Centre Reporter.

JOS. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 19, 1878.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union Co.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery Co.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford Co.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

IMPORTANT DATES.

Election day, Tuesday, Nov. 5th.

Voters must be assessed by Thursday, September 5th.

Voters must pay a State or County tax by Saturday, October 5th.

Foreigners must be naturalized by Saturday, October 5th.

The republicans were fooling themselves with the idea that they would gain the lower house of congress again. The Maine election knocks all that hope to pieces and leaves them worse than before. A loss of two congressmen makes a difference of four, and that is a very bad beginning.

Our sprightly neighbor, the Herald, on Spring Creek, thinks we were wrong about the greenback meeting at Millheim being a fizzle, because one who was there half the time says it was not. Our correspondent was there all the time, and he knows best, sure. Now then.

The sheriff, county clerk and register of New York city, are to be prosecuted for malfeasance in office—for collecting larger fees than the law allows. This is another healthy step—God knows the fees and salaries of officers now-a-days are much too high as they are, and the officer who ventures to collect higher fees than the law allows deserves the severest punishment. The fees of the sheriff's office are all from an oppressed class, men who are in debt or otherwise in trouble, and the fees are fixed enormously high, eating up a large portion of the amount in prosecution, and where an officer will make bad worse by collecting an illegal fee in addition, no punishment can be too severe for him. We trust that a fair investigation will be had, and if the parties aforesaid are found guilty on example will be made of them such as will be a warning to other similar evil doers. Persons who have costs to pay should demand an itemized bill, which the officer is bound to render, and then have it examined to see whether the officer has collected an illegal fee, which is not a rare thing with some.

There is a rumor that the greenbackers of this county intend making another Co. ticket. We don't give much credit to the report, although the ticket might be better. We advise you not to do it. Doctoring will make it worse for you—we never believed much in doctoring.

The best you can do, is to withdraw your ticket and vote with the democrats who will do more for you than you can ever accomplish for yourselves. Don't doctor the ticket—withdraw it before the first frost sets in.

The election in Maine says the Pittsburg Post was attended with some astonishing results. The vote polled was one of the largest in the history of the State; reaching about 120,000, against 116,000 at the Presidential election, and a little over 100,000 at the gubernatorial election last fall. The substantial results are the election to Congress of George W. Ladd, Democrat and Greenbacker, over Powers, Republican, in the Fourth district, and the election of Thompson Murch, Greenbacker, over Eugene Hale, in the Fifth district. Joseph H. Martin was the Democratic candidate in this district, but seems to have been dropped by his party for the Greenbackers. The Republicans elected the other three Congressmen, Reed, Frye and Lindsey, the present members. The Democrats were not satisfied with the hard-money ideas of Garcelon, their candidate for Governor, and largely voted for Smith, the Greenback candidate. On county officers and members of the Legislature, there appears to have been concert of action between the Greenbackers and Democrats. The Senate is reported to stand 20 Republicans to 11 Democrats and Greenbackers, and the House is anti-Republican by a small majority. There being no election of Governor by the people the House sends up to the Senate two names from which that body will choose the Governor. These names will of course be Garcelon, Democrat, and Smith, Greenbacker, and the Senate must elect either one or the other as the Executive of the State. This will insure Maine a Governor opposed to the Blaine-Hamlin dynasty which has ruled the State for nearly twenty years. Their defeat comes after one of the most active fights ever waged in the State. Hamlin, Blaine, Hale, Garfield, Frye, Lt. Gov. Woodford of New York, and others, were on the stump day and night, and the Congressional Committee shelled out funds with liberality. Hamlin's seat in the United States Senate is endangered by the election, but it is not known as yet how the vote on joint ballot will stand. It will be close. If there is an anti-Radical majority of ten in the House, Hamlin will be retired.

The voter should not loose sight of the fact that since the lower house of congress has been democrotic, there has been a great reduction in expenditures, and had the republican senate stood by the democratic reformers of the house, the reduction and saving would have been much larger. For the benefit of the reader of the Reporter we furnish the official figures below:

Appropriations For Three Years.

