The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 10, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

We give a synopsis of the Chicago convention to give our readers an idea what the affair was like. The more rowdyish features we do not mention for want of space.

Notice to John Sherman: Your fences are all down.

Grant will start a cigar store at Galena and Whittaker will lecture on cars.

Had Sherman called in the aid of Eliza Pinkston at Chicago last week, he might have made it.

The latest piece of patriotism comes from a republican out west, and one more war claim has been heard from; it is that of a Wisconsin man who went into the army and prayed steadily, for about eight months, that the Union might be saved. As from this time the war cloud began to pass away the claimant takes credit to his prayers and proposes to take cash from the government.

The *Herald*: We speak of this third term business as a shocking impropriety, and we mean precisely what we say. Is it not such an impropriety that the ex-President should be so overmastered by ambition as to permit his own son, "Colonel" Fred Grant, to bluster about Chicago hotels, telling people what "my father says," openly electioneering for "my father," hawking the Vice Presidency around for "my father," and when it is rejected by Secretary Sherman's friends, with amused contempt, replying, "Then he shall have nothing?"

The Bellefonte *Republican*, of last week declared in favor of the colored senator Bruce for Vice President, and "that a better selection could not be made."

The Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine, have united in a single candidate for Governor in General Harris M. Plaisted. He was formerly a Republican but latterly a Greenbacker, which is the name the Republican opposition to the Blaine-Hamlin dynasty have adopted for want of a better. The two parties are also likely to present a joint electoral ticket, with four Democrats and three Greenbackers, or rice versa.

Senator Wallace proposes to attack in the senate the "great divide," as Senator Edmunds styles the river and harbor bill, in contradiction to the public buildings log-rolling scheme, which he calls the "little divide." Mr. Cox showed the absurdity of many of the provisions of this bill in the house, and Mr. Wallace will point out to the senate some of the insignificant streams with unpronounceable names provided for in the bill.

The situation at Chicago strikes different men in different ways. A Southern Democrat talking with a friend in the Capitol said: "Jim, this fight at Chicago reminds me of old times. There has never been a time since the war when niggers brought such a high price as they do now."

Intelligence from Pittsburg mentions the closing of iron mills in that city. We hear the same from other quarters. A Pittsburg dispatch of 1 inst., says "the iron mills of Western Pennsylvania are generally closed to-day. There are about 850 boiling furnaces, and the 150 in this immediate vicinity went out and the lockout began this morning. The agreement between masters and men expired June 1, and the failures of the former to concede the advance demanded for puddling caused the shut down. The total number of laborers thus thrown out of employment, including miners, will not fall far short of 25,000. Only one mill in this city has signed the scale proposed by the Amalgamated Iron Association. Elsewhere in this district there have signed Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio: Beaver Falls Rolling Mill Company, Beaver Falls; Bradley Reis & Co., and the Shenango Iron Company, of Newcastle, Pa., and the United States Tin Plate Company, of McKeesport, Pa. Thus far the indications seem favorable to the puddlers, but it is by no means certain that there will be a speedy resumption of business."

Gen. Beaver was for Grant, and the district he represented for Blaine—still he finds no favor with Cameron.

Barnum intends hiring Grant to draw crowds for his show, which will put baloons, big snakes, and rich, at a discount for a while.

In another column will be found an account of the surrender of Don Cameron at Chicago, and his utter humiliation. Don went to the convention full of third-term bragg, bluster, and threats, and comes away with his comb cut. From a bull-dozer he backed down until upon his knees he begged for mercy and promised to be obedient to the committee if only it would not depose him as threatened. He was further humiliated by his not being trusted in his promises until he brought five leading republicans as hostages to stand good for his promise of good behavior. O, what a fall was there! Far better he would have submitted to removal then to humiliate himself thus, and show the coward. Old Simon would never have come down thus. But Don is not as old as his father, although he thought himself smarter.

