The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.................... Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., July 29, 1875.

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"Several New York wards have a grog-shop for every dozen persons."—*Boston Post.*

That's where the big Democratic majorities are rolled up.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Yes, they are such places as Hartranft has been found sneaking into so as to win the grog-shop support.

One would be led to think, from the tenor of the Lewistown Gazette, radical, that its party is spotless and made up altogether of saints; that all radical office-holders are patterns of honesty, fit to go right off into heaven with boots on. It puts down Hartranft and his party as consistent on the temperance question; thinks Treasurer Mackey is honest to the core; that there is no thieving Indian ring at Washington, notwithstanding the recent exposures, and that generally and particularly, the rotten, thieving, plundering crew to which it clings, is innocent as a lamb. That kind of white-wash won't stick, Mr. Gazette, and can not be put on thick enough to cover all the rascalities practiced under your state and national administrations.

The Williamsport Bulletin, a red-hot radical sheet, in speaking of the contest for the democratic senatorial nomination in the district says, "It is a district "in which the Republicans naturally "have little interest, the majority against "them being very large, but it is never- "theless in their power to compel the "Democrats to nominate a good man."

Just what the rads now desire that the democrats nominate a corrupt man, which gives them hope to defeat him, as it is evident that the people will not vote for ringsters and roosters. Let the democracy take warning and nominate a pure man. Tamanyism was killed in New York, and the democracy of Pennsylvania will follow the example and put down their Boss Tweeds here. All we want is an honest man—anything else will go under.

Beecher got a hundred thousand when it was over, now what is Elizabeth going to get? If Henry Ward was innocent why of course then Elizabeth is pure as well as poor. If Plymouth church can now make a great fuss over their pastor because the jury did not agree about his innocence, then why not have a big reception for Elizabeth and a general handshaking and congratulation over her in Plymouth style, because she had as much to do with the recent fuss, played as big a part in it, as the Plymouth pastor. It really looks as though the congregation was disposed to be a little reserved with Elizabeth, and they leave her on a sort of ragged edge, while Beecher went off rejoicing with a cool hundred thousand jingling in his pocket and a three months' vacation. If they keep shy of Elizabeth now, it must be because the Plymouthites seem to think her not altogether clear of suspicion, and the same mistrust would make suspicion fall upon the pastor. The right way would have been to have Henry Ward and Elizabeth, arm in arm, to appear before a full assembly of the Plymouth congregation, when brother Sherman could have got up and called for "three cheers for brother Beecher and Elizabeth," thus showing publicly their appreciation of the two at the same time and with the same round of cheers—for cheers are frequently had in Plymouth church. This is the way we would have had the thing done in Centre county. If Plymouth church can embrace Beecher, it must also embrace Elizabeth just as their pastor once embraced her.

We last week made note of the treaty of peace that was framed in Huntingdon county by the two radical factions which have been pulling each others' hair for some years. But it appears that the thing has not simmered down to a point of quietude, and that while the hatchet is buried, there is still a part of the handle sticking out. The editor of the Tyrone Herald, a radical paper who went down to Huntingdon to see the smoking of the pipe of peace, does not seem to think that things are so pleasant, he says:

"The only concession made was by the Scott Committee, when they agreed to the old system of allowing two delegates to the county Convention from each election district, instead upon the basis of fifty, as adopted two years ago.

"Both factions are disappointed, for neither got what they wanted. Some of the best men on both sides seem irreconcilably dissatisfied, and, in all probability will not vote the ticket this fall, but there will be but one Republican convention, but one Republican ticket in the field, and we predict its triumphant election. Many of those now bitterly hostile to the new order of things, will repent of their rashness before the election takes place, and wheel into line, rather than see the Democracy sweep all the stakes from the board. A fight that had become as personal and as bitter as the one in Huntingdon county, cannot be healed in a day or a year. Time alone can wipe out the bitter personalities of the last six years. Neither side have got just what they wanted, and neither side is altogether satisfied, but enough have agreed to the compact to make it binding, so far as such things go. There must be some changes yet, which may cause a little trouble."

In another column the same paper says:

The Huntingdon Journal heartily endorses the work of the two County Committees last Friday, and calls upon all Rapublicans to unite as one man in support of the union. The Globe is sour, caustically bitter, and in a column article, calls upon the friends of the editor to support him in opposing the "patched up conspiracy" of Woods and Orlady. It seems that Guss has been deserted, "in the house of his friends." He is very severe on some persons, who, of all others, ought to be his friends, and whom he has served not wisely but too well.

