The Centre Reporter,

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

Centre Hall, Pa., 9, Mar. 1876.

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Occasionally you hear a quack in favor of Hartranft for president—but this is scarcely meant in earnest. On the one hand it is intended to tickle the governor and on the other to annoy Grant in his third-term longings. Hartranft stock will not pan out half a cent's worth in the radical national convention. Centre county radicals are lost and mixed up on the presidential question—a few post-masters might be found to sing third term, because of the spoonful of government pap they are allowed to swallow—but the balance are adrift and do not know whose boat to tackle to. Even the organ of the party in this county, the Republican, is completely lost.

Does Babcock's goose still hang altitudilum? He is a little elephant in the radical circus now which will not sound high on the bills. Bab, like Nebuchadnezzur, had best be turned out to grass, until Grant could recall to his memory what the explanation of those telegrams was.

It is a hard pill for the Lewistown Gazette, rad, to swallow, that Gov. Curtin is claimed as a democrat by the Reporter. The Gazette would throw its doubts upon our assertion that Mr. Curtin has acted with our party since he resigned the Russian mission. It is a fact, and we need only remind our neighbor that upon his return, Mr. Curtin at once took the stump in favor of Buckalew for governor. Gov. Curtin can not endorse the profligacy and mal-administration that has been practiced of late years by the party in which he once was a shining light, and he resigned a first class foreign mission rather than be longer identified with an administration that is a disgrace to the country on account of its nepotism and plundering propensities.

The President has declined to improve another excellent opportunity to put the third term spook out of sight forever. The Ohio Republican Executive Committee, desiring an authoritative utterance of sentiments which the President is so often reported as expressing in private conversation, wrote to him, asking politely for his attitude on the third term question. They have received no answer yet, and are taking no bets that they will never receive one. Probably the opinion at the White House on the subject is that so important a communication is most fitly treated with contemptuous silence.

The brass band at West Point is an expensive article—the radical congress of late years has been appropriating $14,000 per year for keeping up this wind concern. Such a sum of money to one band should secure fine music for the dear little West Point cadets, and with a couple of coppers from their mamas to buy taffy and mint stick with, these soger boys undoubtedly will have their desires gratified. But the cadetties may feel a little down in the gills when they learn that a democratic house away off at Washington proposes to cut down their allowance for music from $14,000 to $2,500, and the chaps who do the blowing for the cadets may think that the wind is about to be knocked out of them. The Reporter scarcely knows what consolation to offer the West Pointers—perhaps it might satisfy them to have Babcock and a few more of the crooked whisky ring detailed to go down occasionally and whistle Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia from the top-rail of the nearest fence for the edification of the cadets with an increase of taffy rations. This might reconcile our future military chieftains to the cutting down of brass band music to the sweet strains of which they dance so nicely, Uncle Sam paying the snug little sum of $14,000 to the piper.

We have a batch of genuine continental money in our possession which is now just one hundred years old—having been issued in 1776, and is not among the least of curiosities of the centennial year. This money of 100 years ago does not present the handsome appearance of the greenbacks of to-day, but as it carries us back to the "times that tried men's souls" we guard it with the same jealous care with which our forefathers guarded their liberties. We hold nineteen of these revolutionary "shinplasters," the denominations ranging from "One third of a dollar," up to "Sixty-five Dollars," amounting in all to the sum of $346 92.

In a partnership case decided in the Philadelphia court of common pleas, a former partner was held liable for a debt contracted after its dissolution, the judge charging that in cases of dissolution of copartnerships there should be a personal notice of the fact to all persons with whom the firm had been dealing, and a public notice in the paper, to relieve responsible parties from responsibility.

In last week's Reporter we mentioned a similar decision by a Huntingdon judge, and in which case a United Br. preacher suffered heavily because of a failure to publish the usual dissolution notice.

The line between Harris and the new township of College does not seem to be satisfactory to some of the citizens and they are agitating a new line which would threw two school districts from College into Harris.

In Galena, Ill., Grant's home, they do not seem to be over head and ears in love with their whilom townsman. A dispatch dated Galena, Feb. 28, says: In the Mardi Gras procession here today Grant was represented smoking on the back seat of a fine carriage. Babcock was by his side, and a bull pup was on the front seat. The coachman and footman were respectable looking colored men in livery.

The senate committee on civil service reported a bill in favor of fixing the president's salary at $25,000 per annum after March 4, 1877. This leaves Grant's double salary to the end of his present term as the salary of the chief magistrate cannot be decreased during his term of office. If Grant were not actuated by greed he would refuse to draw the $25,000 additional that was heaped upon his pay by the salary grab bill. He will not only take it all but would grab more if it could possibly be piled on.

The court of claims has decided against the Chropenning claim. And now little Johnny Cessna will be sick.

BELKNAP.