—Notice to the republicans: As the Chicago convention has an unpleasant time in making its nomination, the REPORTER suggests that you refer your nomination to the Cincinnati convention which meets shortly. We guarantee you a candidate in 30 minutes.

N. B.—They have got a nominee at last.

The Chicago convention might have let down the Grant family a little easier by making this nomination:

For President—Fred. Grant, son of "my father."

For Vice-President—Earslitter Whittaker.

Arthur, of N. Y., was nominated for Vice Pres't, on 1st ballot at Chicago.

Don Cameron had his first lesson in politics last week, and got a black eye. He will next seek fame by slitting his ears.

Col. Bob. Ingersoll appeared in the Chicago convention as a proxy for one of the Illinois delegates. He is as strong for Blaine as he is against God and Christ.

THE CHICAGO ROW.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD NOMINATED.

The republican row at Chicago ended on Tuesday afternoon by the nomination of Jas. A. Garfield, a dark horse, from Ohio, for President, on 36 ballot, receiving 399 votes to 306 for Grant. The Blaine forces broke and fell on Garfield to defeat Grant.

Gen. Garfield is now a member of congress and has been since the war. Last winter he was elected to the senate to succeed Thurman, whose term expires March 4 next.

Garfield was born in Cuyahogo county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831. Started out as a one-horse preacher, but left the cause of religion for that of politics, where he found a bigger chance for speculation, and soon became identified with all the jobs in Congress.

Mr. Garfield is besmirched with the Credit Mobilier swindle, that killed Colfax and a dozen others, and has the De-Golyer infamy to further blacken his reputation. He was a member of the Electoral Commission and helped to steal the presidency from Tilden. Garfield was one of those whose votes in Congress gave away the public lands to the railroad corporations and land grabbers. He steadily voted for the monopolists and land thieves. Time will not permit us to make any further allusion to the fruit of the Chicago mob, in this issue of the REPORTER, but we will prove all these things, and a good many more like them, from the Record in due time.

The Chicago convention sat untill 11 o'clock, Saturday night, then adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday.

On Tuesday afternoon, on 36 ballot, Blaine's forces changed to Garfield, who was nominated by 399 votes to 306 for Grant.

FALL IN WHEAT.

In speaking of the fall in wheat and great supply in America and big harvests in Europe, the Chicago *Times*, of 27 ult., says the clique speculation in wheat in that market which has prevailed for the past year or two has been a detriment and a bane to the whole west. They afford a good price to those farmers who have sold early, no doubt, but they have made speculators of the farmers of the west, who have held their wheat back until, in spite of the good prices offered and the prospect of an enormous yield this year to swell their granaries, the farmers have now on their hands a larger proportion of the crop of 1879 than was held by them of the crop of 1878 at this time last year. But while the farmers of the west have been holding back their wheat, the rest of the world has profited by their disposition to speculate. All the world has poured its grain into the European markets where we were obtaining almost a monopoly. England has obtained a great deal of wheat this year from countries which never sent her a bushel before. The clique deal last year and the present year has given us more competitors in the European markets than we ever have had before, and in this way the ring's operations have certainly injured us. The feeling of indignation against the ring can be seen in every comercial report or review of the grain trade which has reached this side of the water from England. It is folly to suppose that practices which are commercially so unhealthy as those of the grain ring can be indulged in long without a serious reaction.

The situation in the wheat market is this: At the eve of what promises to be the largest harvest which America or the world has ever seen, we find ourselves with 7,663,000 bushels of wheat in store here in Chicago, against 721,000 this time last year. In Milwankee there are in store between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels. In this country and in Cannada there are now "in sight"—that is in store at the principle ports,—20,000,000 bushels of wheat. From January 1 to May 15, in the face of the high prices and heavy European demand, we have exported, in wheat and in flour reduced to wheat, 26,027,000 bushels, against 27,324,000 bushels exported during the same period of last yer. The vast and excessive supply of wheat now in store; the certainty that a larger proportion of the old crop is now held back by the farmers than is usual; the almost positive certainty that the heaviest crop ever grown in this country is about to be harvested; and the prospect that the English and continental yield of wheat will be large at the coming harvest, are certainly sufficient to impart a bearish feeling to the market. This state of affairs is primarily due to the clique speculation, which has interrupted the ordinary course of the grain traffic, and prevented the crop of 1879 from going into consumption and getting out of the way of its successors.