We recently warned democrats against the new bastard political party, known as the Sons of '76. This is only a pocket edition of know-nothingism, under the lead of Bill Brown, and his like, to take off democratic votes in Centre county. Now hear what Brown says of his party, in his last week's Advocate—his '76ers, he calls the workmens party:

[From Brown's Advocate, '76er.]

The leaders of the Democratic party need not flatter themselves that the workmen of this Commonwealth are going to rush indiscriminately into the arms of their party. It is true that many of them voted the Democratic ticket last fall, whilst others of their number remained away from the polls, thereby contributing largely to the Democratic victory of last year. Their action at that time was a necessity, as no other means existed whereby they could record their earnest protest against the general cussedness of those who then run and still continue to run the government machine. That necessity does no longer exist, and before the Democracy can reasonably expect any support from the workmen they must first show some evidence of sincerity in their profession by actual demonstration.

A WORD ABOUT CANDIDATES.

The Clinton Democrat has a few fitting observations which we endorse, and commend to the democracy of Centre:

However much opinions may differ about there being full crops of grain this season, we presume there is no one who doubts that there is quite a full crop of candidates. Certainly there can be no complaint that there are not enough to choose from. It is all right if the race be conducted right, which we hope and believe it will. We do not propose to say aught against or for any of the candidates named, nor do we propose to burden them with advice. They are responsible to the public for conducting themselves as they should under the circumstances, and if they do not there is not the least doubt that the rebuke will come at the right time and from the right place. Therefore we think and trust that the high sense of propriety of the Democratic voters of Clinton will prove a sufficient check to restrain candidates in the excitements of a contest from doing anything rash or injurious to the welfare of the party. But what we would particularly say is not to the candidates nor to them indivdually, but to the people, and that is, fellow-citizens, keep in mind the fact that the office belongs to you, and not to the candidates till you give them. Keep that in view, make that your basis, select the best men, and the true principles of Democracy will have been met, the party will have done itself honor, the people will satisfy your selections, and the best interests of State and County will have been served by the election of honorable men to office. The best men is the demand of the hour!

FIRST GUN FROM BROWNE, PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Delivered before the Mercer County Prohibition Convention.

When I heard the proposition made that I should speak I felt a desire to do so. But when I reflected on the time of day I feared that it would intrude on your business, and so expressed myself; nevertheless, I accepted the invitation in kindness. I am just off the road and feel unfitted to make remarks. But throwing myself on your kindness I proceed. During your proceeding—a part of which I heard—recent conversions to the prohibition faith were compared to that of Saul of Tarsus. I myself am a new convert, but I was not a Saul of Tarsus. I did not persecute prohibition. I am not a convert on intemperance, but a convert from the Republicen to the Prohibition party. The Republican party converted me. By a Democratic House and a Republican Senate the nail was driven home to the head, and then clinched on the other side by the Republican Governor Hartranft. [Cheers.] The Republican party is no more the party we helped to organize. It is dead. When a party is dead we ought to bury it. The Republican party was organized to accomplish a great work, which it has nobly done, and is now without an object. The liquor work is a great work—a work yet to be accomplished. I address a convention to-day as does not often meet to do so grand a work. We are weak now, but when "shall we be stronger?" He is not wise that despises the day of small things. I was content to accept a position that subjects me to contempt. I have not sought it; but being in it I mean work. If there is a vote of fifty thousand this fall it will be a mighty triumph. Twelve thousand votes last fall in the State of New York held that State in check. You may hold the balance of power in this State; if not now, at least at an early day. How could you respect yourselves if you should not act this fall in view of the actions of the parties who have not respected those men who came within forty-eight thousand of carrying the State, and in forty-one counties were for prohibition. Had our leaders let local option alone the people would have had a chance to speak again, but they did not want to hear the people speak again. The Supreme Court decided that the local option act was constitutional, and yet it was repealed at the dictation of the friends of the liquor traffic. They tell us that more liquor was sold then than under license. It is as Cæsar says, that "men believe that which they wish to believe." The repeal is a stroke at popular liberty. We had a Governor that could by one stroke of his pen have said, we will await the will of the people who may speak again in a year. If he had done so he wonld have merited the confidence of the people, and would have gone with a rush into the gubernatorial chair this fall; he would have been reelected overwhelmingly. What now remains? The last refuge of freemen—the ballot. That is certainly not the best party which would rob us of this weapon of defense; and this the existing parties have attempted. I was truer to the Republican principles than most of the men who speak of it so loudly. I love its principles, but I believe it is hopelessly destroyed. The handwriting is on the wall. It has become a liquor party. The ballot remains to us, the hope of freemen. To vote with Republicans is to have prohibition tacked on to steady the kite which is fastened by a string to the whisky ring and led by them at pleasure. I have not a word to say against Governor Hartranft as a man. But when as a politician he did what he did, I say now I am ready to smash parties. Now I am the candidate of a respectable party. Numbers do not make respectability. I am sorry that some men have the number of our votes at the coming election. If there are three parties this fall, you have a strong party. I think by the way Republicans talk they think that they are beaten. Now I appeal to Republican friends not to throw away their votes this fall on Governor Hartranft or on Henry Rawle. [Cheers.]