This gentleman—a leading member of Grant's cabinet and Sec'y of War—has brought everlasting disgrace upon himself and reproach upon his country. The house committee of investigation into abuses under the military department, has found Belknap guilty of the crime of selling Indian trading posts, and the evidence was so strong and conclusive, that poor Belknap had to confess at once. We can not rejoice over this—we would rather that the Secretary were innocent and the country free from the blot that it receives by his crime. But it is the truth, and as such it is well that it came to light,—it may serve as a warning to men in high places in the future. We do not think that Belknap is the only one in the business of farming out offices to the highest bidder; we firmly believe that few of heads of the departments at Washington are clear of the same crime. Others may have covered their tracks more successfully than Belknap or may know how to manage witnesses so as to screen themselves, but it is a notorious fact that corruption exists in every department of the government from Grant on down. The crooked whisky ring had its ramifications in the white-house, and it took the ingenuity of the white-house ring to prevent Babcock from being proven guilty while they were unable to prove his innocence. But with Belknap the bolt came swift and sure. It was a painful duty for Mr. Clymer, the head of the committee of investigation, to perform—but as an honest man and a democrat, he could not neither did he wish to shirk it.

In other column of the Reporter we print further particulars of Belknap's case.

"Some Democratic Vulcan will have to forge a new campaign thunderbolt to take the place of the one which the party has failed to realize out of the Babcock trial."

Thus saith the Williamsport Bulletin, a Grant organ, before it heard of the Belknap thunderbolt. Wonder whether the Belknap affair will fill the Bulletin's bill. The Bulletin says in the same article,

"It would, however, have been very severe for the party had the private secretary and personal friend of a Republican President been convicted of conspiracy against the government."

In Belknap "a personal friend of a Republican president," and his cabinet officer has been convicted of conspiracy against the government," and by the Bulletin's logic, this will be "severe for the party." The Belletin crowed too soon over Babcock's not proving himself innocent, and it will find some more "personal friends of a Republican President" getting into trouble before the democratic house gets through with its investigations.

There seems to be a question whether Belknap can be impeached, since he is no longer in office—Grant having hurriedly accepted his resignation in order to save him from the penalty of disqualification forever to hold office. No doubt a number of the administration party in the senate will argue against the constitutionality of a trial by impeachment for the above reason. Grant saved Babcock and by his hasty acceptance of Belknap's resignation may have saved his rascally cabinet officer from the penalties which belong to him on account of his crimes.

In the state senate on 3, the following bills passed:

An act to protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine; surgery and obstetrics, passed.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel in election districts in their respective counties, passed.

BABCOCK'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

A Washington special to the World of 29, says: The spasmodic ebullition of virtue which announced to the last Cabinet meeting that Babcock was to leave the White House because he had been "indiscreet" appears to have either been incorrectly reported or to have oozed out with remarkable rapidity. To-day it is announced that the President has decided not to accept Babcock's resignation, and to-day that worthy appeared in the Senate with a message from the President and the air of a conquering hero. The scene was painfully suggestive. Hardly had the last words fallen from his lips before all the carpet-baggers and questionable characters in the Senate, the Senators with reputations more odious than oderous, made a grand rush for him. Spencer and West were almost the first to seize upon him, but were followed speedily by Dorsey, Mitchell, Powell Clayton, and that ilk. Why, even Morton dragged himself from his seat to welcome home the returned prodigal. The *rarus avis* gave him a decided ovation, which he received with the gracious condescension becoming a man whose true inwardness the President has sworn to. Babcock declined the serenade tendered him this evening by Shepard & Co.

The Pittsburg Post, Hanover Citizen, and several other democratic journals favor Jeremiah S. Black for the presidency. Grant and Babcock might be the ticket of the crooked whiskey ring.

Besides the impeachment, which disqualifies Belknap forever from holding office, the attorney general has been instructed to institute a criminal prosecution against him, and should he be found guilty the penalty will be three years imprisonment and a fine of twice the amount of money corruptly received.

Lutcher & Co., merchants, London, failed on 4. Liabilities $2,500,000.

Grant's attorney general, Pierrepont, stopped fellows in the crooked whiskey business from turning state's evidence, by threatening to prosecute them also, which threw a damper on the prosecution of Babcock and other thieves. Now the administration is attempting the same game in the Belknap case, and has ordered proceedings against Marsh, with threats against all others giving state's evidence, in any other cases that may arise—and the committee has more in hand. This is the way Grant will save the rascals, and it is contrary to all usages.

The comments of the London press on the Belknap scandal are very severe, some of them reflecting severely on the present Administration.

A New York paper says "Eve did it."

Belknap will be indicted by the Grand Jury. The brother of Mr. Evans, the Fort Sill trader, has made a statement implicating General Dent, the President's brother-in-law, and Orville, his brother. Anticipating his flight the Secretary's house has been placed under police surveillance.

The St. Louis Times, publishes an exposure of the Attorney General's connection with the whisky ring, and charges him with betraying the prosecution to General Babcock's lawyers.

Congressman Purman Republican member from Florida, has been detected in corrupt practices, and will probably be expelled from the House.

A HUSBAND EUCHERED.