Last week the Bellefonte *Republican* got itself ready to swallow crow, as follows:

To-day the next President of the United States will be nominated at Chicago, whether it be Grant, Blaine or Sherman.

General Beaver drilled with the third-term brigade at Chicago. Sorry James threw himself away thus.

Don Cameron went to Chicago as somebody, and returned as nobody.

SUNDAY AT CHICAGO.

Says the Sun: If the men now temporarily at Chicago, who have conspired to change our form of government, to overthrow our free institutions and replace them by an empire—if these conspirators spent Sunday as they ought to have spent it, they repented of their great crime and great folly in sackcloth and ashes.

But if they did not repent yesterday, they may be counted upon to find time and occasion for ample regrets hereafter.

The American people will remember them, and will regard them with undying scorn and contempt.

The third-term committee has no further use for Grant exhibitions and big receptions. Ausgespielt.

James Oliver of Oliver's Grove, Ill., is 93 years old. He gave his wife a farm for consenting to a divorce, as he desired to get a young wife in her place; but the new wife asked and got 30,000 in money.

The steamships Ohio and Berlin from Bremen arrived at Baltimore with 2,500 immigrant passengers. Nearly all of them started West.

MR FLANIGAN, OF TEXAS, is a model modern Republican. He struck the keynote on Monday of the coming Republican canvass for the Presidency in his frank appeal to the convention against any twaddling about "civil-service reform." What are we here for anyway? Aren't we here for the offices ourselves? These words will become historical. They will be inscribed on the tomb of the Chicago candidacy, let the convention nominate whom it will.

CHICAGO.

DON COMES DOWN.

SENATOR CAMERON'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Big Row—Garfield the Dark Horse.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1880.—At nine o'clock this morning the thirty members of the National Committee who met yesterday in causes reassembled in the parlor at the Grand Pacific to prepare for the final action to be carried out at a meeting of the full committee at a later hour. The members who were yesterday suspected of being infirm in purpose were most earnest in demanding prompt and decisive action toward Mr. Cameron, Mr. Frye, of Maine, said that Mr. Cameron was evidently not carrying out his own will, for he had appealed to him in the most piteous manner to prevent the introduction of the resolutions agreed upon at the caucus yesterday.

It was then agreed that Mr. Chandler should renew the motion made last night, and present the resolution against the unit rule. If Mr. Cameron declined to entertain the motion or recognize the right of appeal, then Mr. Frye, of Maine, should state that it was manifest that no business could be transacted while the Chair refused to do his duty, and so should move that the committee proceed to elect another chairman. Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was selected to put the motion, and upon the declaration of the result the nomination of Mr. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, would follow. If the minority attempted to create disorder then the committee would adjourn to the Grand Pacific.

It may be judged from the foregoing that when the thirty members of the National Republican Committee left the Grand Pacific this morning to attend the adjourned meeting of the full committee at the Palmer House it was with the expectation of depesing Senator Cameron. Every preparation had been made; even an additional member who voted with the Grant members last night, Mr. Carrie, of Wyoming, joined with the anti-Grant men to-day.

When they reached the hall of the Palmer House they were met by a flag of truce, born by no less a person than Don Cameron. He took General Frye, the immediate friend of Senator Blaine on the National Committee, on one side and said to him that he was ready to surrender. All he wanted was to be allowed to terminate his career as member of the committee honorably, and not in the disgrace and humiliation the majority had resolved upon. Mr. Cameron was accompanied by Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas; Mr. Gorham, of California, and Mr. Filly, of St. Louis. At this juncture General Averill came up and took part in the conversation. He asked if the proposition was made in good faith, and received an affirmative answer from the four gentlemen. There was none of the boldness and defiance of last night's conduct in their demeanor.