A MODOC ON THE REPORTER.

[From the Dem. Watchman of 23.]

The Centre Hall Reporter of this week, and the Republican of last, fully agree as to who should be the Democratic nominees at the coming convention. Whether the two papers—both in the interest of the radical party—both laboring to create divisions in the ranks of the Democracy—will be able to dictate the Democratic ticket, remains to be seen.

A mistake on the part of the Modoc organ. The Republican is—and will admit it—in favor of Meek for Senator, and so is Brown, the leader of the '76ers. The only real division we ever had, was the Modoc treason, which was bred in and got its votes from Meek's camp. Both the radical papers favor Gray, because they are under obligations to him for services rendered by him to their party on the Modoc movement and on his selling out the Philadelphia democrats to the ring on the Building commission, which the Republican has admitted, and which the Philadelphia Age has proven.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

At the last term of court, held in this county, a decision was rendered by his Honor Judge Williams, that is of great importance to the owners of unseated lands, lumbermen and purchasers of land at tax sales. In the case of Mersereau vs. Harris et al., the plaintiff purchased at the June sales in 1874 two tracts of land belonging to the defendants for which he received a deed from the County Treasurer. Last winter the defendants without redeeming the lands let the job of taking off the pine timber, and had taken off about two million feet, when the plaintiff applied by bill for an injunction to restrain the defendants from cutting until they should redeem the lands. Judge Williams at Chambers granted a rule returnable at court, to show cause why an injunction should not issue. Upon hearing the argument he refused to grant the injunction, and on motion dismissed the bill.

The Judge held that the purchaser at tax sale took no title. That the owner of the land at the time of the tax sale retained the legal title, with all the rights of ownership. That he could cut and remove the timber, or anything else that might be on it or a part of the land, the same as though the land had not beeen sold for taxes. That the purchaser had no right under his tax deeds until the expiration of the term of redemption; and no remedy in law or equity, although the owner might remove all the timber or anything else of value on the land before the two years expired, and thus, if the land was of no value except for timber, compel the unlucky purchaser at tax sale to lose the money he had paid the County Treasurer for the lands.

This ruling was a great surprise to the legal profession, as the opposite view of the question had prevailed generally among attorneys, and on account of the acknowledged legal ability of Judge Williams the decision is the most important ever rendered in this county. Without some legislation to protect purchasers it will not hereafter be safe for any one to bid off land at treasurer's sales, as before the time for redemption expires the owner may strip the land of all its value, and leave the unlucky purchaser with nothing but his treasurer's deed and an empty purse to remind him of his investment. This of course is a great and serious defect in the tax laws, and unless remedied will make it difficult, if not impossible to collect taxes on a large portion of the unseated lands, as a large portion are valuable only for the timber there is on them and with the timber removed they are not worth the taxes.—[Emporium Independent.]

"When the Democrats surrendered control of the State administration of Pennsylvania, the debt of the Commonwealth was over forty millions. It has since been decreased, by the prudent management of Republican officials, to 23,000,000, with $9,500,000 in the sinking fund, making the actual indebtedness at the present time about $14,000,000."

