly addressed the bench; Prosecuting Attorney Phelps was choked with emotion as he moved that sentence be passed upon him; and Recorder Hackett was so overcome that he could hardly speak in sentencing him. The man who happened to be sentenced just before this scene in court was described by the reporters as a "negro thief," and there was no public wailing over him. Yet he was not responsible for being a negro; his theft was trifling in comparison with Gilman's; he fell from honesty through far greater temptation than Gilman had; and his helpless wife and woolly-headed picaninnies were left to grieve all alone in their hovel when he was dragged off to the penitentiary. Sentimentalism does not operate with entire uniformity in all cases.

The election of Amos C. Noyes will insure an honest, careful and faithful administration of the business of the state treasury solely in the interests of the people of the state. Let this important fact be remembered by all who desire a change in that branch of the state government. Col. Noyes is a man of sterling integrity and of splendid business qualifications. He will be embarrassed by no rings or combinations. To act for the public good will be his only aim and highest ambition.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICANS RETURN 325 MEMBERS, A LOSS OF 38.

But Still Have a Clear Majority in the Chamber.

Paris, October 16.—The evening papers point out that both the opposition and the Government are disappointed, as the former hoped to return four hundred Deputies while the latter reckoned on gaining 100 seats. The Messager de Paris states that the Government has gained forty seats and may obtain more, and suggests that the Government's success is sufficient to afford an opportunity of terminating the crisis by mutual concessions. Perfect tranquility continues to prevail.

In eight arrondissements a second ballot will be required.

Prominent Republicans Returned.

Among the Republicans elected are Gambetta, Grevy, Paul de Cassagnac and Louis Blanc. Bonnet Duverdier (now in prison for libelling MacMahon), from Paris, in place of Pascal Duprat, Moderate Republican; Rouher, Bonapartist, from Riom; Richard Waddington, Moderate Republican, from Rouen was re-elected, defeating the Government candidate De Lamarre; Baron Hausmann, Bonapartist, from Ajaccio, defeated Prince Napoleon.

325 Republicans Elected.

Midnight—Returns show 325 Republicans and 191 Conservatives elected and that second ballots are required in twelve cases. Some Bonapartists leaders, such as Duc de Mouchy, M. Cheureau and M. Raoul Duval, have been defeated. The elections are considered as unsatisfactory in result and as calculated to lead to a renewal of the strife. Le Francais, Duke de Broglie's organ, claims that after Gambetta's boast that 400 Republican majority is virtually a government victory which encouraged Conservatives to continue in the policy inaugurated on the 16th of May. The Defense, clerical, considers the Republican majority a rebuke to the insolence of the 363 and encouragement to President MacMahon to persevere in his course. The Temps while admitting some reduction of Republican majority considers the decision of France in favor of Republicanism peremptorily, and declares that it will be neither possible nor permissible to resist it. The Constitutional advises the immediate retirement of the ministers.

Gambetta's Triumph.

Gambetta was elected by 13,872 votes, against 1,611 for his opponent.

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

The Revolution Against Baez in Full Force—Fearful Hurricane.

Havana, October 15.—Advices from San Domingo have been received the 5th inst. The revolution against the Baez administration was in full force. The town of Puerto Pata was occupied by the revolutionists, who were besieging the fort and expected it to surrender momentarily. There was great agitation throughout the republic. No details have been received from the interior, as the roads were intercepted and communication was impossible.

A fearful hurricane visited Curcura and the neighboring islands on September 23, and caused great damage. The wind blew from all quarters. The sea washed away the lower part of the town of Wilhelmstadt. Nearly every house in what is known as the Petrimay quarter was destroyed and the fortifications were in ruins. Many families were destitute. The damage to property was estimated at over $500,0000. A Dutch man-of-war and the Dutch schooners Juliet and Sarah, were wrecked. Several lives were lost. All the salt ponds in the neighboring island of Bonaire were ruined.