Republican.		
1874.	1875.	1876.
$189,025,793	$184,304,787	$177,370,687
Democratic.		
1877.	1878.	1879.
$154,390,943	$153,608,681	$158,773,493

Total three years of republican appropriations	$550,701,067
Total three years of democratic appropriations	$466,773,117
Total democratic reduction	$ 83,927,950
Average annual reduction	$ 27,975,983

The regular appropriations for the current fiscal year were largely increased by exceptional items, which might fairly be deducted from the total. For example:

The fishery award	$5,500,000
Pensions to soldiers of 1872, dropped since 1861	$1,500,000
Half the sum voted to rivers & harbors, no bill having passed last year	$4,150,000
New items and increased grants for light houses, navy yards, public buildings, signal service, coast survey, life saving stations, United States courts, judgments, etc	$1,750,000
Total	$12,900,000

The Chicago Tribune of 6 gives an account of a queer contract. It says: A gang of men headed by a woman marched into Justice Haines's Court yesterday afternoon, amid a great deal of discussion and angry verbal disagreement. They arranged themselves along the rail, and then it was made known that the woman had hired one of the men for $10 cash to hold her husband while she committed suicide by jumping into the lake. She went at it, but before she got through made up her mind that suicide was wrong. She and her husband made up, and now they want the $10 returned. The man who was hired says that he had to work like a hero to hold the husband of the fell destroyer, and he dosen't intend to return the money. Besides that, his labors extended over a time long enough to admit of the suicide of both man and wife, and he can't work for nothing. Justice Haines was out of town, and the mob pointed for Justice Meech's dispensary of equity where they began a suit which will be argued hereafter.

The idea of wife hiring some one to hold the husband while she was about to drown herself, is novel. We advise all persons having suicide in contemplation to adopt the same plan as it adds so much additional interest to the tragedy. It reminds us of the man who held himself down tight to his chair to prevent his getting up and in his anger giving another fellow who had offended him a black eye.

The horrors of the fever district are thus drawn by one who traveled through the afflicted country:

A prominent business man who has just returned from a trip to New Orleans, describes the situation as sorrowful in the extreme. On the trip down, at Arkansas City, the boat was not allowed to coal or land. Men stood on the bank with guns in their hands threatening to shoot if an attempt was made.

At Memphis, which was reached as evening was approaching, a most depressing scene was presented. Not a dog, not a mule, not a negro could be seen. The houses did not seem to be inhabited, as from no chimney could be seen smoke ascending. Every place seemed to be deserted.

Vicksburg was almost as bad as Memphis. Terror reigned all along the Mississippi. If the boat had freight for any town it was taken on to New Orleans, the inhabitants refusing to receive it.

At New Orleans things looked much better. Men were at work on the levee; business houses were open, but little or no business was transacted.

The return trip was made by rail. At Grenada not a white man was visible, only a few negroes. At Holly Springs about two hundred came aboard. Yellow fever had broken out the night before. The scenes at the depots were heart-rending—wives leaving husbands, mothers leaving sons; bidding them farewell, perhaps forever.

At one place a mother, with three children, got on the train. Her husband had died half an hour previously, and before his death had made her promise to leave on the next train, to save the lives of herself and children. She left her husband unconfined—unburied. The Howard Association is accomplishing great good.

The latest from Maine shows that the old state is disgusted with republicanism. She refused to elect a republican governor, and the legislature being democratic-greenback on joint ballot a governor of that stripe will be chosen and also a U. S. Senator. The rads also loose two congressmen. This is an excellent beginning for the fall campaign. Let Pennsylvania second the motion made by Maine. Dill is the peopl's man and every honest voter should give him his ballot.

Keep the ball in motion. It is time we have a change, the people of Pennsylvania have smarted long enough under Cameron rule.

CURTIN SOUND.

Gov. Curtin, in his Millheim speech, on Friday night, gave his views on the financial question. He says he does not own a single government bond; he said he was in favor of wiping out the national bank notes and issuing greenbacks, in place of them—thus saving to the people the 15 millions of interest paid to the national banks. That is genuine democratic and greenback doctrine, and our nominee for congress, Gov. Curtin, is sound upon it.