The above paragraph is a perennial production in the columns of the republican newspapers. It is a half-truth that needs the other half along with it in order that it may not be a whole lie. At the end of the democratic administration there was a debt of $37,969,847, with $10,981,000 in the sinking fund, leaving an actual debt of $26,988,847. Since that time the republican state governments have collected $85,000,000 from the people, reduced the sinking fund $1,681,000, and still there is a debt of $14,000,000 unpaid. With democratic administration as conducted by Shunk, Bigler and Packer, continued to this time, there would have been no state debt remaining unpaid.—*Patriot.*

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The demand for our breadstuffs, cotton and petroleum for foreign shipment is the most encouraging indiction of better times and renewed prosperity for this country which has occurred since the panic of 1873. Last year the market for our fine grain crops was so dead and lifeless that only a small portion of our surplus was disposed of at remunerative prices. Now, all is changed. The failure of the crops in Europe has not been anticipated and the accumulation of breadstuffs in the hands of dealers are totally inadequate to supply the wants of consumers until another crop can be sown and reaped. A sudden demand has been the result and it is likely that during the temporary scarcity of supplies prices will be higher than they will be after it is satisfactorily ascertained that this country is able to supply the deficiency in the European harvest.

The results of this revival of export trade are thus speculated upon by the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Advancing prices for food supplies are generally not very welcome conditions even as preparatory to a revival of trade, but in the present commercial condition of the United States they bring some compensating advantages. Large numbers of American farmers have had two or three poor seasons, some of them short crops, and all of them low prices, and they have had as much as they could do to provide necessaries, with scarcely any surplus money to spend for improvements or for manufactured goods. Hence the demand for goods in many country districts, towns and villages has fallen off, and this, with the depression everywhere, has prevented an activity in general trade. Stagnation has been the rule, and anything that will stir up commercial life will, we think, be welcomed by the community, even though it begins with advancing prices. The farmer sells his surplus wheat for cash, and the more money he gets for it the more goods he can afford to buy. It to this is added a large corn hrop, of which there is now every prospect, then the agricultural measures of happiness will be full, and we may hope in a short time to see trade moving with some activity, for the moment the farmers, who are by far the most numerous class, begin buying, then the demand for goods springs up, manufacturing and mechanical work becomes active, and employment gets brisk in all branches. The immediate beginning of activity may come through this foreign demand for American breadstuffs, and the transportation facilities which will consequently be required will add to the activity. The railways with their army of employes will be benefited, and, in fact, they are already feeling the impulse in the transportation of thousands of car loads of wheat from the west to the seaboard under the stimulus of the recent foreign demand. To carry wheat and flour across the ocean idle ships have been called into requisition, and this is not only giving employment at this time to every vessel suitable for the trade, but the demand is in excess of the supply, and the merchant's heart is once more gladdened by increasing freight rates. Once started, the stimulus extends through every branch of the foreign trade, so that there is now an increased demand for vessels at advancing freights, not only for breadstuffs, but also for petroleum, cotton and pretty much every kind of American produce carried across the ocean. So much of promise for the general business of the United States depends upon this revival of the breadstuffs and shipping trades, that we give it prominence, believing that the advancing prices will be more than compensated by the impulse given to general employment and to all branches of business."

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC QUARREL.

Montgomery, July 21.—It is reported a terrible fight has occurred in Perdado, Escambia county, between two families, Hattel and Byers, in which six men, consisting of a father and two sons on each side were engaged. Five were killed outright, while the sixth and last has a load of buckshot in his side, which must cause his death. Both families are said to be of Indian descent. An old family feud.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

We have already given a summary of the New York Sun's figures, showing the enormous increase in the Presidential allowance, following immediately upon the doubling of the Presidential salary. But there are some facts so very singular, in connection with the detailed figures that we propose to give a few more of them to be pondered upon by our readers.

For the purpose of comparison we shall select the expenses of the last year of the terms of office during the administrations of Pierce and Lincoln respectively, and the present year's expenses of Grant's Administration. These selections present the fairest possible average for the nineteen years that they cover. They are as follows:

Fiscal Year 1856-57—Pierce.

Act making appropriations for certain civil expenses for year ending June 30, 1857:

Compensation of the President	$25,000
Compensation of two night watchmen..............................	1,200
Compensation of two doorkeepers...	1,038
Compensation of furnace keeper.....	365
Annual repairs, improving grounds, &c	6,000
Fuel for President's house...............	1,800
Total....................................	$35,303

Fiscal Year 1864-65—Lincoln.

Act appropriating for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for the year ending June 30, 1865:

Compensation of the President.....	$25,000
Compensation of Secretary to sign land patents..............................	1,500
Compensation of private Secretary, steward, and messenger.............	4,600
Compensation of two night watchmen..............................	1,200
Compensation of two doorkeepers.	1,200
Compensation of furnace keeper...	600
Contingent expenses and stationery	2,000
Act appropriating for sundry civil expenses:	
Annual repairs of White House, &c	6,000
Fuel for White House.....................	2,400
Repairing and refting the President's summer residence at Soldier's Home..............................	3,000
Total....................................	$47,500

Fiscal Year 1875-76—Grant.