"State your proposition plainly," said General Averill, "that we may be able to act intelligently."

"Well," said Senator Cameron, "we will agree to support your candidate for temporary chairman, Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, without opposition. We will, in the event of any one on our side attempting to change the purpose, pledge you the solid vote of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri to squelch all such efforts. We will agree also not to raise the question of the unit rule, and will unite with you in peacefully securing the temporary organization of the Convention."

General Averill, whose prominence on the committee will be understood when it is said that he might have been chosen chairman last December instead of Mr. Cameron, assumed to speak for his associates and the proposition was evidently made in good faith and deserved good consideration.

SEVEN STILL WANT HIS GORE.

Thereupon the anti-Grant members agreed to hold a conference and hear the statement of the gentlemen who spoke for their respective delegations. Seven members, however, who had come to fight and were determined to decapitate Cameron, positively refused to go into coference. They were McBride, of Utah; Donaldson, of Idaho; Haralson, of Alabama; Devaux, of Georgia; Carrie, of Wyoming; McCormick, of Arizona, and Buchanan, of Missisippi. All appeals made to them by their associates were in vain. They declared that they had solemnly agreed in caucus to do certain things, and the time for talk was over. The anti-Grant members then carfully went over the proposition advanced by Senator Cameron and his friends, and after an hour's deliberation concluded to invite a committee of the Grant men to set forth more explicitly their desire. During these deliberations the seven stalwarts occupied a room apart from their associates, and it was noticed that Senator Cameron was exceedingly nervous. He asked at one time why they did not go in with the others. Several replied almost in the same voice that if the others attempted any surrender they could not have their votes, and without them they could not have a majority of the committee. Mr. Cameron discovered that he could not make his appeal too strong nor his assurances too broad if he expected to save himself from a great humiliation.

CAMERON'S FIVE HOSTAGES.

Among the members of the committee is Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, who has the respect of all the members. Mr. Cameron asked him to be one of five to pledge their honor that he would not attempt to take any advantage whatever during the time he might occupy the platform. Mr. Gorham, Mr. Filley and Mr. Cameron completed the number on the part of the Grant members of the committee. To make the pledge more binding Mr. Chester A. Arther was added, and they went before the majority like a deputation of besieged citizens suing for peace upon the terms of unconditional surrender.

STRONG ANTI-GRANT ACTION.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Last night was one of excitement and sensation; great crowds blocking the hotels and adjacent side walks; an enormous consumption of liquids and noisy and angry disputation. The Committee on Credentials was in session until 4 A. M., and met early this morning and were hard at work all day. Their decisions will be against the Grant delegates and in favor of the Blaine contestants in all the States from which there are contests and this raises the question whether the Sherman men in Convention, will stand by the Committee's report and consent to additions to Blaine's strength. They may object to allowing Blaine to reap all the fruits of the Anti-Grant coalition. The Committee on Rules, also controlled by anti-third termers and of which Garfield is chairman, in their report demolish the unit rule and secure to each delegate the right to vote as he pleases. Another rule adopted, objectionable to the Grant party, is one which prevents States from changing a vote after it is received till the ballot is announced. This is to prevent a stampede in the direction of a dark horse, should a ballot disclose the possibility of Grant's defeat and Blaine's nomination.

The anti-Grant people have adopted the tactics proposed by their opponents, when they came here, and have the galleries well packed with yellers, who let out their voices on the least provocation. General Logan attempted to meet this by having 500 tickets reserved for Union Soldiers; but the trick was very thin, and the Blaineites are running in substitutes, enlisted in the Chicago saloons, on the vest. It is a clear case of both parties stocking the cards. It is well understood that there is to be no courtesy or mercy in this battle between the Republican chiefs. Grant's opponents are just as unscrupulous as Conkling and Cameron.

