# The Centre Reporter.

JARED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 6, 1876.

*TERMS.*—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

*Advertisements* 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.


The Ohio republicans go for Gov. Hayes for president.

There is no prospect for a reduction of the tax on whisky.

The President has been sick for two days, and received no visitors yesterday. So says a despatch from Washington. We suppose the president would not refuse to receive presents though.

The list of judges of the Centennial Exhibition will not be ready for publication before the opening of the Exhibition. It will number 100, and will embrace gentlemen of the highest authority in all branches.

Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback to Washington, hitched his horse to a rail fence and walked over and was inaugurated; but it wouldn't be safe to try that now, as while he was being sworn in one of his Cabinet officials might steal the horse.

Marsh has returned from Canada, and several gangers, store-keepers, and other whisky refugees have followed him. It looked for a while as if it would be neccessary for us to annex Canada; but if all the refugees are returning it won't be essential this time.

Gen. Kilpatrick says he will swear that Gen. Butterfield offered him $20,000 to assist in securing the New York collectorship. Is there an honest man under Grant?

In repairing an ice box in Newark, a rats nest was discovered made wholly of fractional currency, amounting to over $100. They are just now discovering many rad's nest about Washington and at other places that have been feathered with greenbacks stolen from the public treasury, amounting to millions. Rats like Belknap, Babcock, Robison, the Grants, have all feathered their nests with greenbacks like the four-legged little vermin mentioned above.

From Marsh's testimony before the impeachment committee the other day, it appears that Clymer labored to quiet the fears of Marsh about a criminal prosecution, instead of exciting them; that Marsh returned to New York satisfied that he could not be proceeded against on account of his testimony before the committee; and that he only resolved upon flight to Canada, on reading in the papers about Grant's determination to have him prosecuted. That seems to dispose of the story raised by the meddlesome scandalmonger, Kiddoo, and flourished around the house so noisily by Blaine, and others, that Clymer desired to frighten Marsh out of the country in Pendleton's interest.

The two articles of impeachment on which the Senate will be asked to try ex-Secretary Belknap were reported to the House on Thursday 30. The counts have been reduced to five from twenty-five, as follows: The first charges Belknap with receiving money corruptly while in office; the second charges bribery, as defined by the statute; the third charges the payment of money to Belknap for continuing corrupt persons in office; the fourth charges him with receiving gifts while in office to influence him corruptly; the fifth charges Belknap with taking money corruptly for the use of himself and others.

Senator Wallace, a few days ago, made a forcible speech in favor of retrenchment. The republicans in the senate do not favor the cutting down of expenditures as proposed by the democratic house, especially on the consular and diplomatic list. The senate by a party vote, clings to the steep figures set by the administration, and the matter will have to go to a conference committee. Mr. Wallace's remarks upon this question commanded the attention of the republican senators, and they feel that the new democratic senator from this state will rank with the ablest on the floor of the senate. The people would prefer seeing the republicans of the senate join hands with the democrats of the house in the system of economy they are endeavoring to inaugurate. Salaries have been too high, and since wages and prices in every thing else are down, salaries should be cut down too.

Schenck's statement before the foreign relations committee yerterday, says the Times of 29, does not, as reported, constitute even a plausible defense. He promises to prove that the evidence given against him is false, and that the witnesses who gave it are of infamous character. If he should accomplish all that, his defense would still be unsatisfactory, since his own verson of his connection with the Emma Mine Company is difficult to reconcile with old-fashioned ideas of probity and honor. The onus of the charges against him is that while Minister to England he consented to let his name be used as a director in order to bolster up a shaky company, and that, in payment of this service, he was permitted to carry a large amount of stock, upon which a high rate of dividends was guaranteed to him. Mr. Schenck yesterday admitted that for thirteen months he carried five hundred shares, for which he had not actually paid a cent, and that he received two per cent. a month on this for several months, until he agreed to accept one and a half per cent. a month, which he received regularly thereafter. The original bargain, he testified, was that he should get two per cent. a month on the shares while they should be held by him, and that Park was to take them back at par. That bargain was fraudulent on the face of it. The transaction amounted simply to the payment of twenty-four per cent. per annum on $50,000, or of $12,000 (afterward reduced to $9,000) annually without any property equivalent. To be sure, Schenck says he gave his note, but the owners of good mining stock are not in the habit of selling it for unsecured notes and then guaranteeing twenty-four per cent. dividends upon it. When Schenck owned up to this corrupt bargain he virtually confessed everything, and might as well have entered a formal plea of guilty. If he cannot do better than that he would better, in the language of Judge Slote, T. U. P.—throw up the sponge.