Act appropriating for legislative, executive and judicial expenses for the year ending June 30, 1876:

Compensation of the President.....	$50,000
Compensation of furnace keeper...	864
Compensation of two policemen at $1,320 each..............................	2,640
Compensation of one night watchman..............................	900
Compensation of one night usher...	1,200
Compensation of two door keepers at $1,200 each..............................	2,400
Compensation of private secretary	3,500
Compensation of assistant secretary..............................	2,500
Compensation of two Executive clerks at $2,300 each..............................	4,600
Compensation of steward..............	2,000
Compensation of messenger.........	1,200
Compensation to secretary to sign land patents..............................	1,500
Contingent expenses and stationery..............................	6,000
Official postage stamps...............	600
Act appropriating for sundry civil expenses:	
Filling ground south of Executive Mansion..............................	10,000
Relaying curb south of Executive Mansion..............................	1,500
Repairing fountain south of Executive Mansion..............................	3,000
Repairs of Executive Mansion......	10,000
Refurnishing Executive Mansion	10,000
Fuel for Executive Mansion.........	5,000
Care of and repairs of green-house..............................	5,000
Total....................................	$124,404

During the last year of President Lincoln's Administration, there was every reason why the expenses of the White House should be unusually large. The war was just then closing and the work of reconstruction was to be begun. Mr. Lincoln's hospitality and his well known generosity were taxed to their fullest capacity and if there ever was a time when the expenses of the Presidential Mansion could have been justifiably large it was during the years 1864 65. And yet we find that Mr. Lincoln only required some $12,000 more than did President Pierce. Mr. Lincoln, while not the best man of his time for President, was a man of plain and simple habits, one who trird, as far as he could, to expend the public revenues economically.

But let us look at the present expenditures at the White House, in comparison with the others given above. During an era of profound peace, and when there was no special tax on that Executive hospitality—or rather at a time when there was no tax whatever on that hospitality—President Grant requires $67,000 per year in addition to his duplicated salary, more than did Mr. Lincoln, and $88,000 more than President Pierce. These latter immense sums represent the amount that Grant is drawing over and above the ordinary expenses of the White House, and in addition to his regular salary of $50,000.

It will be observed that under the Grant *regime*, there is $30,000 appropriated annually for the four items of repairs for the Executive Mansion, refurnishing the same, fuel for the same and repairs upon the greenhouse. These sums of money, set aside for such a purpose, are simply ridiculous. Not one-fourth of it could be used for such a purpose.

Under President Lincoln the allowance for the same purposes amounted to $11,400, and that at a time when the thousands who flocked to the White House every day, made repairs and refurnishment necessary. President Pierce who entertained more largely than Grant, received $7,800 for the same items that Grant receives $30,000 for.

THE SINKING FUND.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Direct and Indirect Plunder of the Ring.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and J. F. Temple, Auditor General.

The committee of the house appointed to investigate the accounts of the treasury of the state, beg leave to report their proceedings to date. * * * * * *

After organizing, a majority of the committee, with their accountant, called upon the state treasurer at his office, in Harrisburg, and stated by what authority and for what purpose they had called. The state treasurer refused to recognize the committee, denied that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant to even look at the books or papers. * * * * *

Upon this refusal of the state treasurer to permit a full and free investigation, the committee might have rested, conscious that the people of the state would not have required the committee to go further, until the house reassembled, its power was invoked, its dignity maintained, and the books and papers of the treasury opened to a searching and untrammeled investigation.

But the committee have not given up the inquiry on which they started. The best means at their command have been resorted to. * * * * * * *

In this connection the committee call attention to the following facts:

The amendment to the constitution of 1838, adopted in 1857, provided that "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars." A similar provision was inserted in the constitution of 1873.

These would seem to be sufficiently plain and explicit to prevent any inroads upon that fund. Yet, on page 39 of the report of the state treasurer for 1875 will be found this entry:

"By credit authorized to be made under a resolution of the commissioners of the sinking fund, date May 9, 1874, being the whole amount of funds used for general purposes since the creation of the fund.......... $2,867,817.32.