A WIFE OF TWO MEN A STAKE AT CARDS.

On Sunday afternoon and evening one of the most singular incidents in the history of the matrimonial lottery took place at No. 154 Johnson avenue, Williamsburg, it being the playing of a game at cards for the possession of a wife by her two living husbands.

The causes of this phenomenal incident, briefly told, are as follows: In the fall of 1871 Louis Lange, a barber, married Annie Hortsmann, of Hudson City, N. J., after a courtship of two weeks. They lived together a very quarrelsome life for a few months, and then, in a fit of passion, he deserted her and went to Chicago. She, being left without means, went home to her parents; but, having obtained a situation returned to Williamsburg. Here she met the groomsman, Claus Doscher, who officiated at her wedding. After waiting for two years without hearing from Lange, Mrs. Lange married Doscher in 1874. Last week Lange returned to Brooklyn, and intent on being more happy in the future, sought his wife to make amends for his previous ill-treatment and give promises for better treatment in the future. He was horrified to find her the wife of his groomsman, but after considerable self-communion he decided to arrange the affair amicably. So, with a mutual friend who was acquainted with all the parties, he called on her, in the rear of 154 Johnson avenue. He was made cordially welcome, and after a conversation of some half hour's duration, the men adjourned to the saloon in the front building to settle the matter by a game at euchre. The room was a dingy one, the light of two kerosene lamps casting only a faint glimmer on the interesting game which was heralded, accompanied and followed by copious draughts of lager. In the earlier part of the game fortune seemed to be in favor of Doscher, and he speedily scored nine of ten points necessary to win, but there he stopped, and Lange slowly and by "one," scored up to the same figure. The woman, as the game progressed, left her seat, and took a place by the side of her second husband. All those in the room gathered around the table, and as Lange took a trick an audible sigh came from the woman, but as Doscher laid out trump after trump she seemed relieved, and when he had made the winning point she saluted him with a hearty kiss. Lange for a moment seemed angry, but said, "Well, Doscher, old boy, she ain't worth fighting over; here's joy to you with her," and he quaffed a foaming tankard of beer.

The party then commenced drinking, and kept it up until midnight, when they seperated the best of friends.—*N. Y. Herald, Feb. 22.*

STARVED TO DEATH.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Hon. Eli P. Norton died in Providence hospital in this city yesterday afternoon, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Norton was born in Mansfield, Illinois. He practiced law in Livingston, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio, and in New York city. He was appointed by President Johnson a solicitor of the court of claims, which position he held until the expiration of Mr Johnson's term. Since that time he has been practicing his profession, principally before the court of claims and the Mexican claims commission, but latterly he has been unfortunately impoverished.

About ten days ago he met a friend on the street, and explained to him his reduced circumstances, and after leaving him retired to his room, where he remained for five days before he was discovered and taken to the hospital. He was too proud to ask for assistance and thus deliberately chose death by starvation rather than appear as a mendicant.

STARTLING CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY BELKNAP.

HE SELLS A POST TRADERSHIP FOR $20,000.

The General Confesses His Guilt.

THE HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS OF IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

Mr. Clymer (Pa.) presented resolutions of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office." In the midst of great excitement and with an unusual stillness, Mr. Clymer rose and said, I ask permission of the house to make a report from the committee on expenditures in the war department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard this house will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time. Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer taking his position at the clerk's desk, read the following report:

The committee discovered at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of malfeasance of Gen. W. W. Belknap, then secretary of war, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the house.

They further report that on this day at eleven o'clock a letter from the President of the United States was presented to the committee, accepting the resignation of the secretary of war, together with a copy of his letter of resignation which, the President informed the committee, was accepted about ten o'clock this morning. They therefore unanimously report that the said W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, be dealt with according to the laws of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case, taken together with several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a receipt of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanor in office.

After concluding the report Mr. Clymer demanded the previous question on the resolution to impeach.

Mr Kasson (Iowa) appealed to Mr. Clymer to give an opportunity for some suggestions to be made before asking the previous question on a matter of so grave importance.

Mr. Clymer regretted that he could not oblige his friend [several democratic members, "Yes," "Yes"] for the reason that his colleagues on the committee desired to be heard after the previous question was seconded.

After some further discussion the previous question was seconded, and Mr. Clymer yielded the floor to his colleague on the committee, Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, who favored the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Bass (N. Y.) another member of the committee, hoped every member would vote for the resolutions presented.

Mr Blackburn (Ky), another member of the committee, expressed his satisfaction that the report which had been read by his colleague (Mr. Clymer) showed to the world that nothing had been left undone by the committee to shield and shelter from dishonor every person except the one whom it was the duty of the committee to investigate and report upon, and in a strong speech advocated the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Danforth (Ohio), another member of the committee, expressed it as his judgment that the acceptance of Mr. Belknap's resignation in no manner changed the position of that officer to the country and expressed the hope that there would not be a single vote on the republican side of the house against the resolution.