ONE OF CONKLING'S TRAPS.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution which he hoped would be unanimously adopted. Otherwise he would call a division. It was as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he took it for granted that a Republican Convention did not need such instructions. Although they had come here with preference, he had yet to hear any expression by any delegate that he would not stand by the final action of the Convention. He had no doubt that Conkling would be found shoulder to shoulder with the friends of any candidate who might be nominated. He would support the nominee, and he expected Mr. Conkling would do the same, previded his favorite candidates were not selected.

DISCIPLINING DELEGATES.

The vote being taken, one or two negatives were heard and Conkling suggested that the call of States be made in order to discover what delegates in a Republican Convention refused to vote for this resolution.

Mr. Brandage, of Connecticut, also demanded that the yeas and nays be taken as to whether such a vote should be recorded, and it was agreed that it should. As State after State was called out solidly in favor of the resolution, applause greeted the announcement.

At the conclusion, when there had been no negative votes, except three in West Verginia, Mr. Conkling's motion was declared adopted by a vote of 716 ayes to 3 nays. Mr. Conkling then offered a resolution, orally, as follows:

Resolved, That delegates who, in this roll-call, have voted "no" on this resolution, do not deserve to have, and have forfeited, their votes in this Convention.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, of West Virginia, said there were three good and true Republicans in the delegation from West Virginia who had voted no. He was ready and willing to withdraw from the Convention if it had come to this, that a delegate here could not have free expression of opinion. He had published a Republican newspaper for twenty-five years, was, and would remain, a consistant Republican, but there was a principal involved, and he would not come into a Convention and agree beforehand to endorse whatever they might do before action was taken. He would go home, and would not be ashamed to state his reason for leaving to-day.

Mr. Hale, of West Virginia, made a speech in the same vein.

Mr. Brandage, of Connecticut, said this was not a question of free speech. It was not a question of whom these delegates would vote for at the poles; but it was a question whether they would aid the glorious Republican party, that had carried the country through so many crises. He would not exclude these delegates, but suggested that Mr. Conkling modify his resolution so as to allow them to sit here and see what we did.

Mr. McCormick, of West Virginia, said he was one who voted against the resolution, but not because he did not intend to vote the Republican ticket, for he did. He had been in the army two long years. He made one hundred speeches for the nominee in 1876, and he understood Mr. Conkling made but one. The gentleman had not given the Republican party the hearty support which the speaker had. He objected to the character of the resolution and its source. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, a colored delegate, declared that the Republicans in the South stood on dangerous ground. He did not understand the reasons for the West Virginia delegats refusing to pledge themselves to vote for the nominee. Did they mean to vote with some other party, if their own candidate was not nominated? If so, they had no right to help us nominate a Republican candidate. What was needed in the South was men of backbone, and not men who go to the gates and help others to slip in, and then slip out themselves. He objected to these men going back and sowing dissension. He wanted them to define themselves.

Mr. Campbell assured his colored friend, Young, that he was not ashamed to call him brother, but he had sufficient grit to stand up for Republican principles.

Mr. Brandage attempted to make a point of order, but was decided out of order.

GARFIELD PUNCTURES CONKLING.

Mr. Garfield feared the Convention was about to commit a great error. He stated the case as follows: Every delegate here but three voted for the resolution. Those three explained that they expected to support the nominee of this Convention, but they didn't think the resolution wise at this time. Are they to be disfranchised [Loud shouts of "No,"] because they didn't think it wise to pass the resolution we voted for? That was the whole question. Had they refused to vote for the nominee, then this resolution would be pertinent. We were responsible for our votes to our constituents, and not to the Convention. No Convention could bind his vote against his judgment. [Great applause.] He didn't know the gentlemen nor their affiliations, except one, whom he knew in the dark days of slavery, and he was equal in clear-sighted honesty and courage to any man on earth, and if we expel him, we must expel many others here to-day. In this view he hoped Mr. Conkling would consider it a matter of pleasure on his part to withdraw the resolution.

CONKLING WILTS.

Mr. Pixley, of California, moved to table the resolution.