The Centre Herald, greenback paper, favors Seth Yocum for congress. All right, white hats may be trump.

Read senator Wallace's speech on the financial question—it will be found in this issue of the Reporter.

A STARTLING REPORT FROM MEMPHIS.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1878.—Dr. D. D. Bartholomew, in writing here from Memphis gives the following startling statement:—"Things are fearful here. Whenever you see one hundred new cases reported by the papers you can be sure it should be six hundred. Very few of the physicians have time to fool away making reports and from this fact arose the idea that the disease was so terribly fatal. All the deaths are reported by the undertakers, but very few of the cases get into print. I honestly believe there are not less than two thousand cases of yellow fever here. I believe three out of four recover. Every body has got it. I frequently find four or five cases in one house, sometimes in one room. The doctors are working hard, but hundreds of people die without having been able to get a physician.

HORRORS IN MEMPHIS.

Doctors Ramsey and Pease say the horrors of the scourge in the doomed city are not half told by the newspapers. A walk or a ride through any street of the city reveals the scene of death at almost every step, while the stench from rotting bodies is most loathsome, the number of unattended cases being so numerous that many are found daily only by tracing up the scent till its source is reached, and then it is often the case that three or four dead bodies are found in one room. It is said that one cause of the increased mortality in the city was the daily visit of the negroes and poor whites from the country, those who have taken refuge there and come to the city for rations and supplies. They are quickly stricken down with the fever, and crawl off to some vacant house or shanty to die unattended. These doctors served one day under the Howards, and say they visited over a hundred patients each during that time.

Charles Stillman, a good-looking but poorly-dressed man, was arrested as a vagrant in Jersey City. He said that he had just come from Memphis. He was a cardriver there, and lived with his father's family in Fifth street, near Poplar. When the yellow fever appeared his family were too poor to quit the city. The fever attacked them in succession, and they had no money to employ a physician. First his mother died, then his father, next his elder brother, and finally his younger brother William, for whom he had succeeded in obtaining medical attention. Then Stillman fled from Memphis, and reached Jersey City in a destitute condition yesterday. Mayor Hopper is to give him assistance out of the fund collected for the sufferers.

Tilden isn't such a mighty generous man, but still contributed $350 to the yellow fever sufferers. He gave $250 of it out of his own barrel at home, while Hayes gave the remaining $100 from Sammy's salary, which he continues to draw.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gen. Butler is in a good way to get the democratic as well as the national nomination for governor of Massachusetts. This might knock republican calculations into a cocked hat as it did in Maine.

OUR TICKET.

The ticket nominated on Tuesday is an excellent one deserving the support of every democrat and which any voter can support without hesitation. Every man was nominated with the utmost fairness and by a convention which was composed of the best democratic material in the county, in which some former conventions were lacking. Hence the good work performed.

HON. A. G. CURTIN,

is the choice of the Centre county democracy for Congress. As this nomination meets the wishes of every good and prominent democratic leader in the state, we take it as the most judicious that the convention could have made at this time. For our opinion of Gov. Curtin, see last week's Reporter—being a citizen of our county, it is needless to say that our people were ever proud of him. His nomination will give great strengh to the state ticket.

C. T. ALEXANDER,

is the choice of the convention for Senator. He is a gentleman of ability, and one of the leading members of the bar of this county. He has rendered the party active service in years gone by, and should he receive the district nomination, which is not unlikely, he will represent this senatorial district with ability and fidelity—having a large knowledge of state affairs, and being perfectly conversant with the interests of this senatorial district.

HON. C. A. MAYER,

was nominated for President Judge by acclamation. This is a deserved compliment to his honor Judge Mayer, who has presided with so great ability for the last ten years, and to the utmost satisfaction of the people of the district. His popularity is so great on account of his purity as a Judge that we doubt whether he will have an opponent for the position.

J. P. KEPHART,

of Bellefonte, is one of our nominees for Assembly. Mr. Kephart has been a life long democrat and springs from an old democratic family. He served two terms as Register and Recorder, rendering the utmost satisfaction to all, and for the last few years has been the leading Justice in the neighborhood of Bellefonte. He possesses that knowledge of political affairs to make a competent representative, and will be as faithful in that position as he has been in the trusts he already held.