After a few remarks from Mr. Kasson against the right of the house to impeach an officer after his resignation had been accepted, the debate was closed and the house proceeded to vote on the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The speaker appointed as the committee to notify the senate of the action of the house Messrs, Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth, these members composing the committee on expenditures of the war department, making the report.

The house then at 6:15 p. m. adjourned, when it was announced that the democratic caucus which had been fixed for to-night, had been adjourned till Saturday night.

A Mr. Marsh, of New York, appeared yesterday before the committee aforesaid, in obedience to a subpoena served on him last Saturday, and testified that he had obtained a contract to post traderships at Fort Sill and other army posts in the southwest, for which he paid the wife of Secretary Belknap $10,000 each, and $6,000 per annum as long as he held the same—three years. To-day Secretary Belknap was notified of what had transpired, and was requested to appear before the committee, which he did. The testimony of Mr. Marsh was read to him, and he did not attempt a defense, but confessed that the statements of Marsh were all and singular true. He begged mercy at the hands of the committee, and asked that he might be allowed to resign and no further proceedings taken in the matter. To this not even the republican members of the committee were inclined to listen. The whole transaction is so damnable, and the evidence so perfectly overwhelming, that any suppression of the facts would be certain and eternal infamy to all who were privy to any such an arrangement. The committee held a consultation this evening at eight o'clock in Mr. Bass's room, at the Arlington hotel, to determine whether it would be best to make their report to-morrow, and it was resolved to do it. A resolution of impeachment will follow, and no matter whether Belknap resigns or not the article will be prepared and presented to the senate early next week.

Mr. Marsh also testified to other frauds and corrupt acts on the part of the secretary, and produced the records as evidence to substantiate every fact stated by him. He was subjected to a thorough examination, but was not shaken in a single point. The examination was in progress all day yesterday, and to-day up to one o'clock.

At three o'clock this afternoon Belknap was summoned before the committee, and the evidence of Marsh was read to him. He was asked if he could give any explanation, or refute the charge in any degree. Bowing his head with shame, he confessed that the statements were true, and that he must submit to his fate. He however, implored the committee to save his wife from dishonor, and to suppress some of the most damning proofs, offering to suffer an indictment charging him with any other crime, provided the horrible record of corruption was withheld; and to this arraignment he would plead guilty and at once tender his resignation. But even the republican members of the committee, Mr. Danford of Ohio and Mr. Bass of New York, were inexorable. The blow has been impending for more than a week, and Belknap has been advised of its coming, and pressure has been brought to bear on the committee to incline them to mercy; but while their hearts are tender, their sense of responsibility to their country made them iron clad against even the pleadings of the wife and mother.

But one witness had been examined, and while the proof be furnished was so clear that Belknap had to admit his shortcomings, it is known that this is but one case of many, and therefore the committee will have to report a resolution of impeachment, which will undoubtedly pass the house, probably without opposition.

The following is given as the origin of the Belknap investigation:

While in search of a house for his family in December, Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Armes, a real estate agent in this city. During their search for a house, Mr. Armes, in a conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could, in sixty days, develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Lewis tendered his assistance, and they subsequently had several interviews. Lewis being impressed, sought the advice of Randall, who advised that facts be brought before Clymer, Chairman of Expenditures in the War Department. Lewis and Armes saw Clymer. The latter gave a list of witnesses including Marsh. Afterwards, Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith as the Secretary said Armes had proposed, if he was restored to the army and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Lewis said if Armes was seeking only to levy blackmail, of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised, as Armes had furnished the names of witnesses that they be called and examined which was done.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 2, 1876.

Mr. President I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War and request its immediate acceptance. Thanking you for your constant and continued kindness, I am respectfully and truly yours.

[Signed] WM. W. BELKNAP.

The Resignation Accepted.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.

DEAR SIR—Your tender of resignation as Secretary of War, with the request to have it accepted immediately is received, and the same is hereby accepted with great regret. Yours, &c.,

U. S. GRANT.

The President appointed Secretary Robeson acting Secretary of War.

Mr. Belknap to night announces his determination, in view of the action of the House to-day, in presenting articles of impeachment to the Senate, not to make any public statement until he can do so before the Senate in an official form.

The President, in a conversation with friends to-night, stated emphatically that he was not aware of the enormity of charges against Belknap at the time he tendered and the President accepted his resignation. From the hurried and incoherent manner of Belknap's communication to him, the President drew the conclusion that Mrs. Belknap, and not her husband was the guilty party, and that the General assumed all responsibility and censure in order to shield his wife. At first he did not inform the President that he was actually guilty himself but confessed he was not free from blame. The President says if he had known the full measure of Belknap's guilt he would not have yielded so readily to Belknap's appeal in accepting the resignation in the mild terms he did, but would have demanded that official relations between them should immediately cease, and that Belknap should at once vacate his office and take all consequences of his official misconduct. The President had no suspicion up to ten o'clock yesterday that Belknap's official conduct was the subject of investigation and nothing could have occasioned him more surprise than the communication made to him by Belknap himself at the time he presented his written resignation.