Jenks of Jefferson county Pennsylvania, the mildest member of Congress now in Washington, has succeeded in unearthing more rascality in a shorter time, than any investigator we know of. It is said before he gets through with the Pension Bureau, he will leave it in a tolerable healthy condition. There was millions in it for thieves.

## *THE COUNTY PRINTING.*

The above subject has been discussed in the Bellefonte papers, the Republican and the Watchman, during the last six or eight weeks, both papers making mention of the Reporter, yet we have kept silent, not even alluding privately to the subject unless questioned about it. Last week the subject was again discussed in the Watchman, in a lengthy article, over the signature of "Cæsar," in which the Reporter is brought in for a large share of attention. We did not open this discussion, but as all the parties to it have now had their say, justice to ourselves demands that we give a fair and candid statement, using nothing but the official figures as contained in the last Auditor's report, to prove that the lowest and fairest bid for the county printing was put in by the Reporter. See Auditors' report for the year ending January 1876, and find the following sums paid out for county printing:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Meek, Commissioner's blanks | $600 00 | |
| Meek, for advertising | 247 60— | $847 60 |
| Mattis, for advertising | | 215 00 |
| Foot " " | | 194 40 |
| Tuten " " | | 169 80 |
| Total, 1875 | | $1426 80 |

Now let it be borne in mind that the blanks and advertising for 1876 will be about the same as last year, and the letting of that work and the bids for 1876 are the matters in question by the above parties.

In January we were in the Commissioners' office and informed by them that a letting would be had for the blanks, and they at our request showed us copies of the blanks that would be required. For these blanks Mr. Meek for years has been drawing $600 per year, and we considered the work profitable at $350, our regular charges for such work—and which any practical printer, if he is put on oath, will swear it can be done for. We sent in our bid for $350. Mr. Meek put in a bid for $1,050, to print the blanks and do the advertising, which the Commissioners intended and understood, to mean that all the advertising should be done in two papers. But Mr. Meek's bid had this trap in for the Commissioners, "*out of which all advertising was to be paid for that by law was required to be done in two papers.*" The Commissioners knew that the custom and usage in this county and in all counties was to have the advertising in *at least* two papers, while the wording of the law is "one or more," and soon as Mr. Meek had the work awarded him, he went back on them, and claimed that the $1,050 fell to his paper alone—thus appropriating to himself $600 for blanks and pay for cost of advertising in two papers—and the rest of the papers to have nothing, and as we were informed by the Commissioners, with the intention of preventing the Reporter from getting any of the county printing, and in order to draw the $1,050 for the same work which in 1875 he received $847 for—or about $200 above what he received in 1875, for doing the same work. The figures below and above will prove this to any unprejudiced tax-payer. The intentions of the Commissioners were all right, but they were unsuspecingly deceived by Meek into an unfair contract—no contract ever having been made that way in any county anywhere.

We will now refer to several errors made by "Cæsar" in his article. We give "Cæsar" credit for endeavoring to be impartial and fair, but he incautiously failed to give the data due consideration and has thus got wrong in his figuring. We will come to his assistance and analyze the matter fully and so plainly that any tax-payer can understand it. "Cæsar" says:

Mr. P. Gray Meek bid ten hundred and fifty dollars, which bid included the printing of all blanks pertaining to the office and all the advertising and where publication in more than one newspaper was by law required, to pay for the same, at the publisher's prices, the amount to be deducted from the above compensation—the Commissioners reserving the right to designate in what newspaper the same should be published.

We ask "Cæsar" whether Mr. Meek has not become stubborn on the Commissioners' hands about it and interprets his contract differently from what the Commissioners honestly intended it should be? If not, then the Commissioners have made him "come down" just as they should, or annul the contract. The Commissioners are satisfied that he tried the gouge game upon them and the tax-payers. "Cæsar" again says:

Mr. Fred Kurtz bid three hundred and fifty dollars for the job work, without the advertising, and proposed to allow the price of white paper only to the Commissioners for the blanks in the office amounting to about three hundred and fifty dollars.