The first use of any part of the sinking fund revenues for other purposes than the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about 1866. From that time to 1874, the large sum of nearly three millions of dollars was withdrawn. Had this money been applied to the uses contemplated by the constitution, the state debt would have been that much less, May 9th, 1874.

The committee are aware that an act was approved April 14th, 1870, authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund, in a certain contingency, to permit the state teasurer to use a part of the sinking fund revenues for the current expeases ot the government. As to the validity of this act or its conflict with the constitutional provisions above quoted, the committee will not now express any opinion. But they do call attention to this fact: The public accounts show that more than one-half of the $2,867,817.32 was withdrawn from the fund before the act of April 14th, 1870, was passed. And withdrawn, so far as the committee is able to discover, without the shadow of a legal sanction. Such open disregard of the plainest constitutional provisions cannot but have a pernicious effect on the morality and probity of public officers.

During the period of twelve years, beginning with December 1, 1862, the committee are unable to find that one dollar has been paid into the state treasury on account of interest received on the public moneys. All that time, however, a large amount of state funds has been in the treasurer's control, and by him deposited with various banks and bankers throughout the state. For these twelve years the monthly balance in the hands of the state treasurer, in round numbers averaged $2,100,000.00, varying from the highest monthly balance of $6,853,134.99, August 31st, 1867, to the lowest, $933,729.63, January 31st, 1869. At five per cent. these balances would have netted the receiver over $1,200,000.00.

Or had the money been promptly used to purchase the state six per cent. bonds, the state would have saved interest on the public debt to the amount of over $1,400,000.00, and the debt would in consequence be that much less at this date.

Of course, the state treasurer cannot lawfully appropriate any interest on the public moneys to his own use. To do so, would be to render himself liable to fine, imprisonment and removal from office, (act of March 31, 1860,) or to impeachment and removal from office, (act of May 9, 1874) Yet, every one must realize that it is not in accordance with the conduct of human affairs, that this large balance should have been deposited with various banks and monetary institutions, at a time, too, when capital was demanding and receiving large returns, and no interest have been paid to the depositor. But if paid, where has it gone? The committee cannot find that one cent ever reached the coffers of the state.

A way to utilize the balance in the treasury, to the benefit of the state, has been open since the sinking fund was established. These balances were a part of the sinking fund revenues. The sole purpose of the creation of that fund was the payment of the public debt, and to that all the moneys should be applied as rapidly as received. Such are the directions of all the acts of assembly relating thereto. That of May 9th, 1874, however, is the most explicit in its terms. It is there provided that:

"It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, on the first business day of each month, to prepare a statement of the total amount of money in said fund, which having been verified by oath or affirmation, shall be published in two newspapers in Harrisburg, for public information. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall also, on the first business day of the month of May, August, November and February, in each and every year hereafter, apply all moneys in the sinking fund to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt."

This seems a very easily understood law. But it has not been obeyed. At no time since its enactment has all money in the sinking fund, on the first business day of May, August, November and February, been applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. On the contrary only a small portion of it has been this applied.

The official papers prove that on May 9th, 1874, the day the act was approved, there was a balance in the sinking fund of $1,230,759.11, and there was but $48,055.84 of the debt redeemed during the balance of the month of May.

On the 31st of July there was a balance in the fund of $526,978.35, and there was but $66,801.48 of the debt redeemed during the month of August.

On the 31st of October, 1874, there was a balance in the fund of $470,579.26, and there was but $96,677.50 of the debt redeemed during the month of November.

On the 31st of January, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,153,155.85, and there was but $6,553.91 of the debt redeemed during the month of February.

On the 30th of April, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,427,407.18, and but $432,350.00 of the public debt redeemed during the month of May.

No excuse can be offered for a similar disregard of the act in the future. The first business day of August, 1875, is the next day on which, according to the provisions of the act, all moneys in the sinking fund should be applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt, and the commissioners must publish in two newspapers in Harrisburg a statement of the amount in the fund at the beginning of the month, and another at the end of the month, exhibiting the amount of the debt redeemed. It is certainly important that the act be complied with. There is no better guard against the corrupt use of public moneys than an empty treasury. In this instance it is the command of the law that the sinking fund balance be exhausted four times a year. It is for the public good that the law be complied with, and the people's money used to pay their debts, that the grinding weight of interest be lifted and the temptations of a plethoric purse removed.