GRANT KNEW OF THE RASCALITIES.

Soon after the discovery of the frauds at Fort Sill, Captain Robinson, as president of the post council, and in the line of his duty, reported the corruption to the President through the customary channels. The only result was his transfer to the position of Supervisor of the issuing of Indian supplies. In 1873 a more formal report of the irregularities was made, when Captain Robinson was at once ordered on receiving service at Philadelphia. He was soon afterward ordered to this city, and put in command of the receiving post here. From Baltimore, during the latter part of 1874, he preferred formal charges of corruption against Secretary Belknap, and forwarded proofs and specifications to President Grant. As a result of this act, he was placed under military arrest on September 11, 1874. It is provided by the act of Congress that charges must be preferred against an officer of the army within ten days after his arrest; failing to do this, it is further provided that he shall immediately be set at liberty. Captain Robinson, however, by special order of Secretary Belknap, was put under close arrest, and no liberty was allowed him, nor were any charges preferred until the following spring, when he was sent to St. Louis for trial by a commission organized for the avowed purpose of conviction. Belknap was authoritively reported as saying at the time: "If this commission don't convict Captain Robinson, then, by——, I will fix one that will." The charges at length preferred were of alleged frauds, the preferring of unfounded charges against a superior officer, etc.

General Belknap's commission, however, did its appointed work, and Capt. Robinson was dismissed from the service. To show the irregular character of the St. Louis commission it is necessary only to state that five of its members were promoted by the dismissal of Captain Robinson. The articles of war provide that an officer shall be tried only by his equals or superiors in rank. The officers of the army, while cognizant of Secretary Belknap's corruption, dared not protest against them for fear of the persecution which would at once have been instituted. It cannot be doubted that President Grant has long been familiar with the corrupt practices of General Belknap. It seems certain that, save for the investigations of a Democratic Congress, the thrifty habits of our Centennial Secretary of War would have remained hidden for an indefinite period. Captain Robinson is about to demand an investigation of his case by the military committee of the House, and to ask for a reinstatement in the service. It is thought that the recent developments will encourage the officers of the army to divulge whatever information they may possess concerning the corruption of the War Department, and thus render material aid in purifying the one department of the government which has been thought to be free from blemish.

EMMA MINE.

ASSERTIONS AND COUNTER-ASSERTIONS.

VERY DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Washington, March 1.—Mr. Lyon again appeared before the committee on foreign affairs to-day and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters, to which allusion was previously made. The letters were photographed by the Emma mining company, to be used in the pending suits against the vendors of the mine. The witness referred to the telegram sent to London in 1871, that Senator Blair had introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine. In a conversation with Parke, the latter said he had fixed the matter with the general when he had induced him to give him (Parke) his note for the stock and then to write him a letter saying, if his note and stock were not sufficient security he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. Parke said he had certified this statement to Stewart, and if Stewart would do the same thing it would dry up the resolution. The committee caused to be read a correspondence between S. T. Pafford and Gen. Schenck. In the letter of July 9, 1873, Mr. Pafford wished Gen. Schenck to give him certain information about the Emma mine and repeated the rumor that Gen. Schenck did not, *bona fide*, pay for his shares. Whether this was true or not, a countryman of Schenck's, then in London, said that 5,000 shares had been given to Schenck to float the Emma stock, and that Senator Stewart received two thousand shares to become a director of the Emma mining company.

Colonel Gorham appeared before the committee with a telegram from ex-Senator Stewart. The committee authorized Colonel Gorham to inform Mr. Stewart that they would hear him whenever he should present himself, about two weeks hence, and the committee further said that Mr. Lyon would be recalled at that time so that Mr. Stewart could interrogate him. Mr. Lyon said this would be very agreeable to himself and then resumed his testimony, repeating that Parke had often informed him that General Schenck's name had sold the Emma mine, and this the witness believed from concurrent circumstances.

The chairman laid before the committee the following telegram, dated London to-day, addressed to himself:

"The report of the proceedings as to General Schenck's connection with the Emma mine, published in to-day's London Times, states that James E. Lyon testified that I told him I gave Senator Stewart 2,000 shares to become a director, and to assist in getting Schenck's name on the board. This statement is absolutely untrue. I have never seen Lyon, nor have I had any communication with him in my life. I never gave Stewart any shares either to become a director himself or to get Schenck to become one, and I give Lyon's testimony the most unqualified contradiction.

"ALBERT GRANT."

The above telegram having been shown to Mr. Lyon he denied ever having made such statement. Hiram A. Johnson, of New York, who acted as attorney for Lyon testified to the way in which the Emma stock was put on the market and as to how it was manipulated. His testimony fully corroborated that of Mr. Lyon to which gentleman he referred the committee for further information and stating that he (Lyon) was trustworthy and that the story which he told was correct. Adjourned.