A TOWN SWEPT BY FIRE.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 20.—One of the most terrible disasters which has ever befallen a suburban town occurred this morning at a quarter to three o'clock in the town of Portland, a suburb of this city. Upwards of five hundred and fifty families numbering 2,300 persons, were literally thrown homeless and penniless upon the charity of the benevolent. Two hundred and fifty wooden houses and small shops and sheds wore burned. The district was almost entirely covered with wooden buildings, in fact, but one brick structure in it. The loss amounts to upward of $300,000, and the insurance companies hold risks to the value of $80,000 only.

The fire originated in a wood house in the centre of the block between Main and High streets, Portland.

CUBAN INSURGENTS SLAUGHTERED.

Havana, October 19.—News has just been received here that a Spanish column recently surprised thirty insurgents, killing fifteen and wounding the rest. The killed were taken into Puerto Principe for recognition. Among the dead, whose recognition was established as an undoubted fact, were Senor Machido, president of the Cuban chambers, and Senor Jarrua, the insurgent secretary of war.

A correspondent from Renovo says Colonel A. C. Noyes will get three-fourths of the votes in Clinton county.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The organization of the house went off as smoothly as clock-work. Hale, of Maine, attempted to raise a point on the omission from the roll of Belford's name from Colorado, but the clerk overruled it, and Fernando Wood called the roll on a motion to proceed to the election of Speaker. Randall's majority over Garfield was seventeen, in a vote of 281 members. A full House is 293, so there were twelve absent or not on the roll. One of the Republican members, Smalls of South Carolina, is in quod at Columbia, on a big bribery charge.

Major Errett and Col. Bayne absented themselves from the Republican caucus, and refused to vote in the House for the Republican caucus candidate for Speaker, General Garfield, of free trade and Cobden Club fame. Judge Kelley also adopted this course.

In all there were five republican congressmen who refused to vote for Garfield.

In the house on 16 a bill was introduced removing all political disabilities, and also one repealing the iron clad oath. The number of persons yet under disability on account of the rebellion is about 23—among these Jeff Davis.

Judge David Davis, who was elected senator from Illinois, when the electoral commission was constituted, and who would have had aliunde Bradley's place on it had he not received the U. S. senatorship, it turns out is the only Independent voter in the Senate and did not go to either caucus, and passed a rather lonesome hour on the floor of the Senate, in company with the door-keepers and pages, while the other Senators were talking politics to each other in well-guarded rooms.

Washington, October 17.—Mr. Hayes sent to the senate the nomination of John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court, and also a very large number of appointments made during the recess of the senate.

Most of the nominees are already filling the offices, and they include ambassadors, assistant secretaries, judgeships, collectors, surveyors, etc. Among them are John M. Harlan to the supreme bench, E. F. Noyes minister to France, Kasson to Austria, Lowell to Spain, etc. A. D. Hazen, of Pennsylvania, is in nomination, for third assistant postmaster general and T. A. Wiley for collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district of Pennsylvania.

Pinchback has popped up again and sent his letter to the senate committee on elections claiming a seat as senator from Louisiana.

For district attorney it is important to all that we have a good and tried attorney, one who is competent to attend to the duties of the office without hired assistance at the expense of the tax-payers. David F. Fortney answers all these requirements. Vote for him.

ACTION OF CONGRESS IN THE LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA CASES.