WM. A. MURRAY

is the other nominee for Assembly. He also, like his associate on the ticket has been a life long democrat and hails from good democratic stock. As a democrat he has also been a worker, never faltering in his duty to the party. He is intelligent and has always given study and attention to public affairs and will make an efficient representative who will not swerve from any conviction of duty to his constituents.

JOHN STANGLER

of Centre Hall, is the nominee for Sheriff. This is a deserved reward to one of the hardest working democrats in the ranks. Mr. Spangler has in days past rendered the party such service, as told at the polls. Neither rain nor storm would deter him from sending out his team on election day and scouring his township to bring in voters who had no way of coming. He has been a consistent democrat all his life, and the party owes him a rousing majority for his earnestness in the cause. He never faltered in his duty to democracy, and we know that he will discharge the duties of the Sheriff's office with satisfaction to the people of our county.

J. C. HARPER

for Prothonotary, is an excellent choice for so important an office. The nominee is well qualified for the place, and will be found courteous and obliging to all who have business with the Prothonotary. Our nominee is a sterling democrat, and a gentleman of purity of character, and altogether just such a man as is needed for the place. Give him a good vote, he deserves it.

ADAM YEARICK

is the nominee for Treasurer—a responsible position, which requires a man of known integrity, and he has been found, among other good men named, as the one for the place. He is one of the most worthy men upon the ticket, a genuine, old fashioned democrat, and who will leave the Treasurer's office with every dollar accounted for. He deserves every democratic vote, and the support of every honest man, as he is one whom all can trust.

GEO. SWAB
JACOB DUNKLE

are our nominees for Commissioners and both good men. We believe they will attend to the affairs of our county to the interests of the taxpayer and will practice all due economy. They are consistent democrats, men of honesty and integrity and know the wants of our county. Belonging to the working class they know the necessity of having a reduction of expenditures and taxation. Competent, honest and intelligent, our nominees are in every respect qualified as Commissioners.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD.

was renominated by acclamation for Register. Mr. Burchfield has held the office three years, and is to-day one of the best men who ever filled the place. All who have had business in that office speak highly of him. He has been accurate in all its duties, and obliging to those who needed his services. Mr. B. is one of the most popular men upon the ticket, and his name adds to its strength. He is a cripple which unfits him for almost any other labor. His character is spotless, and he is so universally respected that we predict for him one of the highest majorities—which he deserves as a faithful servant.

W. A. TOBIAS

has been re-nominated by acclamation for Recorder. He has also served one term discharging his duties faithfully and always at his post. Bill will serve the next three years, if he lives, with the same close attention he has shown in the past. He always was an active democratic worker, and deserves this renewed mark of confidence.

J. B. JAMESON
G. R. WILLIAMS

Our candidates for Auditors are G. W. Williams and J. B. Jameson. Both excellent men, and competent for the place. Give them a big vote—they will discharge their duties ably and faithfully.

C. H. CAMBRIDGE

is the nominee for Coroner, and a gentleman of excellent character and qualifications.

We shall have more to say with reference to our nominees as the campaign progresses, and bespeak for our ticket the most cordial support, which it well deserves, being composed of good men all through.

Mr. Beecher delivered his closing lecture in San Francisco a week ago last Thursday evening. It was under the auspices of the Society of California Pioneers, and the theme selected was "Our Country."

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE AT LOCK HAVEN.

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR RUINOUS FINANCIAL POLICIES.