PUBLIC VENDUE. Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises of the Subscriber in Potter township, one mile east of the Old Fort, and occupied by Jacob Koch, on Tuesday, March 14. at 12-30 The following described property, viz: 4 work Horses, 3 Colts, 2 yearling, one 2 years, two good Milch Cows, 7 head of Sheep, one good 2 horse wagon with bed Hay-ladders, 1 grain-drill 1 good Fanning Mill, 1 Four-horse Power with Thresher and Shaker and Strap,

ONE BUCKEYE REAPER

and Mower, 2 Bob sleds, 1 small Sled, 2 Heckendorn Plows, 2 Barr Shears, 2 Flat Harrows, 2 Corn Cultivators, 1 Corn Scraper, 1 Harpster Corn planter, 1 Lose Cornplanter, Screw Hay Fork, Rope, and Pulleys, 2 Hay Forks, 2 Grain Forks, and other Forks, Rakes, Bag-wagon, half bushel measure, Log chains, Plows, Double-trees, Single-trees, Plow Gears, 1 Sett Tug Harness, a lot of Cow chains, 1 Splitting Axe, Socket Wedge, Stone Hammer, 1 Grind Stone, 1 sett manure boards, 1 Meat Bench, 1 Wood Stove, 1 good Wardrobe, Dinner Bell, and a variety of articles not mentioned. Terms will be made known on day of Sale.

Mar., 9. SAMUEL F. FOSTER.

ISAAC STRUNK'S SALE. Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile west of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, MARCH 16, at 1 o'clock, the following described property, viz: two Horses, Cows, young Cattle, Excelsior Reaper Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hay-Fork and Rope, Gears, Chains, Two Horse Wagon, Drill, and many other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

Mar. 9, ISAAC STRUNK.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, administrators of the estate of R. W. Jamison, late of Juniata Co., deceased, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, expose the following described real estate, situate in Potter township, Centre county, to public sale, on the premises, at 2 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY, MARCH, 23, 1876.

The undivided one-half part of a tract of land, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Decker, on the east; Andrew Gregg, on the south; Henry Sankey, on the west; and Joseph Carson, on the north; containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THREE ACRES

more or less, thereon erected a good FRAME HOUSE of large size, Bank Barn, and good outbuildings. The whole of this land is now under cultivation, and is an excellent quality of arable land. There is a good Apple Orchard on the premises, and also a fine assortment of other fruits.

This land is eligibly situated, about one mile northeast of Potter's Bank, and in close proximity to churches, schools and stores.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Further particulars can also be had by applying to D. S. Keller, attorney, Bellefonte.

JOHN MOTZER,
LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Adm'rs.

mar 1

LEVI LONG'S SALE.— Will be sold at Public Sale, 3 miles west of Madisonburg, MARCH the 10th on J. Kline's farm, 3 Work Horses, 1 two yearling English draft Stallion, 1 yearling Colt 3 milk Cows, 4 head of young Cattle, Sheep, a large broad wheeled Wagon, 1 2-horse spring Wagon, 1 Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 1 sett of Hay ladders, Threshing Machine, horse Power and Shaker, horse Gears, 1 Lancaster Drill, 1 Hay-rake, Plows, Harrows Cultivators, Forks, new Bob-sled, 1 Cook Stove with pipe. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

LEITZELL & BRO. Auctioneers. LEVI LONG. Feb 17 td.

SALE of JOS. K. MOYER.— There will be exposed at Public Sale, MARCH 16th, 1876, in Miles township, 1 mile west of Rebersburg, the entire farm stock of the subscriber, viz: Six good work Horses from 4 to 7 years old, 2 Colts, 1 2 year old and 1 yearling, 3 Milk Cows, 2 being fresh, young Cattle, Sheep, 1 Breeding Sow, 8 Shoats, 1 broad wheeled Wagon, 1 2-horse Wagon, 2 new spring Wagons, 2 Bob-Sleds, 1 Log Sled, 1 Tread Power Machine, Shaker and Strap, 1

REAPER & MOWER,

1 Hay-rake, 2 sett of Hay ladders, 1 large Cultivator, 1 Corn-Planter, 1 Cornscraper, 2 Corn Cultivators, 1 Steel plow, 3 cast Plows, 2 double Harrows, 2 sett Yankee Harness, 1 sett light double Harness, 4 plow Gears, Bridles, Collars, Halters and Straps, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Logchains, Rakes and Forks, Hay by the Ton, a large double Reed Organ, and many other articles. One year Credit will be given.

JOSEPH K. MOYER.
D. M. MORRIS, Auc. 17 feb td.