Washington, October 16.—Congress went to work to-day in earnest to clear away the contests from the late disputed States, and prepare the way for the legislation of the session. The cases of the two colored Republican members from South Carolina who were objected to yesterday were the subject of a spirited debate, in which Messers. Potter, Cox, Harris and Mills participated on the Democratic, and Messrs. Banks, Butler and Hale on the Republican side. The result was that they were both seated on a prima facie case, leaving the contest in the future to go to the Committee on Elections. On the Democratic side it was held by Messrs. Potter and Mills, and on behalf of the Republicans by General Butler, that the House could not go behind the certificate issued according to the law of the State and the act of the Clerk in placing them on the rolls was therefore declared to be just and legal. The Republicans evidently expected some partisanship in these contests, and were not a little surprised to find that the Democrats were disposed in this House to be as just as they were in the last over the cases of contest. This was shown forcibly when Randall Gibson of Louisiana, proposed that Darrall (Republican) should be sworn in, subject to contest, in place of Mr. Acklin the Democratic candidate from the Third District of Louisiana, who had Governor Nicholls's certificate. The facts in Mr. Acklin's claim are these: Darrall, the Republican candidate, presented a certificate from Kellogg and afterwards a certificate from Nicholls. The Nicholls certificate was based on a return of votes made to the Secretary of State by the Board of State Canvassers appointed under a law passed by the Nicholls Legislature. This return and canvass of that district included the parish of St. Martin whereas, in fact, the board never canvassed the vote of St. Martins, for the reason that the returns were falsified and forged from beginning to end. The figures were embraced in the count by a mistake of the clerk. In the mean time a recount of the vote of Iberville, under an order of Court, showed a difference of several hundred votes in Mr. Acklin's favor. On a showing of these facts Acting Governor Wiltz issued a certificate to Mr. Acklin, but the document arrived too late, and Mr. Darrall's name went on the roll.

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT.

Senator Thurman's Efforts to have Louisiana Properly Represented in the Senate.

SENATE.

Washington, October 18.—At the expiration of the morning hour the senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Thurman yesterday to have the oath administered to Henry M. Spofford as senator from Louisiana, the pending question being on the substitute of Mr. Mitchell to refer his credentials to the committee on privileges and elections.

The senate after debate, by a vote of yeas 36, nays 33, agreed to the substitute of Mr. Mitchell, and the credentials of Mr. Spofford were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Davis (Ill.) voted with the democrats against the reference.

A motion by Mr. Conkling that the words "and the said committee shall also consider and report on the credentials of W. P. Kellogg be added to the resolution," was agreed to and the resolution of Mr. Thurman was then passed as amended.

Mr. Thurman then moved that J. P. Eustis be sworn in as senator from Louisiana for the term commencing March 4, 1875, explaining that as the senate had decided already that Pinchback was not entitled to the seat, therefore there were no credentials conflicting with those of Eustis.

Mr. Conkling raised the point of order that as Eutis' credentials were before a committee, Mr. Thurman was not in order.

The chair sustained Mr. Conkling, and the senate then decided by a vote of 30 to 26 that all subjects before committees and not reported at the close of the last session remain before such committee now. The democrats voted in the negative.

Mr. Thurman then moved that the committee on privileges and elections be relieved from further consideration of the credentials of Eustis.

Objection was made, and the motion went over until to-morrow.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 6th. A full Democratic vote will elect our state ticket, and rebuke the fraud which deprived the people of their choice for President.

While Mr. W. W. Rankin, of Lock Haven, Pa., was standing before the Philadelphia Times office on Tuesday evening, watching the election bulletins, a dexterous thief relieved him of his $350 dollar watch. This is the result of being in a dangerous locality.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