Senator Wallace was the orator at a Democratic meeting at Lock Haven. His speech was mainly devoted to the financial issue, and is a telling and concise argument. He analyzed the attitude of the three parties in Pennsylvania on this question, but first showed that it is at the door of the Republican party all responsibility lies for the distress of the people, brought on by a vicious financial policy. Said the Senator:

Whose men and whose measures—whose policy and whose practices have controlled and moulded government and law during the last ten years? The Democracy have never had an hour in that time in which their power could either make or unmake law or governmental policy. The wrongs lie at the doors of Republican legislators and Republican officials; the distress and penury flow from their policy and their legislation. The new organization is the outcrop of dissatisfaction with Republican men and measures; its life is to be measured by the extent of the disintegration of the Republican party and its unhealthy drift toward the loosening of National obligations by the measure of the unjust demands of the money power through that party upon an honest but overburthened people. The democracy has none of the responsibility, and democrats who now desert the standard of their faith weaken the only power that can redress these wrongs, and aid in maintaining the control of the law making power in Republican hands. Why shall Democrats abandon their ranks at the very hour in which Federal power is within their grasp? We can spare those who seek to foist themselves to place by the aid of dissatisfied Republicans and the desertion of their ancient faith, for if we preserve our wondrous discipline and our ardent devotion to our cause, we will coerce victory without them.

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR RUINOUS POLICIES.

The Republican party is for the Wall street policy of forced contraction so vigorously engineered by Mr. Sherman. It favors the retirement of the United States legal tender notes by their payment in coin at the earliest practicable moment. It is against the repeal of the resumption statute of 1875. It is for the perpetuation of the National bank monopoly with all its centralizing power, and for the increase of the interest bearing debt of the nation to give to them the entire control of paper currency. We have the right to charge this, for their State platforms of 1877 and 1878 being silent, they stand upon that plank of their National platform of 1876, which declares:

In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and National credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

This was the act of March 18, 1869, and was called the act "to strengthen the public credit." By the letter of the law under which the 5-20 bonds were issued they were payable in greenbacks. This act was designed to enhance their value by making them payable in coin. When the bill came up in the House debate was cut off, and it was passed under the gag-law of "the previous question." The vote in the House was:

For the bill—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 96.

Against the bill—Democrats, 84; Republicans 12.

In the Senate the vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 42.

Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 7.

On the bill for the resumption of specie paymets, passed in January, 1875, the vote in the senate stood:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 32.

Against the bill—All the democrats; Republicans, 1.

In the House the vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 136.

Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 24.

On the 23d of November, 1877, a bill to repeal the Resumption law passed the House. The vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 104; Republicans, 28.

Against the bill—Democrats, 29; Republicans, 92.

The bill was killed in the Senate by the votes of Republicans.

THE PITTSBURGH PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

* * * The platform of the Democracy adopted at Pittsburgh gives no uncertain sound upon the financial question. Its language is:

That further contraction of the volume of United State legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just bases for paper circulation.

A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people, through National banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but, in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to paper currency.

Here are three distinct propositions.

First—Legal tender notes should remain in existence and be received for custom duties.

Second—A paper currency should have coin and coin notes as a basis.

Third—The National bank law needs amendment, and Treasury notes should be substituted for National bank notes.

Greenbacks Equal to Coin is the Democratic Policy.

Since the adoption of this platform Congress has enacted a law preventing further retirement of the legal tenders. The policy of the Treasury under Mr. Sherman was so radical that between November 1st, 1877, and June 1st, when the bill became a law, $7,800,000 legal tenders were cancelled and it was said that $3,000,000 were in readiness to destroy at the date of the passage of this bill. The policy of the Republicans has been to substitute interest bearing obligations for United States notes. Mr. Sherman acts daily now upon this policy, and in four months has increased the principal of interest bearing debt nearly seventy-four millions. The policy of the Democracy declared and acted upon was to keep them in circulation and make them the equal of coin. They were the creatures of the necessities of the war; they added largely to the total of our indebtedness by the advanced prices they compelled us to pay for commodities used by our armies. They were part of the machinery that fastened the debt upon the people and the necessity that created them lasts until the debt of which they are part shall be paid. They aid in relieving the burdens of the people. They save them from the payment of interest upon an equal amount of bonded debt. The volume the war gave us is justified by supreme law. They are the equal of the coin now, save for the refusal to honor them at the Custom House. We have stopped their contraction, now we propose to make them honored in the seat of Customs. Necessity gave us the legal tender note; necessity gave us a debt from which we are learning terrible lessons; necessity impels us to pay this debt; necessity calls for the aid of the legal tender note in the volume authorized to help us to pay the debt. The need is that of the people. The debt is that of the people. These legal tender notes at par with coin are for ease of the burdens of the people to run parallel with the debt of which they are part and only when the last bond is paid ought the last legal-tender note be cancelled. Help us to initiate and to perpetuate this policy. New burdens to the people bring new duties to those who rule. Constitutional obligations are the only limits to our advance in this direction.