The committee would further mention that the act directing these payments also declares it to be a misdemeanor in office for any of the commissioners of the sinking fund to neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and for such neglect or refusal they may be impeached and removed from office. But while the law hitherto has seemed to be a dead letter, and its penalties defied, better things are hoped for in the future.

The committee feel that they have but just entered upon the work before them. A full investigation may not be accomplished until impediments interposed by the state treasurer are removed. The best efforts of the committee, however, will be given until every transaction has been exposed to the test of a searching examination.

O. H. REIGHARD, Chairman.
A. SMITH,
MILTON A. EMBICK,
M. R. WISE.

July 16th, 1875.

A SERMON ON CORRUPTION.

President Noah Porter in Plymouth Pulpit.

Taking for his text the passage from Peter ii, 1 and 4, "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises, that by those you might be partakers of divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust." Dr. Porter spoke in substance as follows:

The Sermon.

That there is corruption in the world—it well may be, inasmuch as the fact is universally acknowledged. Atheists and Theists, Infidels and Christians, Rationalists and Supernaturalists unite in affirming that man is not what he should be—that is, man is in some sense degenerate and corrupt. Some say that this corruption is the natural daughter of ignorance, and that it will flee before instruction like darkness before the light. Others ascribe it to the guilty perversion that loves darkness better than light, lest its deeds should be reproved. That corruption exists, and puts forth a fearful energy, all men confess and bear witness. Every man sees its very working in others; but what looks very foul when seen in another looks fair when experienced in ourselves. Sooner or later each man finds out for himself that his offenses tend to corruption. Most men at times discover and own themselves corrupt by some sudden outbreak or surprise. Many an indulgence that looked fair in the participation appears foul and shameful in the review. Many a jolly evening has prepared for a gloomy morning. All the horrid torms of excess and misdirection which meet us without and within proceed from unrestrained desire. The desire itself is innocent—nay, more, it is positively useful. The uses for which the desires are provided are good. The impulses that are provoked into passions are all salutary. It is only when those impulses are perverted by excess and misdirection that they lead to corruption. The impulses implanted in the body become controling and degrading appetites with which all are familiar. Necessary self-respect becomes Satanic pride; self assertion and self defense are perverted into self-hatred, malignant envy, suspicion and jealousy.

The predominance of any one of these marks a man as distinguished by some besetting sin that is at once his idol and his ruin. The subjection of the soul to any one of these lusts is corruption, because it will work its ruin. God himself cannot make a being blessed who carries in himself the poison of uncontrollable desire. To escape from this corruption is the greatest of all blessings. Were all human desires brought into harmony with God man would become like God in character, and human society would move with the beauty and order that attend the motion of the planets. Can man become God-like? To believe that he may has been the dream of reformers in all ages, and the the dream is not yet abandoned. Where and what is the golden key, and how can one lay hold of it? One man replies, "Adjsut the strife between labor and capital, and man and society will become divine." Another says, "Make education universal," another, "abolish Government;" another still, "abolish religion." The stoic says, abolish desire, and lust will be impossible, and man being king over himself rises to God. The epicurean yields to every desire, and lust becomes a name, or yield in moderation, and lust ceases to corrupt. The pagans of our times say, disown the Christ in whom you have been baptised and to whom eighteen centuries have trusted as the power and wisdom of God, and fall back on what is pure and good in every religion, that is, obey the laws of purity and love which are written in the heart and which Christianity only symbolizes. It is by its promises that the gospel exerts its transferring influences and breaks up the dominion of lust. The example of Christ has shown us what a human being can be. But the humble Jesus is hated by the proud Pharisees and self-satisfied Sadusees, both of the old and new times. There is no escape from corruption, save through love. The way for men to become better is to open their hearts to the great promises from above.

A WONDERFUL SWIM.

Ten And A Half Miles In Three Hours And Ten Minutes.

Chester, Pa., July 22.—Early this morning preparations were made for the great swimming match for the championship of the world. Excursion trains, bringing thousands of visiters, arrived hourly. The city is full of strangers.

At 1h. 15m. p. m. Johnson and Coyle stripped, ready to take the plunge at the signal of a gunshot. Both men were in excellent condition and confident.

Johnson made his appearance, and was greeted with enthusiasm. His broad, muscular body was greatly admired, and was in marked contrast with the lithe figure of Coyle. The betting is two to one on Johnson.

At 1h. 45m. the contestants plunged into the water.