We saw the blanks on hand, and our impression is that $100 would have paid well for the lot. If there were $350 worth on hand it must have been a six months supply for 1876, yet his contract ended with 1875. Why then did Mr. Meek furnish a supply six months ahead? Was it because he saw a chance thus to force them on the Commissioners at the high rate of $600 per year? We inquired of some of the old Commissioners and they knew nothing of a supply ordered ahead for six months, and if they did, why? We do not think that the Commissioners were guilty of that, it was a game of some one else in order to draw the pay, and a game that was played in like manner the year before.

Can the reader see into this "surplus blanks' game? Where is the law and where the justice that would allow Mr. Meek such high figures for work for six months when our bid proves—and as any printer will testify—that a whole year's supply can be had for $350? When a contract is for a year's blanks, where does an 18 months supply come in under it?

Again "Cæsar" says:

To have accepted the offer of Mr. Kurtz would have been equivalent to fixing the county printing at seven hundred dollars, independent of the extra advertising.

Yes, that valuation of the blanks on hand will serve to smoothe over Mr. Meek's bid, and we are willing that it shall be used to cover it up, but it always throws us back to the question, why does Mr. Meek draw $600—or by *his* interpretation of the contract $800—for work that he knows can be profitably done for $350? That is the question to be answered to the tax-payer.

Lastly, "Cæsar" says:

Now, if we add to this amount the sum of expenditures paid to the newspapers for extra county printing and advertising for the year 1875, to wit, $826.70, which sum it would be reasonable to anticipate, the cost to the county, if the proposal of Mr. Kurtz had been accepted, would be fifteen hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy cents—over four hundred and seventy-six dollars more than the present contract.

Here is where "Cæsar" gets confused in his calculations. He says our bid would make the printing amount to $1526.70, but he reaches that by counting the blanks on hand $350, and then unjustly *adds the advertising of four papers* ($826.70) to our bid, whereas Meek's contract is only intended to count in two papers! Did "Cæsar" make this misrepresentation willfully?. "Cæsar" will at once see his mistake here, and that he must deduct two papers from his figuring on our bid—he adds about $400 that do not belong there at all.

The Commissioners see and admit that they have been shamefully and designedly imposed upon, both in a catch bid and by a surplus of blanks at an exorbitant price.

The Reporter's exposure of this thing will lead to cheaper blanks next year and the saving of several hundred dollars to the tax-payers, as the Commissioners will keep a look out for catch bids.

With the data below we will drop the subject, and leave an honest people to judge who was the honest and lowest bidder:

| | |
|---|---|
| Meek's contract for blanks and advertising in two papers as the Commissioners contend | $1,050 00 |
| Add the Berlichter's bill | 194 40 |
| " Tuten's bill | 169 80 |
| Making a total for Meek's bid figured for four papers at | $1414 20 |
| Reporter bid on blanks | $ 350 00 |
| Add Meek's advertising | 247 60 |
| " Kurtz's " | 215 00 |
| Makes amount of Reporter's bid and two papers the sum of $862 60, or $237 40 less than Meek's bid for blanks and two papers. | |
| Reporter bid, two papers | $ 812 60 |
| Add Berlichter's | 194 40 |
| " Tuten's | 169 00 |
| Total | $1,176 00 |

Makes Reporter bid, including four papers, $238 20 less than Meek's figured upon the same principle.

The matter of blanks on hand if put there honestly would take off $100, and that is a liberal price, as can be established by taking the evidence of the Lock Haven and Clearfield, or Harrisburg printers.

We never asked for the printing of these blanks, but this year and heretofore were invited by the Commissioners to put a bid, yet every time we met this mysterious buggaboo, "blanks on hand" to interfere with any outside bidder, and which served to fasten the work upon the county at a princely sum. Clymer's committee is wanted here.

The whole is a game, tried unsuccessfully, for years, to injure the Reporter, by attempting to rob it of a share of the county printing.

An Erie man has found out how to destroy the effect of storms on the lakes. It is to build a board fence around each lake and thus break the force of the wind. Grant should make this fellow a cabinet officer—he could build a board fence around the administration and keep out the investigators.

"Senator Cameron declined to be wined and dined by his admiring friends in the Pennsylvania Radical Congressional delegation. It was probably because Grant and Blaine and Conkling were to be invited."