Defects of National Banking System.

We propose no violent change in the National banking system, but a change must come. Its tendency is vicious, and only vicious. The Democracy declare that the capital invested should be protected, and the security of the note holder and the uniformity of the note preserved. Whatever change comes, these are to be essential parts of the new system. Whatever of good is in the system should be preserved and the evil eliminated. We propose no return to State banks. Until our debt is paid our path lies in a different direction. Every agency that can be, with safety to the people and justice to the capital invested, should be, utilized to aid in its payment and reduce the enormous weight of its pressure. This system of National banks can be and should be thus utilized. "A close connection of the Federal government with the business interests of the people through National banks, tends to monopoly and centralization." When the Federal officials pipe, the national banks must dance. Their tendency to concentrate at the Treasury all control of the banks and their business is so unmistakable that the banks themselves complain of it.

Greenbacks for National Bank Notes.

We oppose National bank notes as a currency, and propose to substitute Treasury notes for them. This, too, is in the interest of the people and to save them the the interest paid to the National banks upon the bonds deposited for their circulation. It can be done without injury to the people, the banks of the customers, and also preserve the uniformity of the note and the security of the note holder, whilst we violate no constitutional principle and obtain a currency of intrinsic value, which will possess the full confidence of the people. We cover this thought in these words of the platform:

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to a paper currency.

Treasury notes, greenbacks, bills of credit—call them what you will—anything but legal-tender in payment of private debts. A Treasury note may be made a promise by the Government to receive its amount in payment of every form of debt it is creditor for, a promise that every agency that it possesses or controls shall promptly honor and receive it, a promise that it will pay it when the bond for which it is issued shall be due, receivable at the Treasury, the custom houses, money depositaries and National banks, good to pay debts to the Government and to the National banks as well as between such banks, but not a lawful tender between individuals or for private debts. Such a greenback, such a Treasury note in the room of National bank notes, issued in exchange for a low rate bond at par value (the interest being suspended thereon), to the National banks, is the best form in which we can give the credit of the Government to a paper currency. Such a Treasury note is a Democratic idea. It originated with Madison, in 1813, and they were again authorized under him in 1814 and 1815. They were issued under Van Buren in 1837 and 1838, and Tyler followed their lead in 1842 and 1843. They were the creatures of the necessities of the Government, and issued in ease of the burdens of the people. The epochs of 1837 and 1841 produced similar necessities to those we have now.

The Question of National Bank Taxes.

Under the present system the Federal Government is the guarantor of the paper of the National banks, and pays the interest upon their bonds for the privilege of being such. Of this the people complain. It then taxes the banks upon circulation, deposits and capital to retake a large proportion of the interest thus paid.

The taxes thus imposed and paid by the banks have a double effect. The people pay them through the raise of interest charged by the banks, and the price of money is enhanced by the same cause. The whole amount of interest paid to the National banks upon their bonds held for circulation during the last fiscal year was $17,597,994, and the aggregate amount of taxation collected from them was $6,998,926, leaving a balance of $10,599,068 paid to them in the last year for the privilege of indoring their paper. Why shall this continue? Stop taxation of the National Banks, stop payment of interest to them upon their bonds deposited for circulation, issue to them in lieu thereof a four per cent. bond running from five to fifty years, retire the National bank notes and close your redemption agency at Washington. Then permit your National banks for the present to deposit their four per cent. bonds and receive in room thereof their par value in the Treasury notes I have described, the interest upon the bond to be suspended whilst the notes are outstanding, and the semi-annual installments maturing to be covered into the Treasury as payment for the franchise of banking and for the notes issued. Such a system may require the enactment of statutes providing for a series of bonds for use in the mode suggested, but if it will save to the people seventeen millions of interest annually and tend to the reduction of the rate of interest upon money in the rural districts, now so utterly prostrated by reason of the high rates thereof, it is worth that trouble.