Mr. Conkling asked that the roll be called [hisses and cheers] on that motion. He made inquiry whether those three West Virginia delegates did say they would support the nominee.

The Chair said that question was not in his province to answer.

Mr. Conkling said he would not do an injustice to any delegate, and although he did not understand that the delegates would support the nominee, he would withdraw his resolution. It was withdrawn and there was loud applause thereat.

HISSING OF LOGAN AND A BOOM FOR BRUCE.

The Chair said that for the purpose of accommodating the citizens the Committee on Arrangements had given them 10,000 seats. It was evidently improper to express approbation or disapprobation from the galleries. One of the eminent soldiers of the country [Logan] had been hissed from the gallery. He had ordered the galleries to be cleared if any such disturbance occured again.

The Chair desired Hon. B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, to assume the chair for a few minutes. [Cheers greeted the appearance of Senator Bruce on the platform.]

THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Senator Logan raised objection to the assertion in the majority report, that the Illinois delegates at large were contested. He considered it a reflection on the delegates and now learned for the first time that there had been any contest of these seats. As the representative of a great State, he was entitled to fair treatment at the hands of this Convention, (applause.) In the course of his speech Senator Logan mentioned the name of Gen. Grant as an Illinois soldier, which was greeted by loud applause and cheers.

Mr. Sharp of New York, moved to strike off the reference in majority report to the delegates at large from Illinois.

Mr. Conger said that Mr. Logan had either misunderstood or had not heard him on that point. He regretted that Senator had suspected that he would throw discredit upon him. He referred in most complimentary terms to Gen. Logan as a soldier, legislator and a man. Mr. Conger indulged in some lively sallies at the expense of Gen. Logan, which met with hearty appreciation from the galleries.

Mr. Logan still complained that injustice had been done to him and his associates, and he declared he was not excited but on the contrary was as cool as ever he had been.

Mr. Haymond of California, speaking on the motion, said there had been an honest query and doubt as to whether there ever had been a legal State Convention in Illinois and whether there were any legal delegates at large from Illinois, if Mr. Logan has never heard of the contest. General Logan might well be pleased with the efforts of some men who appeared as counsel for him without his consent. Mr. Logan had claimed that the State of Illinois was attacked. The Senator of late has been too apt to confound himself with the State of Illinois. There was some honest doubt whether it was the State of Illinois that held the recent Convention, or whether it was John A. Logan. He referred to some of the indignities heaped upon the contesting delegates at Springfield. Under the rules in vogue in that city, not one of the delegates at large from Illinois would be entitled to vote in this Convention.

Mr. Logan said he was unmoved by the fact that the gentleman had picked up from the slums of the streets of Chicago some insinuations. He sarcastically referred to the magnificent slang of the California orator, and disclaimed any confounding himself with Illinois, but declared he was too much of a gentleman to indulge in slang against his associates. He declared the stories of disrespect to candidates in Springfield was false. He utterly denied ever having used force or terrorism against any man in the Convention at Springfield. He made a general statement vindicating the wole conduct of that body against all inuendo. He was frequently applauded, especially when he asserted that he had been often assailed for ten years, but had always beaten his enemies; that no newspapers could drag him down or read him out of the party, nor cause him to bend to the lash and suppress his opinion.

Mr. Haymond on rising to answer was greeted by cries of "question," "question." He declared this Convention had heard Mr. Logan and would hear him. He disclaimed all the words which had been put in his mouth. He had only said words in Mr. Logan's favor. But Mr. Logan had about convinced him that the charges made against him were correct.

The vote was taken and Sharp's motion adopted, so the reference to which Mr. Logan objected in the report to the delegates at large from Illinois was stricken on.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Senator Conkling says:—We shall fight till we win. Massachusetts, Virginia and South Carolina will join Grant's column.

Pierrepont cautiously says:—"Blaine won't be nominated."

Eugene Hale and Whitelaw Reid says:—"We shall fight till we win."

BITTER FEELING.