At Simpson's Wharf one mile and a quarter, Coyle led by 200 yards, and the same position was maintained to Tinicum Island, when Coyle passed eastward and Johnson westward. At the Lazaretta, three and a quarter miles, Coyle still maintained the lead. At the end of Tinicum Island Coyle was leading half a mile. At Fort Mifflin Bar Coyle had gained another quarter of a mile. Coyle, who had from the start taken to the channel, had a decided advantage, and was gaining momentarily. At Fort Mifflin Light, eight miles from the starting-point, Coyle was still in the van. Coyle was swimming with his body well out of the water, while Johnson was swimming his English side-stroke, head under. After passing Red Bank light-house Johnson made a spurt and gained a quarter of a mile. Opposite the Red Bank wharf it became evident that Coyle had overestimated himself. He breathed hard, called for help and was taken out of the water apparently lifeless. The physicians immediately attended and found him to be very low. Meantime Johnson, who was one mile in the rear, and struggling manfully, made a spurt and in less than ten minutes he had passed the spot where Coyle gave out, and was declared the winner. He gave an exhibition of his powers in the water and swam one mile further. The judges then requested him to get into their boat. The entire distance swam by Johnson was ten and a half miles. Time—3h. 10m.

Johnson, after being taken from the water, was as fresh as when he entered. He began dancing a jig to the great delight of his many friends. When he arrived at Glouster 10,000 people were in waiting and gave him a grand reception. This evening he received a benefit at Fox's Theatre.

Coyle is very low, his pulse beating twenty eight. The doctors have grave fears of his life.

Coyle Explains His Defeat.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Coyle, the American swimmer in the race with Johnson remained unconscious until one o'clock this morning. He then slept, and woke all right. He says he was drugged by the brandy which he took a few moments before he became exhausted, He was feeling splendidly and felt positive he could reach Glouster. He says if he could have gone twenty minutes longer he would have won the race, as Johnsen was a mile and a half behind him, and as he would soon have encountered a strong ebb-tide he would have been compelled to give up. Coyle states he is willing and anxious to swim the Englishman at any time, either for five, eight or ten miles.

Johnson admits Coyle to be the better swimmer and capable of beating him.

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ENDORSED BY THE HIGHEST MUSICAL authorities throughout the world as THE BEST. D. F. BEATTY, Proprietor, Washington, N. J.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
E. PERKS & SON, Prop'rs.

This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished new, It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those whomay favor them with their patronage. A free carriage is run to the depot, and the best stables in town areconnected with the House. 29apr.

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Johnson & Son's, proprietors, having refitted and newly furnished this house are now prepared to accommodate travelers in the most satisfactory manner.
June 10. tf.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.
Established, 1843.
MILLHEIM
MARBLE WORKS
BY
DEININGER & MUSSER.

The old, reliable place, where Monuments, Couches, Headstones, and other marble work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.

☞ *Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.*

Shops, East of Bridge, Millheim, Pa.
Apr. 8. y.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of
Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.
dec 3. t-f.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS
CO.

The undersigned having such possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.
HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

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LEVI MURRAY.

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
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and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

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Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

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WEIGHS WHEN BOXED OVER ONE THOUSAND POUNDS. Liberal terms to dealers.
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DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.* 21jan 74

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PARLOR ORGANS

are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use.

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

N. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

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Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address:
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For Laundry and Household Use,
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Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

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Office, 72 William Street, N. Y.
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This splendid Piano Forte combines every improvement in tone with power and great durability, and has received the unqualified endorsements of the highest Musical authorities for its Marvellous extraordinary richness of Tone, having NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD. Large size, 7½ Octaves, overstrung Bass, full Iron Frame, French Grand action, Fret Desk, Carved Pedal, Solid Rosewood Mouldings, Ivory Key Front, Capped Hammers, a Graffe Treble, &c., &c., &c. Weight when boxed over One Thousand Pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents Wanted—(male or female.)
☞Send stamp for Circular. Address the inventor and Proprietor, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!
HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT
Goods at Old Fashioned Prices,
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.

Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

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Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,
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A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere
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Something New!
CASH AND PRODUCE FOR
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SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.
ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
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BOOTS & SHOES,
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In short a full line of EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE. COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
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No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
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☞He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

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FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
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and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
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now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of
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of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit tne times
JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, ar latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

☞He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
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All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
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All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage licited.
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Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of
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Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-ly

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Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

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EZRA KRUMBINE,

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BEDSTEADS,
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Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

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They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
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BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

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