AN OHIO NIGHT ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, October 11.—It has been a great night here for Ohio. The democratic members from Ohio have been the recipients of a serenade and a rousing welcome at Willard's, where Sayler has his headquarters. The object of the serenade was to give the Democrats of this District an opportunity to express their gratification at the great victory in Ohio, and to give the Democratic members of the Ohio delegation an opportunity to tell how the victory was won. The size of the multitude which assembled was a surprise to all. Pennsylvania avenue in front of Willard's, was packed from curb to curb, its magnificent breadth blackened with a sea of men. The speaking from the balcony began shortly after nine o'clock, and lasted until nearly midnight. John G. Thompson opened the ball with a few words, just announcing the result in Ohio, congratulating the Democrats of the District and of the country on what has been done, and expressing thanks for the honor tendered him as Chairman of the Ohio Executive Committee. Thompson was greeted enthusiastically. Sayler was next introduced, and his introduction was the signal for a storm of applause. After a brief preliminary, he took the bull by the horns and gave the key-note for all of the speeches which followed by declaring, in the most positive terms, that the Democratic party of Ohio did indorse Mr. Hayes' Southern policy unequivocally. Then he went on to declare positively that the Ohio Democrats indorsed it because it was in consonance with Democratic principles, and was exactly what the Democratic party had been contending for for years, and not because Mr. Hayes had been forced to adopt it by public sentiment. The sentiment was received with rousing cheers as was also the sturdy denunciation which followed of the crime which had put Hayes in the White House, and the eloquent repudiation of his title to the office. Hurd followed Sayler. "Frank" was in one of his best moods, and made the speech of the evening. After reannouncing the victory, extending greeting to the Democrats of the United States, and declaring that Ohio had redeemed herself by changing a Republican majority of 100,000 to a Democratic majority of 30,000, and had taken her place as one of the sure Democratic States of the Union, he also declared in favor of Hayes Southern policy. His rehearsal of the way the Democratic party had contended for that policy was exceedingly eloquent. His picture of the misery that might have been saved the country if the Republicans had advocated it in 1860 was pathetic and vivid; and his denunciation of the crime which placed Hayes in power, and of the Republican party for its misrule, was sarcastic in the extreme. His closing bow was followed with a storm of applause.

A WORKINGMAN'S CANDIDATE!

MINERS, MECHANICS, LABORERS, EXAMINE THE RECORD OF A MAN, WHO WHEN IN POSITION TO DO SO ALWAYS VOTED FOR YOUR INTERESTS.

William P. Schell, the democratic Candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, during six years service in the Senate and House of Representatives of your State, invariably voted for internal improvements, such as Turnpike, Coal, Iron, and Railroad companies and for Steamship companies.

He invariably voted against special legislation in favor of close corporations.

He recorded his vote against 273 Banks, Savings Institutions and Insurance Companies, the whole number asking to be created during his term of service.

Read the record and see if he is not a fit man to be intrusted with the people's interests in the office he seeks at your hands.

Among the most prominent acts supported by him we find—

House Journal of 1852 page 678, a recommendation to congress to construct a canal around the falls of Ohio at Louisville. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 639, an act to encourage the development of mineral wealth in western Pennsylvania, Voted aye.

House Journal 1852, page 411,—a recommendation to congress to establish a navy yard and dry dock on the lake frontier. Voted aye.

House Journal 1852,655 an act to secure more effectually the payment of the wages of labor. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 178, an act to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by bankers trustees and other persons intrusted with property. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 853, voted for an act for the better securing to the commonwealth the payment of taxes due from incorporated companies.

Senate Journal 1858, 625, an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal, voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 903, an act for the better protection of labor. Mr. Schell moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill, and voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 924, an act to encourage the manufacture of paper. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 924, an act securing to mechanics and others payments for their labors and materials in erecting houses, &c. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania mining beneficial company. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 844, an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies. Voted no.

Senate Journal 1858, page 111, voted against the circulation of wild-cat money.

Senate Journal 1858, page 906, voted for resolutions relative to a line of steamships between Philadelphia, Brazil and the West Indies.

Senate Journal 1858, page 878, an act to incorporate the American Tanning Companies. Voted aye.

Senate Journal 1858, page 565, presented remonstrance of citizens against the repeal of the tonnage tax, and praying for the passage of a law to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies from discriminating in their charges against citizens of Pennsylvania.

Legislative Record 1858, page 508, opposes the repeal of the law prohibiting Usury.

Legislative Record 1859, page 26, opposes useless expenditure of public money in printing documents.

Legislative Record 1859, page 41, reported an act to prohibit the issuing a circulataon of bank notes of less denomination than $20.