Grant's leaders can hold their men but cannot transfer them. The fact is, to-morrow is battle day and both sides are positively ugly. The negro vote is in the market. Thus far the outside mob has controlled the Convention.

From the very first this National Convention has been confusion and turmoil, and if it would be understood I would add of third term oil as well. The Convention has been in the hands of a mob. The demonstrations of Friday were possibly genuine. But those of Saturday night were manufactured and outrageous. The Grant scene for a brief period was excussable, but its continuance for half an hour in epileptic convulsions was part of the tactics of delay. It was the last desperate effort of the third term faction, egged on by Conkling and Logan, to carry the Convention by brute force. The howling, yelling mob gave way to passion and frenzy. Beaten decisively on every test vote thus far, and seeing no ray of hope in future proceedings by honest expression or debate on the merits, they sought to overawe and bulldoze the Convention by pounding and yelling. They howled and stamped. They broke off the backs of the seats and pounded the floor with them. They took off their boots and pounded the seats with the heels. They flourished their canes and threw their hats in the air. They screamed and shrieked.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Republican National Convention has adjourned to 10 A. M. Monday without making a nomination. It skirted the edge of Sunday before the presentation of candidates had been accomplished. Six candidates have been named before the convention—Blaine, presented by Mr. Joy, of Michigan; Windom, presented by Mr. Drake, of Minnesota; Grant, presented by Mr. Conkling; Sherman, presented by Mr. Garfield; Edmunds, presented by Mr. Billings of Vermont, and Washburn, presented by Mr. Cassidy, of Wisconsin, and the evening session at which all this was done has been marked, of course, by the intensest excitement of the proceedings so far. All day Saturday was taken up by jarring and sparring, over contested seats, and other matters. At times there was so much yelling, cheering and confusion that the chair could not be heard or enforce order, the convention having turned into a perfect pandemonium.

The balloting Monday night and Tuesday:

NAMES.	1st	2nd	11th	13th	17th	19th	29th	34th	35th	36th
Grant, Ill.	54	305	306	306	303	305	305	312	313	306
Blaine, Me.	285	285	285	284	279	278	275	257	101	42
Sherman, O.	93	84	63	63	62	62	62	107	101	3
Windom, Min.	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16	3	3
Edmunds, Ver.	34	32	31	31	31	31	31	14	14	0
Washburn, Ills.	3	0	22	32	32	33	33	32	32	1
Garfield, O.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hayes, O.										1
J. Clark, Iowa.										1
Hartranft, Pen.										1
Conkling, N. Y.										31st

Grants highest vote	313	on 35th ballot	
Blaines, " "	285	" 13-14th	"
Shermans " "	116	" 30-31-32	"
Windom " "	10	" all up to 29	
Edmunds, " "	32	"	
Washburn, " "	44	" 33rd bal.	
Garfield, " "	399	" 36th bal.	
All others,	1	Various.	

The 29th was first ballot taken on Tuesday.

Conkling's motion making nomination unanimous carried.

Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock p. m., Tuesday to nominate Vice-President.

Great excitement and enthusiasm at Chicago.

For Platform see 3rd page.

BRIBERY AT CHICAGO.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Singular as it may seem, the first man to scent corruption in the National Republican Convention comes from Dauphin county and lives within a mile of Senator Don Cameron's home. The proprietor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* telegraphs to that paper from Chicago: "It is currently charged that Bartlett, Secretary of Senator Blaine's Committee, was using money, Jay Gould's money it is called, to influence delegates. Of course I know nothing as to the truth of this charge, but I do know that two Pennsylvania delegates were offered $8,000 to disobey their instructions, and the offer came form two Pennsylvanians who, if I gave their names, would be recognized as reformers in a county adjoining our own.

PERSIA.

LONDON, June 2.—Forty thousand persons in Kurdistan, Armenia and Western Persia must be fed for two months if they are to be kept alive. One hundred and thirty-eight persons have died of starvation at Bashkaleh and one hundred and seven at Alashgard in twenty-six villages.