Would it be wrong to utilize the credit of the Government to the extent of the capital of the National banks? Nay, it is not our duty to do so if that credit and the needs of the Government will equalize these notes with those of the banks as a circulating medium? Is it unjust to any one to save the interest upon these bonds? Is not our own paper to as amount equal to the National bank issue, or even ten per cent. more, as desirable to the people as that which we now guarantee? Will we not have uniformity of note; security of the note-holder; protection of the capital invested by the banks; ease of convertibility, and absolute confidence by the people? The National banks are the creatures of the Federal Government, and cannot object to such a change. They are to be treated with justice, but our first duty is to the whole people.

A COAL PIT ON FIRE.

BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED PERSONS BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED.

Forty-Five Thousand Armed Albanians Prepared to Resist Christian Invasion.

London, September 11.—A frightful colliery explosion occurred to-day at Abercarne near Newport, in Monmouthshire. There were 371 men in the pit, 80 of whom have been rescued. It is feared that no others have survived, as the pit is on fire.

London, September 11.—Ten more men have been taken out alive from the colliery at Abercarne, but they were much burned and the dead body of one boy has been recovered. The fate of the remainder may be judged from the fact that the explorers found fourteen horses dead only a few yards from the foot of the shaft. The air in the mine was found to be very impure.

London, September 11.—Later advices from Constantinople give further details of the circumstances attending the death of Mehemet Ali Pasha, who was sent by the porte to restore order in Albania. It seems that at Gusinje, Plava and Kalasin, even before the arrival of Mehemet Ali complete anarchy had gained the upper hand and upon his arrival in Jakova he found the greatest excitement prevailing among the inhabitants.

He was violently upbraided with having come to Albania to hand over the land to the Servians. The agitation went on increasing, finding vent especially in vehement abuse of Allah Pasha, Mehemet Alis adjutant. The house selected by Mehemet Ali for his lodging was set on fire by Albanians of Jakova and Ipek.

Then a fight began between the incendiaries and Mehemet Ali's escort, in which twenty of the latter fell. Toward evening, through the intervention of some Ulemas, the conflict was appeased, the insurgents promising to observe a peaceful attitude. About six o'clock in the evening, however, in Jakova, where Mehemet Ali remained, the struggle broke out afresh, resulting in the death of Abdallah Pasha, with several officers of the escort, and the house in which they took refuge, was fired.

Mehemet Ali succeeded in escaping from the burning building and in concealing himself in a shed close by, but his hiding place was soon discovered and he was mercilessly put to death. The Albanian league is said to number 45,000 well armed and equipped men, determined to resist the occupation of their territory by any christian power.

In one district of India, on the coast, are Jews who are believed to be the descendants of Jews sent into India by King Solomon to capture elephants for his use, and to work in the gold mines. The Hebrew language has almost died out among them, but they possess a written Bible. Of the holidays they keep only the Sabbath, the Passover and the Day of Atonement being unknown to them. They call themselves "Sons of Israel" and not "Jews," and maintain that they possess autograph prayer-books written by the Patriarchs. They boast of letters of freedom given them by an ancient Indian king, and of another given by King Tschandrackupta, who was contemporary with Alexander the Great. They furnish a case in point for the Darwinists, in that 3,000 years in India have entirely changed their color, so that it is difficult to distinguish them from the other natives.

Goods at Cost!—Great Bargains,

—AT—

SHOOK BRO. & CO.,

FARMER'S MILLS, PA.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Queensware, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, &c.

WILL CLOSE OUT AT COST. NOW IS THE TIME.

An Invitation extended to all to come and see the stock, and buy low. Goods at Cost, at Farmer's Mills. 12 sept tf.

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.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLODING.

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 15.—H. B. Pulver's glycerine magazine on the Curtis farm, two miles, south of this place and near De Golier, which contained 70 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 100 pounds of dynamite, exploded about noon to-day, instantly killing N. B. Pulver, J. B. Burkholder, Andrew P. Higgins, and Charles Page. The men were literally torn in pieces and their remains were scattered in all directions, and only recognizable by the clothing

The republican conferees of the 27, senatorial district, composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Northumberland, met at Lewisburg and nominated A. M. Smith, of Snyder county, for state senate.