Legislative Record 1859, page 42, opposes the franking privilege and moves to abolish the same.

Legislatine Record 1859, page 70, supports a tariff resolution, which recommends especially the increase of duties on Coal, and Iron and proposes to foster home manufactures as against the cheap labor of other nations.

Legislative Record 1859, page 86, was in favor of bill repealing the charter of all wild-cat banks.

Legislative Record, 1859, page 154, in order to stimulate industries "he had made it a general rule to vote for the unrestricted construction of rail roads.

Legislative Record, 1859, page 269-70 an act for the better securing the payment of wages of labor in Schuylkill county, Somerset and Huntingdon counties and Mr. Schell moved to include Northumberland, Luzerne, Bedford, voted aye—and said—he was in favor of the bill—If any class of people deserve or require protection, it is that class to which the provisions of the bill are extended.

Legislative Record 1859, an act to prevent frauds by bank officers, voted aye.

Legislative Record 1859, page 334, to increase the pay of Supreme Court Judges, voted no.

Legislative Record 1859, page 374, on the bill to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy &c., Mr. Schell said, He was pleased with the section, it came up to his idea of what the law should do to protect the poor man.

Senate Journal 1859, page 592, voted for an act to equalize taxation upon corporations.

Legislative Record 1859, page 573, voted against a bill "to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth the powers and immunities of corporations and bodies politic in law, and to confirm charters heretofore granted.

Legislative Record 1859-573-74 voted to compel certain railroad cos., to fence their roads.

Senate Journal 1860, page 748 joint resolution on the subject of the tariff Voted aye—(these resolutions, were offered by him.) Whereas the citizens and laborers in many departments of trade are compelled to abandon their accustomed pursuits, especially do our own coal and iron interest suffer; therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to labor for the passage, (at the present Session) of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country, injured by the production of cheap labor of other nations, but more especially to urge an increase of duties on Coal and Iron, in which a portion of our people are deeply interested, &c.

FREIGHTS.

Mr. Gazzam called up senate bill No. 425, to regulate the charges of railroad companies. He moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a new bill prohibiting discrimination against local freights.

Mr, Harris moved to postpone the bill —Yeas 9, nays 20, (Mr. Schell among them.

On the motion to suspend the rule and read the bill at third time it was lost—yeas 15 (among them Mr. Schell) nays 12. Two-thirds necessary, so the bill was laid over Legislative Record 1858, page 479.

In October, 1866, Mr. Schell published a card in the Bedford Gazette declaring himself in favor of the passage of a law prohibiting railroad companies from discriminating against local freights and in favor of through freights.

Legislative Record 1877, page 46, Mr. Schell offered a supplement to an act, entitled an act to exempt property of the value of $300 from levy and sale in execution and distress for rent.

Legislative Record 1877, page 333, He voted for an act for the better protection of the wages of Mechanics, Miners Laborers and others.

Legislative Record 1877, page 1073, he voted for "an act for the more economical collection of State taxes on banks.

Legislative Record 1877, page 571, he voted for the bill, "to purchase School books out of the district school funds, and to prevent the frequent change of School books.

Legislative Record 1877, page 454, He voted for an act providing the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvana (commonly called the ventilation Bill.)

1877. Colored Soldiers Orphans.

Legislative Record, page 734, bill No. 272 making an appropriation to a Colored Soldiers Orphans' school, was under consideration.

The House had previously passed quite a number of appropriations to white Soldiers orphans' School, without any opposition. When the bill was called up, it was violently opposed by some members who had just voted for the other bill.

This manifest injustice roused the indignation of Mr. Schell, who arose, and vehemently declared that "it would be a blistering shame for the House to vote down this small appropriation to the colored school, after the large appropriations to the white Schools."

The remarks of Mr. Schell stopped further opposition, and the bill passed.