So saith an item in one of the Reporter's exchanges. Conkling and Blaine are bad enough indeed, but they have not got so low yet as to admit of Cameron turning up his nose at them. There is not now, and never was, a more corrupt man in the U. S. Senate than the old Winnebago, the plunderer of the poor Indian, the briber of legislators and the man, who, as Secretary of war, was guilty of such enormous swindling operations, that a congress of his own party could not get over passing a resolution of censure upon him.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is placed in an uncomfortable position by the following telegram:

FREMONT, Neb., Mar. 22.

*Hiester Clymer, Member of the House of Representatives, D. C.:*

Senator Hitchcock testified falsely. He promised me the sutlership at Fort Steele for my vote. There is plenty of proof of money being paid in his election.

A. W. TENNANT,
Ex-State Senator.

Congressman Mackey has our thanks for seeds sent.

Probably the President meant well when he inspired the statement a couple of days ago that all was quiet in the Cabinet, and that the relations between himself and Secretary Pierrepont were especially cordial. Still the average mind will fail to understand how this can be so when a direct issue of veracity has been raised between them. Mr. Pierrepont declares that Mr. Grant was in effect the author of that letter to the district-attorneys, and Mr. Grant as emphatically declares that he knew nothing whatever of its preparation. When we recall the circumstances of Mr. Grant's conflict of veracity with President Johnson, we incline to believe that Mr. Pierrepont's version comes nearest to the truth. The situation, then, may be broadly stated to be this: Mr. Grant retains a minister who tacitly calls him a falsifier because he is Mr. Grant, and Mr. Pierrepont sits at the board where he has been given the lie because he is Mr. Pierrepont.—*World.*

## *BELKNAP'S FATE.*

Washington, March 27.—It is pretty accurately understood that the sub committee on impeachment, composed of Knott, Hoar, Hunton and another, are all ready to report the perfected articles of impeachment to-morrow, when the whole committee meets. Then on Wednesday the House will be informed of the readiness of the committee to proceed, and, doubtless, the Senate will resolve itself, on Thursday, into a High Court of Impeachment. There may be a long argument over the constitutional right of the House to impeach and the Senate to sit in judgment upon a private citizen, but lately Secretary of War. The Democratic judiciary committee hold that if a civil officer of the government can rid himself of the political penalty which follows a conviction by impeachment, viz., a life disqualification to hold office, by a simple resignation, the constitutional clause on that subject is practically nugatory. The case has never arisen in this country, but that of Judge Barnard, in New York, it is claimed, rules Belknap's case, though not identical with it. Judge Barnard was impeached during his second term for acts done in his first term, and it is argued that his second term did not operate as a continuance of his office, but was in the position of a separate and distinct office, and, therefore, he should be regarded *quoad* his first term in the light of a private citizen out of office.

## *THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.*

The Times draws the following picture of Cameron's henchmen who met in state convention last week:

There is something to admire in the quite remarkable Republican Convention held at Harrisburg yesterday, and with it there was much that merits condemnation and some features which invite public contempt. It was a body of rather more than average ability, was manipulated with Napoleonic audacity, was for Hartranft clear down into its boots, was weak in its selection of those who will be accepted as its generals at Cincinnati, and was contemptible in its windy platform that stands out by itself among its kind for incoherent cowardice. As a deliberative body it wasn't even a respectable delusion, but a patent fraud. Its programme from beginning to end was the creation of a caucus, in which even the expressions of districts were insolently disregarded, and the formal ratification of the slate by the so-called convention was an awkward affectation of respect for usages and authority. There were feeble protests outside and one ventured to the surface inside from Chester county, but they were all summarily squelched and the set-up whirled along in its appointed course until the motion for final adjournment was reached.

## BABCOCK'S GUILT.

### Efforts Made to Steal Documents and Destroy Evidence in the Recent Trial at St. Louis—Damaging Evidence Also Against Belknap.