KELLER BRO'S SALE! Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, near Centre Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th. The following property, viz:

Two Breeding Mares with Foal, One Driving Mare, one Two-Year Old Colt, two Yearling Colts, one

SIX YEAR OLD STALLION,

1 Breeding Sow with pig, 13 Head of Sheep, (South Down.) Two Milk Cows, 2 Heifers with calf, 1 yearling Bull, 4 head of cattle, one Plantation wagon, with bed and ladders, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 pair of bob-sleds, 2 Family sleds, 1 Top Buggy, 1 Stoner Drill, 1 Foote Cultivator, Corn Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Plows and Harrows, Single-trees, Double-trees, Chains, Hay-Fork, rope and Pullies, Rakes and Forks, 1 Hay-rake, 2 Grain-cradles, 2 Mowing Scythes, one

REAPER AND MOWER,

Threshing Machine, Shaker and Strap, Horse Power and Jack, 1 Centre Hall Cornplanter, 2 setts Yankee Harness, 2 setts of Cruppers, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 1 Double sett of Harness, 1 Single sett of Harness, 2 Strings of Sleigh-bell, 3 Cider Barrels, 1 Cross cut Saw, 1 Copper Kettle, with Patent Stirrer, 1 Iron Kettle Kitchen and Parlor Furniture, Carpet, Stoves, Stovepipe, Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.

GEO. KOCH, Auctioneer. C. C. KELLER, P. F. KELLER.

FROM ALLUREMENT TO WARNING.

Sermon On Hell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—Mr. Moody preached on "Hell," taking as his text two words from the parable of Dives and Lazarus, "Son, Remember." If you had known what I was to preach about to-night many would have stayed away; but I cannot afford to have it said that I held services in Philadelphia for four weeks and never once spoke about hell. "Son, remember," These are the words of the Lord himself. If any one of you has a servant, and you send him with a message if he keeps back a part of your message because he thinks it too harsh, you would dismiss that servant at once. I must deliver the message that the Lord has given me as I find it; and if you have any quarrel about these words it must be with God, and not with me. The thought that we

Take Memory With Us

into the other world is very solemn. We talk about forgetting things, but the fact is we never forget. Twice I have been very near to death; and all my past life came rushing back upon me; everything that I had done crowded upon my memory My whole life came up before me, tramp, tramp, tramp. When God says, "Son, remember," all the past will be recalled. We talk about God's book of record; but we will need no one to tell us what we have done, for He makes every man keep his record. Talk about God condemning us; why we shall condemn ourselves; we won't want any one to condemn us. Memory will come up against us, and there will be no need of any witnesses to prove our guilt.

A man who had charge or a swing bridge opened it just to oblige a friend who said there was plenty of time for his boat to pass through before the train of cars came along. But a moment after the lightning express came thundering on and dashed into the dark waters below. The bridge-keeper, whose neglect had caused the disaster, lost his reason, and his life since has been spent in a mad-house. The first and only works he uttered when the train leaped into the open chasm were,

"If I Only Had,"

and he has gone constantly repeating the vain regret. That will be the cry in the lost world, "If I only had!" That is the cry of men who were living in Philadelphia a year ago. Ask the man in prison what it is that makes his life so wearisome and he will tell you. "Memory, memory." And in the prison-house of hell it is memory that makes the place so awful—to think what they might have been if they had but accepted Christ when He was offered to them. A young man met the deacon of a church on Sabbath morning and asked him the terrible question: "How far is it to hell?" "Young man," was the reply, "don't mock such a serious reality. you may be nearer to hell than you think." They had only just turned the corner of the road, and ridden a few yards, when his horse threw him and he was picked up dead. Some of you went out of this building last night laughing and making merry, you mocked at the idea of heaven, and when its joys were offered you, you kicked them away like a foot-ball, but the time will come when you will remember that service. Some may go out to-night and drown the memory of this text in drink, but it will come up in the other world and then.

You Can't Drown It,

in drink. No doubt all the six thousand years Cain has remembered the terrible sin he committed, and has heard the voice of that loving brother whom he murdered. Has Judas ever forgotten how he betrayed the Son of God with a kiss? How that word has gnawed away at his conscience these hundred years! I tell you there is coming a time when you can't forget. Memory is the worm that dieth not. It is the same Bible which speaks of heaven that tells us of hell. There is no place in heaven for unprepared men—for those who are unredeemed. Besides, what are such men going to do if they get there? Do you think that these rumsellers, who are destroying so many souls, bodies too, as well as souls, and making so many widows and orphans—are they going to heaven without repenting and turning to God for salvation? Or these men that are cursing and blaspheming God—can they join in the songs of heaven? Your own reason tells you no. Now mercy and salvation are offered, but in the lost world there will be no "Jesus passing by," no praying mother, no praying wife there; they will be in another world, and between these is a great gulf fixed. Remember, you have got a praying wife to-night, perhaps she is sitting by your side. You can be saved to-night. God offers you salvation and mercy, and warns you, and pleads with you to be saved,

It Is But One Step

out of yourself into Christ. Perhaps a loved minister has been pleading with you for many years—there will be no ministers there. You may laugh and scoff at these meetings—but there will be no special meeting in hell. And this service to-night will come to you by-and by, you will remember how the preacher plead with you from this pulpit, and how Mr. Sankey sang. There will be no young man there putting his hand on your shoulder and asking you to be saved, no Sabbath-school teacher to lead you to Christ. Why not say now. "I will turn to the God of my mother; I will this night seek salvation, for God says: "Then shall ye find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

I have heard people say, "These meetings make men worse instead of better. That is true—no one can pass through these special meetings without becoming either better or worse. When people have been stricken down by your side, and you still go on living in sin, you will soon get more and more hardened. The sermons that now move you will make no impression.