—A word to the wise. If you are troubled with a cough or cold, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. Its use may save you from severe sickness. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

Erzeroum is in danger of being captured by the Turkish army.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE of unseated lands. In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed the 26th day of March, A. D., 1824, the Commissioners of Centre county, will sell at public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday the 1st of November, A. D., 1877, the following described tracts and parts of tracts of unseated lands purchased by the county at Treasurer's sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and upwards:

WARRANTEES.	ACRES.	PERCHES.	TWP.
Andrew Kuhns	114	00	Boggs
Valentine Meyers	415	00	Curtin
Richard Waln	415	00	"
Richard Tunice, ¼ of	415	00	"
John Myers	294	31	"
Christian Rohrer	140	00	"
Joseph Kelso	100	00	"
Jesse Brooks	415	00	"
Sam'l Baird	376	00	"
Martha Godfrey	294	31	"
Isaac Buckley	50	00	Ferguson
Jaslah Lusby	50	00	"
Richard Mosley	50	00	"
Henry Manlery	50	00	"
Unknown	150	00	"
"	271	00	Gregg
"	100	00	"
"	233	65	"
"	100	00	"
"	113	00	"
Richard Parker	400	00	Harris
Wm. Harrison	400	00	"
John Irvin	100	00	"
Unknown	150	00	"
"	125	00	"
"	150	00	"
Wm. Lowrie	106	22	"
J. Henry	315	00	Huston
—— Seely	270	00	"
Adam Kuhnes	63	00	"
Wm. Chancellor	200	11	"
C. Josephson	282	00	"
—— Moore	231	00	"
R. Mulholland	100	00	"
Jacob Gratz	293	00	"
Andrew Kuhnes	131	00	"
Henry Phillips	433	00	Halfmoon
Ira Fisher	58	12	"
Robert Shaw	226	77	"
Wm Scott	288	32	Liberty
Sarah Wilson	60	00	"
Thomas King	30	00	"
Peter Swartz	30	00	"
Matthew Leech	400	00	"
R. & J. Hayes	200	00	"
Hugh Shaw	50	00	"
"	30	00	"
Christ Nestleroad, ½ of	200	00	"
Margaret Bradford	310	00	"
—— Longbottom	40	00	"
Hugh Shaw	80	00	"
M'Coy & Linn	400	00	Marion
Unknown	200	00	"
"	147	00	"
Paul Zautzinger ¼ of	160	00	"
J. McKinney	430	00	"
Unknown	125	00	Patton
Wm. P. Brady			"
Charles Lucas	434	00	Rush
Davis Old	60	00	"
Hardman Philips	3	100	"
Adam Rerghert, jr.	433	153	"
Robert King	50	00	"
Rudolph Kelker	393	169	"
Hugh McIntyre	270	00	"
Hugh Patton	323	00	"
Sam'l Harris	50	00	"
White & Parson	250	00	"
James Allison	164	10	"
Thomas Grant	70	00	"
Robert King	100	153	"
John Hoover	150	00	"
James Harrison	75	00	"
Robert King	13	12	"
Hugh Hamilton	433	153	"
Christian Huber	30	00	"
John Lee	433	153	"
Thomas Grant, ½ of	434	00	"
Robert Miller	433	153	"
Richard Malone	433	153	"
John McConning	313	173	Spring
Unknown	75	00	"
John Beck	100	00	Taylor
Jacob Beck	80	00	"
John Schenck	434	00	"
Daniel Beck	80	00	"
George Cowher	100	00	"
W. F. Lyon & Co.	176	00	"
Ann Arthers	200	00	"
John Copenhaver	100	00	"
James Walk	20	00	"
George Mong	100	00	"
Wm. Bourg	180	92	"
Sam'l Downing	301	00	"
Thomas Arthurs	408	00	"
W. D. Kuhnes	15	00	Union
"	10	00	"
Joseph Miller	70	00	"
John Dunwoody	150	00	"
W. D. Kuhnes	25	00	"
John Copp	180	00	"
Sam'l Philips	100	00	"
John Irvin	85	00	"
Boyce Davis	17	00	"
Wm. Kuhns	40	00	"
Sam'l Hayes	80	00	"
"	50	00	"
Charles Wilson	364	00	"
Mary Kerrigan	50	00	Walker
"	105	25	"
B. Russ & Co	50	00	"
John Baker	40	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	94	39	"
Wm. Ackert	143	111	"
Capt. Osman	200	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	111	42	"
Jane Miller	433	00	Worth
James Hawthorn	433	153	"