Washington, March 31.—Clymer's committee took a new tack to-day and developed a startlingly rich vein in the examination of the witness C. S. Bell, an old friend of the President, whose testimony not only covers Belknap with deeper disgrace, but brings Babcock to the surface again, showing that the President, wishing to satisfy himself of the guilt or innocence of General Babcock, sent him to St. Louis to ascertain what he could on the subject. Babcock and Luckey, knowing that he was going to St. Louis on that errand, wanted him to steal evidence out of the District Attorney's office in St. Louis. This he did not do, but related Babcock and Luckey's proposition to Mr. Dyer. Bell, through his record as that of a secret service detective, makes such circumstantial statements, in any of which he could be so easily contradicted, that his testimony is generally believed here. It is known that he has not been a voluntary witness here, having lain *perdu* in New York for several weeks, so as to keep out of the way of a subpœna. He was only discovered by sending for his letters, which had been forwarded here. It is stated on good authority that there are documents on file in the Treasury Department which go to corroborate his statement. It is also stated to-night that District Attorney Dyer and ex-Special Counsel Henderson have been communicated with, and that they corroborate Bell's strange story. Babcock and Luckey indignantly deny the witness' statements. It is expected that they will have an oppotunity to do so before the committee under oath.

## ROBESON'S FINANCIERING.

Both Secretary Robeson and the President are implicated in the latest scandal. The charge has often been made that Robeson advanced a large sum of money on navy account to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., the London branch of the great American house of Jay Cooke & Co., after the failure of the latter on the 18th of September 1873, and the consequent panic. Recent investigations seem to confirm these charges, and to place the whole matter in rather a worse light than before The House committee engaged in investigating the District real estate pool have obtained possession of one hundred and thirty telegrams which passed between Robeson, Cattell, the Secretary of the Treasury and President Grant during the eventful month of September, 1873. Many of these are in cypher and not all have been translated. A few of them have leaked out, and they tend very strongly to confirm the charges. Robeson, from New York and Long Branch, sent telegrams to acting Secretary Reynolds couched in urgent language. Here is a verbatim copy of one dated September 16:

Give requisition in favor of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. for $1,000,000 for foreign account out of pay of navy.

GEORGE M. ROBESON.

Payment was stopped on this by the Treasury through the refusal of Spinner, it is said, to let the money be sent.

The following, also addressed to the acting Secretary, dated September 23, shows how determined Robeson was that the money should be transmitted:

Telegraphed you to-day to give Cutler requisition for $500,000. Give him another for $1,000,000 in addition. Make special. Go in person to Secretary of Treasury and ask him to put through by telegraph; act promptly. Answer to No. 29 Broadway.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary.

The correspondence intervening between these includes several dispatches from one Bradford, an agent of the Syndicate in London, who telegraphs, in one of them, that "any action crushing house (that is, the house of Cook, McCulloch & Co. by refusing to send them money), most unwise for government interest." This dispatch from Robeson to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 24, clearly connects Grant with the transaction:

Your telegram received; thanks for your promptness. Have seen the President last night, and by his direction I will draw for a million more to-morrow. Please make special and credit Cutler by telegraph to Sub Treasury as soon as requisitions reach Treasury. What is done should be done to-day. Will use only what is needed and refund rest.

This extraordinary correspondence shows pretty conclusively that Robeson and Grant tried to bolster up a breaking bank by giving it $1,500,000 of government money. The bank, after struggling on a month or two more, did suspend, with $1,799,505,41 due the government. Some of this has since been obtained, and Mr. Robeson claims to hold securities of the firm sufficient to cover the remainder, but whether these securities will pan out sufficiently well to do this is problematical. Mr. Robeson now denies that he transmitted the $1,500,000 mentioned in the above dispatches to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., but says it was sent to the Paymaster General of the Navy, then in London, who did not deposit any of it with the threatened Jay Cooke house until some time afterward. Supposing this statement true, the fact remains that Robeson ordered it sent in the first place, after evidently getting wind somehow of the coming crash, and that in the end the money was deposited in that shaky concern in time to be swallowed up when it failed.—*Philadelphia Times.*

## BELKNAP AND GRANT.

### THE PRESIDENT'S UNBOUNDED FAITH IN THE SECRETARY.

### Gen. Hazen's Charges Proven After Four Years.

Washington, March 29.—The Clymer committee have received conclusive documentary evidence to show that the President and Secretary of War were officially informed in 1872 that the latter had been charged with receiving a portion of the profits of post-traderships, and that neither paid the slightest attention to the serious charge, though they discussed it in a private conference. The following important letter bearing directly on this point was received to-day from Gen. Hazen, now Colonel of the Sixth Infantry regiment and brevet major-general:

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15, 1876.