SYNOPSIS OF THE GAME AND FISH LAW.

Deer, except spotted fawns, may be killed from October 1 to December 16. Penalty $50. Dogs running deer may be killed by any person, except in the counties where such hunting is permitted by special acts.

Squirrels may be killed from September 1 to January 1. Penalty $5 for each squirrel.

Rabbits can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $5.

Wild turkeys can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $10.

No wild fowl, which includes ducks, geese, pigeons, &c., can be killed between May 15 and September 1, under a penalty of $10.

Woodcock may be killed from July 4 to January 1, and upland or grass plover from July 15 to January 1. Penalty $10 in each case.

Pheasants may be killed from October 1 to January 1. Penalty $10.

Rail or reed birds are to be killed only during the months of September, October and November. Penalty $5.

Sec. 12. No person shall at any time within this State, kill, trap or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any night hawk, whip-poor-will, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird or any other insectiverous bird, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird killed, trapped, exposed for sale or had in possession.

Robbing or destroying nests of any wild birds except hawks, crows and other predatory birds, is prohibited under a penalty of $10.

Killing wild pigeons on their nesting grounds, or firing guns within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place is prohibited under a penalty of $20. Citizens of this state can be allowed to trap or catch pigeons away from their roosts except during the nesting season by paying $50.

Nets, traps, snares or torchlight are prohibited to be used in killing wild turkeys, partridges, woodcock, rail or reed birds under a penalty of $10, and any person may destroy such nets, traps, &c., wherever found.

Sunday hunting or fishing is prohibited under a penalty of $25.

Trout are to be caught with rod, hook and line only during April, May, June and July, under a penalty of $10, and all net fishing in trout streams is prohibited under a penalty of $25.

Trespassing on lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring used for propagating game fish, after public notice of the owner or occupant, is prohibited under a penalty of $100.

Fish baskets, gill nets, pond nets, eel wiers, kiddles, brush or facine nets or any other permanently set means of taking fish, are prohibited under a penalty of $25. Seine fishing is prohibited under a penalty of $25, except for shad with seines of three inches mesh.

Sec. 24. It shall be lawful to fish with fyke or hoop nets in any of the streams of this Commonwealth uninhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November in each year: Provided, That the meshes of said nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and that said net or nets shall not be placed at the confluence of any wing-walls, either newly made or abandoned. And provided further, That it shall be the duty of any one taking or capturing by means of any fyke or hoop net as aforesaid, any salmon, bass, trout, speckled trout, pike, pickerel or every kind of fish introduced into any waters of this Commonwealth by the authority of same for the purpose of stocking the said waters, to return the same alive to the water whence taken; the violation of any of the provisions of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense.

Black bass, pike and salmon can be caught with hook and line, scroll or spear from June 1 to January 1. All bass under six inches in length must be returned to the water. The general length of a man's hand is about seven inches, so that any one can tell what be ought to keep. Penalty $10.

No person is allowed to catch game fish by shutting or drawing off waters, or dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when so drawn off under a penalty of $10.

The using of quicklime, poisonous bait, any torpedo, giant powder or other explosive substances for killing fish, is prohibited under a penalty of $50.

The catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets is not prohibited.

Lake bass, rock bass, or blue sun fish, species recently introduced by the fish commissioners, shall not be caught for three years, from January 1, 1878, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

The sale of pheasants, partridges and woodcock, is allowed for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired.

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75.
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00.
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50.
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25.
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine Calf Boots, handmade,	3.50.
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50.

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of LADIE'S FRENCH HEEL BOOTS, made on the French Last. Call and see them. A fine stock of the Best Buenos Ayres Sole Leather, Calf Skins. Keeps Lasts, Pegs, etc. always a full STOCK.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the BISHOP STREET BAKERY, is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that willcompel you in self defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet andhard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES
FANCY AND TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This Store will remain under the direction of the acc