J. N. HALL,
AND. GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE, } Commissioners.
27sept4t

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

Thousands of Prisoners Captured, Among them Seven Pashas—Thirty-two Guns Fall into Russian Hands.

London, October 17.—According to Russian official bulletins, not only was Mukhtar Pasha decisively defeated on Monday, but the Turkish army was utterly destroyed as a fighting integre.

As made out from these dispatches, the following was the position of the forces and the course of the action: The Russians occupied the positions as described in a dispatch of 15: Vagni hills, Sarbotan, and Kizil Tepe, except that the Turks retained Little Yagni, which is southeast of Great Yagni.

On the 14th inst., therefore, the Turkish left rested on Little Yagni, the centre on Avola (or Olya) Tepe, and the right on Aladja Dagh, where three divisions were strongly fortified. Olya Tepe is a spur or hill midway between Yagni and Aladja, about fifteen miles east by south from Kars.

Besides these positions the Turks occupied several strong places, such as Orlok and Nezinkoi, in the rear of their line, for the protection of their army and Kars from flank attack. On Sunday, the Russian left having been extended to the banks of the Arpachai, beyond Ani, a division under General Lazareff moved south of Aladja Dagh, drove the Turks from Orlok upon Yezinkoi, and Kars, and occupied Orlok thus completely turning Mukhtar's right. On the morning of Monday the 15th, a heavy cannonade was directed against Olya Tepe, which was the key to the Turkish position.

In the afternoon General Heymann, with about 10,000 infantry, carried Olya Tepe by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The centre and left wing under Mukhtar himself retreated upon Kars, pursued by General Heymann and harrassed upon the flank by General Lazareff, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications of Kars after a fearful rout, during which he lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners and four guns. The three divisions constituting the Turkish right had meantime been surrounded, attacked and driven from their fortified camp with great loss.

Finally, at eight o'clock on Monday night, the remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered, with thirty two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven pashas. Mukhtar Pasha is in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF THE TURKS.

London, October 18.—A dispatch from Tiflis says: It is estimated that the Russians captured in battle on Monday last thirty-two battallions of the Turks, four brigades of artillery, one hundred officers and two thousand horses. Among the killed are a son of the Circassian Chieftain Chamall and the Turkish General of the cavalry, Moussa Pasha. The Russians estimate the total Turkish loss at sixteen thousand men together with great stores of munitions and provisions.

A Vienna dispatch says Mukhtar Pasha's defeats make further operations by Ismail Pasha against Igdyr out of the question, and if he does not retreat promptly he may share the fate of Mukhtar's Aladga division. The Russian force at Ardahan will not remain idle longer. A Russian march on Erzeroum may be tried again this year.

Over 10,000 Turks are suffering at Pleyna for want of necessaries of life.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

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.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO THE LADIES.

If you want to know what the latest Fashions are, where they can be bought, and what they can be bought for, you can obtain a perfect mine of information on the subject at the very moderate outlay of only 15 cents. The Fall number of "Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly" has reached our table, and examination proves it to realize the claim of its publisher—viz: "that it is a sensible magazine for sensible women." Page after page of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, richly Illustrated accurately described, with the price attached. Interspersed are numerous original articles, interesting and instructive to every housewife and, in fact, to every woman. We take pleasure in recommending this really valuable publication, and trust that every one of our readers will test the truth of our complimentary notice by enclosing 15 cts. to Messrs. EHRICH & CO., 287