*To Hon. Hiester Clymer:*

DEAR SIR: The papers of the 4th inst., brought me the result of the Belknap investigation. By referring to the proceedings of the House Military Committee of March, 1872, you will find precisely the same information given by me then as that upon which your investigation was founded. Mr. Smalley, the then clerk of that committee, published in the New York Tribune the purport of my evidence, which only referred to the black-mailing of the post-traders and not to the final disposition of the money; but he added to it the presumptive disposition, which is now proven to have been true. The Secretary of War took the newspaper paragraph to the President (as he has since said), remarking: "Mr. President, have you seen the article in the New York Tribune of this morning referring to me?" To which the President replied, "I have, and do not believe one word of it." The Secretary then said, "If you do believe it I am no longer fit to hold a place in your Cabinet." This was the end of the matter, both with the President and Congress, leaving it a question of veracity between the Secretary and myself. I have waited patiently four years, never doubting but I should be finally vindicated, although at times feeling very heavily the weight of the displeasure of those high in power for daring to tell the truth respecting the great outrage upon the army. My object from the first was not only to relieve the army from this outrage, but to obtain the execution of a most excellent law passed in 1866 requiring the Commissary Department to furnish to enlisted men at cost the articles usually furnished them by sutlers. The most admirable arrangement is virtually carried out in all other armies, and would be worth to the enlisted men $2,000,000 annually, and costing nothing but a little extra work to the Commissary Department. This department has opposed the law from the first. " " " "

W. B. HAZEN.

## THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. Thurman called up the Senate bill to amend the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. He explained that the object of this bill was to put an end to discordant decisions which had made the bankrupt law one thing in one district. The bill amends the bankrupt laws so as to provide that no voluntary assignment by a debtor or debtors of all his or their property heretofore or hereafter made in good faith for the benefit of his or their creditors without creating any preference and valid according to the State where made shall of itself, in the event of his or their creditors being subsequently adjudicated bankrupts in a proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy be a bar to the discharge of such debtors. After discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed without division.

Belknap says, and probably with some show of truth, that the initial steps in the Fort Sill post-tradership business were taken by members of his family without his knowledge. If this be so, the case of the President is morally worse than that of the Secretary of War, for the former furnished his brother Orville with the information necessary to enable him to make money by peddling out post traderships, the President knowing the use his brother was to make of this information. By the by, when the Republicans were engaged in impeaching Andrew Johnson, how they would have rejoiced to find facts in regard to Johnson and a member of his family like those brought out before Clymer's committee concerning the Grants.

The only place in the country where people have not been compelled, during the past three or four years, to cut down their expenditures as low as possible, and economize in all practicable ways, is Washington. Incomes, salaries, and wages have been largely reduced everywhere else. Rich men have had to retrench; so have clerks, and also the working classes. But the Government functionaries in Washington have been saved from the hard experiences of the rest of the people of the country. Their salaries have been kept up, while the cost of living for them has been going down; and now, when any attempt is made to reduce their incomes, they struggle against it, and complain as if they were badly used. They seem to think that they ought to be a privileged class, whatever happens.

## FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Glasgow, March 28.—To-day the boiler of a locomotive attached to a construction train on the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway exploded. Five persons were killed outright and nine badly injured.

Treasurer New has received a letter from Philadelphia enclosing $433, which the writer said was due for income tax for the years 1870, '71 and '72 and stating that there was a general neglect on the part of the assessors and collectors of that tax in the township in which he lived. He signed himself "Delinquent Taxpayer."

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April A. D. 1876, for confirmation and allowance:

1 The second account of James H. Porter and E. C. Campbell, executors of the last will and testament of John Reesman late of Penn township, deceased.

2 The account of Patrick Loughrey administrator of the estate of Patrick Pearl, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

3 The account of James Harris, Guardian of Eliza Ann Schrock, a minor child of Wm. Schrock late of the boro. of Bellefonte, dec'd.

4 The account of Elizabeth Love and O. K. Love administrator of the estate of John Love late of Potter twp., dec'd.

5 The first and partial account of Aaron Dutweiler, administrator of the estate of Henry Hess late of Haines twp., dec'd.

6 The final account of Jacob Bower jr, administrator of the estate of Samuel Brown late of Haines twp, dec'd.

7 The account of Jeremiah Haines administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Haines late of Miles twp, dec'd.