Mr. Moody related an incident of a man in Chicago who twice determined to give his heart to God, but never had the courage to acknowledge Christ before his ungodly companions. When recovering from a long sickness, he still refused to come out boldly on the side of Christ, saying: "Nnot yet, I have got a fresh lease of life. I

Can't Be a Christian In Chicago.

I am going to take a term in Michigan, and then I will profess Christ." I asked him, said Mr. Moody, How dare you take the risk? He said, "I will risk it, don't you trouble yourself any more about my soul. Mr. Moody. I have made up my mind." I never left a man with a sadder heart in my life. The very next week he was stricken down with the same disease His wife sent for me and she said, "He don't want to see you, but I can't bear that he should die in such an awful state of mind. He says, "My damnation is sealed, and I shall be in hell in a week," I tried to talk and pray with him, but it was no use; he said his heart was as hard as a stone. "Pray for my wife and my children but don't waste your time praying for me." His last words were: "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved," and then the angels bore him away to judgment.

Dr. J. Wheaton Smith offered the closing prayer and from two to three hundred persons entered the inquiry rooms while the congregation sang: "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." The number of workers in the inquiry rooms is gradually increasing frequently upwards of forty clergymen, with many other Christian men and women, were engaged in conversation with those who are anxious to find salvation.

Prayer for the intemperate was again the theme of the noonday meeting, as on the two previous Fridays. There were not less than five thousand persons in attendance. Mr. Moody said he would again call attention to

The New Birth.

I don't know, said he, of any other refuge for a man addicted to strong drink. Unless Christ give him a new nature, all his good resolutions and his efforts to reform himself will be of no avail. You can't find anything in Scripture which will justify a man in the belief he can reform the flesh. It is only when the new life is given by God that he can resist temptation. Flesh is flesh and you cannot improve it. Some one has said, "God never mends anything; He creates anew." It is of no use to go and tell a man he ought to reform; just tell him to give up trying and accept the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour. God does not put a new piece into an old garment. When God saves a drunkard He takes away all the appetite. Then a man does not have to give up the drink; he does not want it any more, has no desire for it. Why I would just as soon go and eat mud as go into a saloon and drink.

I Have Got Something Better.

Some say, "Oh, but I want something as a stimulant." Suppose you do, you can get better stimulants than drink. When the Spirit of God fills a man's heart, and he gets thorough acquaintance with his Bible, he has the best kind of stimulant. God wants every poor drunkard to become a partaker of the divine nature. Of course the natural man don't know what we are talking about; we must be born of God before we receive spiritual strength; with God's life in us we shall overcome. A man who has been intemperate for thirty years, and who would drink five glasses before breakfast, has just been reclaimed: he says that all the appetite has been taken away. God can do this for every poor drunkard in Philadelphia, and he has done it for many during the last week or two.

Babcock's connection with business at the White House has ceased.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers;

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fifth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty*, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its immense stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular journal, circulating, *free*, 10,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap?"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL!

STEAM ENGINES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL
—AND—
ROLLING MILL
MachinerY,
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BY
W. P. Duncan & Co.
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
Burners and Shippers of the celebrated
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Dealers in the very best grades of
ANTHRACITE COAL.
The only dealers in Centre County who sell the
WILKESBARRE COAL
from the old Baltimore mines Also
SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES
of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.
They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford
WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,
Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.
DEALERS IN
CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,
which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.
OFFICE AND YARD
NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,
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THE NEW "DOMESTIC,"
A DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH MACHINE.

IT retains all the virtues of the Light-Running "DOMESTIC," including the Automatic Tension, which was and is the best in use.
Please notice our PATENT HARDENED CONICAL BEARINGS on both the Machine and Stand.
Our new and old ideas, worked out with brand new Machinery and Tools at our own new works, in the busy city of Newark, New Jersey, have given us a standard of MECHANICAL EXCELLENCE, Minimum of Friction, Maximum of Durability, and range of work, never heretofore reached in the Sewing Machine world.
TO THIS STATEMENT AND THE MACHINE ITSELF
We invite the attention of all, especially those having high mechanical skill or observation. N. B.—All Machines fully warranted.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.
LADIES, USE "DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. & J. HARRIS.
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
june5 68-tf J. & J. HARRIS.

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THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.
Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.
The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:
Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.30
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60
Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.
Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.
Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.
Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO., 85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
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The old, reliable place, where
Monuments,
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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.
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at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep 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. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.
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Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c. may15

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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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Johnson & Son's, proprietors, having refitted and newly furnished this house are now prepared to accommodate travelers in the most satisfactory manner.
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PATENT OFFICE & EXPERIMENTAL MODELS OF
IRON, WOOD OR BRASS,
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Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
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all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

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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, 7⅓ 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.)
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june 17.