BUILDING OF NEW STORE

BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

AND

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

ON

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE.

—0—

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Operations, now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present store, and during the summer materially reduce the size of the building. We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had at this state of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE,

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion thereof should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a basis of values much lower than now, we have determined, after careful consideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among our patrons and consumers generally, say one half, or

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH,

At such Prices as may be necessary in order to speedily close. We have therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

In Every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains among the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisements for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are certain goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the demand. SUCH GOODS WILL NOT BE REDUCED. But outside of these a radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are selling well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance. The opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buyers of Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearance at our house.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quantities of goods are believed to be unequaled, but every effort will be made to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sale, so that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their entire satisfaction.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw upon the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sell the amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accomplish the object.

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certainty of saving, to anticipate their wants, should visit us in person. From present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure in all cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail Order Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Centre County ss.

[SEAL] I, Wm. E. Burchfield, clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court, held at Bellefonte the 26th day of April, A. D., 1880, before the Honorable the Judges of said court, on motion a rule was granted upon,

Phoeba Gramly, Catharine Wolf, Henry Wolf, Samuel Gramly, Sussanah Hosterman, J. H. Hosterman, Reuben Gramly, Mary Ann Kreamer, Reuben Kreamer, Barbara Jane Chatham, John H. Chatham, the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Gramly, deceased, to come into Court on the 4th Monday of August, next, to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at Bellefonte, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1880.

Attest WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Clerk.
JOHN SPANGLER, C. O. C.
6jun 3t. Sheriff.

—SILVER PLATING.—The undersigned respectfully announces that in connection with his Jewelry shop, he has a first class plating battery, and is prepared to do all kinds of silver-plating, such as watches, chains, knives, forks, spoons, &c., at the most reasonable prices, also have a full line of watches on hand at the lowest prices. Watches, clocks &c., promptly repaired. J. Q. A. KENNEDY.
may 27 3m. Centre Hall, Pa.

—The Reporter for the campaign at 12 cents per month, in advance. We would be pleased to have each reader and friend of the Reporter send us a name for the campaign, and thus help the spread of democratic doctrine. Persons getting up clubs will receive a copy free.

City

BOOT & SHOE

STORE,

Opposite the Brockerhoff House.

One Price Store!

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Cheapest Shoe Store in the county.

Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26jun y

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

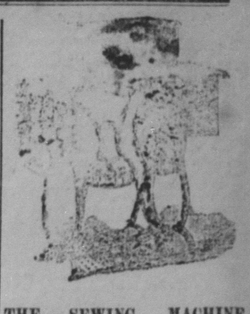
JOHN BLAIR LINN.
Attorney-at-Law
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure to cure Spavins, splints, Curb &c. It removes all unnatural enlargements, bone or sinews. Has no equal for any lameness on beast or man. It has cured hip joint lameness in a person who had suffered 15 years. Also cured rheumatism, corns, frost-bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. It has no equal for any blemish on horses. Send for illustrated circular giving POSITIVE PROOF. Price $1. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you or address Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
JOHNSTON HOLLOW agents, 602 Arch St. Philadelphia, P.
For sale by J. D. Murray

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. mp28 74 tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



THE SEWING MACHINE WORLD REVOLUTIONIZED.

An entire new set of attachments free with each
WHITE SEWING MACHINE
Sold, consisting of Scollop, Binder, Welt-corder, Foldmaker, Dress-trimmer, Holder, two extra presser Feet. Nothing like it has ever been seen—can not be used on any other machine.

The patents on the above named attachments are controlled by this company, and are made under their supervision, in their shops at Cleveland, Ohio.

In connection with the above *Free* with each WHITE Sewing Machine, twelve other attachments and of the best in the market. The WHITE is always sold at a living profit.

H. J. BOYER, Ag't,
15ap3m Aaronsburg, Pa.

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—THE
BUSH HOUSE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.
NO DISCRIMINATION
against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.
febtf

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

TREASURER'S SALE. OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1879, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of An Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of selling unse