8 The account of Jacob D. Valentine Guardian of Richard, Famouzine, Clifford, and Mary, minor children of Jacob V. Thomas, Bellefonte.

9 The account of John W. Krumrine and Martha Jane Kepler administrators of the estate of Jacob Kepler late of Ferguson twp, Centre co. dec'd.

10 The account of J. R. Leathers and S. B. Leathers administrators of the estate of John Leathers late of Howard twp, Centre county, dec'd.

11 The account of John Zeigler and Henry Zeigler executors of the last will and testament of Michael Zeigler late of Haines twp, dec'd.

12 The account of Edward F. Lloyd and Richard Atherton, trustees of the estate of Hardman Philips, dec'd.

13 The account of Edward F. Lloyd and J. P. Montgomery, trustees of estate of Hardman Philips dec'd.

14 The account of Edward F. Lloyd and A. J. Montgomery, trustees of estate of Hardman Philips, dec'd.

15 The account of Robert Gardner, executor of the last will and testament of John Gardner late of Ferguson township dec'd.

16 The account of William Pealer administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Weaver late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

17 The account of John L. Kurtz administrator of the estate of James H. Hinton, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

18 The account of Adam Y. Wagner, administrator of the estate of Thomas Benner, late of Benner twp, dec'd.

19 The first partial account of William Allison, executor of the last will and testament of David Lamb, late of Marion twp, Centre co. dec'd.

20 The account of Josiah H. Brown, Guardian of Clara Lucas, minor daughter of Henry M Lucas, late of Snow Shoe twp, dec'd.

21 The ninth annual account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irvin jr, surviving trustees of the estate of W. A. Thomas, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

22 The account of Adam Vonada and Jacob Hasel, executors of the estate of Philip Vonada, late of Miles twp, dec'd.

23 The account of J. E. Royer, guardian of Charles E. Royer, minor child of John W. Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd.

24 The final account of Peter Ripka, Guardian of the person and estate of Conrad Deckert, minor child of Conrad Deckert, sr., late of Gregg twp. dec'd.

25 The account of S. J. Hering administrator of the estate of Philip Mussur, late of the twp. of Gregg in the county of Centre, dec'd.

26 The partial account of S. J. Hering, B. M. Hering, J. P. Hering and S. G. Shannon, executors of the last will and testament of George Hering, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

27 The account of John Dale, guardian of Sylvester Schlegle, a minor child of Sam'l Schlegle, late of Ferguson township dec'd.

28 The account of Cyrus Wasson administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of Jacob Etters late of the township of Benner, dec'd

29 The account of J. P. Gephart, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre co., to sell the real estate of Daniel and Mary Hastings late of said county, dec'd.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable H. Dopp, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of Apr, A. D., 1876, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April, being the 23rd day of Apr. 1876, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr., in the year of our Lord, 1876, and in the hundredth year of Independence of the United States.

LEVI MUSSER, Sheriff.

## MOODY'S SERMON.

Mr. Moody read from Luke, chapter v., the history of the cleansing of the leper by Christ. His discourse was on the subject of "Faith," as suggested by the 20th verse of this chapter, "When he saw their faith." Alluding to the case of the man healed of the palsy, he said:

A little while before this Christ had been driven out of Nazareth, in his native town, and had come down to Capernaum to live, and He had begun his ministry, and some mighty miracles had already been wrought in Capernaum. A little while before this one of the officers in King Herod's army had a son who had been restored. Peter's wife's mother, that lay sick with the fever, had been healed, and Mark tells us that the whole city was moved, that they had come to the door of the house where He was sitting, the whole city bringing their sick. It fact, there was a great revival in Capernaum. That is what it was, and it is all it was. The news was spreading far and near. Everybody coming out of Capernaum was taking out tidings of what this mighty preacher was doing, and His mighty miracles, and the saying that were constantly falling from His lips. And we read in a few verses before this 20th verse that a man full of leprosy had come to Him and said: "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean;" and I want to call your attention to the difference between a man that had the palsy and the man that had the leprosy. The man with the palsy had friends who had faith. The man who had the leprosy had no friends who believed he could be cleansed. There had been no leper cleansed for 800 years, and we read back in the Hebrew of Elisha that there was a leper that was cleansed, but none since that time until now. Here is a leper that has faith and goes right straight to the Son of God himself; and I want to say if there is a poor sinner here to-night that has not any friends that would pray for him, you can go right straight to Jesus himself. You don't need any bishop or priest or potentate to intercede. Right away to Christ came the poor leper. He said, "If Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean." There is faith for you. He did not say, like the man in the 9th chapter of Mark, "If Thou canst do anything for us, have compassion." He put the "if" in the wrong place; but this leper said, "If Thou wilt, thou canst do it." It pleased the Lord, and he said, "I will. Be thou clean," and away went the leprosy. He was made well in a minute, and of course this news had gone out of Capernaum, and not only the city was stirred, but the country also, and now we read that they were coming up from all parts of Judea, from Galillee and all the villages, and even from Jerusalem. The news had reached Jerusalem, and the Pharisees and philosophers and wise men were coming up to this northern town to see what this great revival meant. They didn't come up to get a blessing. Like a great many who come to these meetings, they came out of curiosity. They came to see how it was that this man was performing such mighty miracles, and they were told that He was in the house. There they were sitting around the Master, and we are told the power of the Lord was present to heal them. But it don't say that they were healed. They didn't think that they were sick and needed a Savior. Like hundreds now that are drawing around them their filthy rags of self-righteousness, they are good enough without salvation, and they just come here to reason out the philosophy of the meeting, and how it is so many people come together night after night to hear this old Gospel, which has been preached 1,800 years.

After giving the history of the healing of the man taken with the palsy, who was "let down through the tiling with his couch, into the midst before Jesus," he continued:

But the word I want to call your attention to is this: "When he saw their faith." There are a great many men in New York that don't have any faith in the Gospel at all. They don't believe in that Bible. There are a great many men in New York who are infidels. There are a great many skeptics. There is one thing that encourages me very much. The Lord can honor our faith, and raise those men. "When He saw their faith." Suppose a man should go to the house of his neighbor, and say, "Come, let us take neighbor Levi to neighbor Peter's house; Christ is there, and we can get him healed;" and the two found they weren't able to carry the man, so they got three, and the three weren't able; so they got the fourth. Now I don't know of anything that would make a man get up quicker than to have four people combining to try to bring him to Christ. Suppose one man call upon him after breakfast; he doesn't think much about it; he has had some one invite him to Christ before. Suppose before dinner the second man comes and says, "I want to lead you to Christ. I want to introduce you to the Son of God." The man has got quite aroused now; perhaps he has never had the subject presented to him by two different men in one day. But the third man has come, and the man has got thoroughly aroused by this time, and he says to himself, "Why I never thought so much about my soul as I have to-day." But before the man gets to bed at night the fourth man has come, and I will guarantee that he won't sleep much that night—four men trying to bring him to Christ. If we can't bring our friends to Christ, let us get others to help us. If four men won't do it, let us add the fifth, and the Lord will see our faith, and the Lord will honor our faith, and we will see them brought to the Son of God. When I was at Nashville during our late war, I was closing the noon prayer-meeting one day and a great strong man came to me, trembling from head to foot. He took a letter out of his pocket and wanted to have me read it. It was a letter from his sister. The sister stated in that letter that every night as the sun went down she went down on her knees to pray for him. The sister was 600 miles away, and said the soldier, "I never thought of my soul until last night. I have stood before the cannon's mouth and it never made me tremble, but, Sir, I havent slept a wink since I got that letter." I think there is many a Christian here who understands what that letter meant. The Lord had seen her faith. It was God honoring faith, and it was God answering prayer. And so, my friends, if God sees our faith, these friends that we are anxious for will be brought to Christ.

"Let us go out and bring all our friends here, and if there is poor preaching, we can bring down from heaven the necessary blessings without good preaching. In Philadelphia a skeptic came in, just out of curiosity. He wanted to see the crowd, and he hadn't more than crossed the threshold of the door before the Spirit of God met him, and I asked him if there was anything in the sermon that influenced him, in hopes that I was going to get something to encourage me; but he could not tell what the text was. I asked him if it was the singing, but he didn't know what Mr. Sankey had sung. It was the power of God alone that converted him, and that is what we want in these meetings. If we have this power, when we invite our friends here the Lord will meet them and will answer prayer and save them. Let us go and bring our unconverted friends here. All through the services let us be lifting up our hearts in prayer. God save our friend! O God, convert him! And in answer to our prayer the Lord will save them.


# 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 third 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,—beside sewing 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 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 under