The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 27, 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.

Grant has vetoed the bill reducing the president's salary down to the old figures, $25,000. Nothing else did we look for.

The recent able speech, in the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Wallace, on the civil service appropriations to which we refered in a recent issue, will be found in this week's Reporter.

The New York democracy will pronounce in favor of Tilden for president. A good and honest man—he it is who is now driving out the rings in his own state.

The Greenback men of Lycoming county hoist the name of Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States, for President, and Andrew G. Curtin, late Governor of this State, for Vice President.

The Worth County, Mo., Times, hoists the following names: For President, T. A. Hendricks; for Vice President, Wm. Bigler, of Pa.

The House Committee on appropriations has decided to reduce, by consolidation, the districts of internal revenue from two hundred and nine, the present number, to one hundred and five. The State of Pennsylvania is to be divided into nine districts—ours, the sixth, being composed of counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, with the collector's office at Williamsport.

From Washington now comes a tale that is worse than fraud and plunder—an expose of the horrible treatment meeted out to inmates in the government lunatic asylum, more terrible to relate than any thing that has yet been unraveled from that sink of iniquity and national disgrace, the capital of the nation. A correspondent of the World, of 17 says: The testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to-day disclosed a condition of affairs at the Government Lunatic Asylum in this District more horrible than can easily be believed. The principal witness was Geo. M. Daw, at one time a soldier in the regular army and afterwards an assistant at the asylum. His testimony to-day fairly curdled the blood of those who heard it, it was a tale of such brutal treatment and neglect. He swore positively that many patients there had been thrown into filthy cells with nothing but a bundle of straw to lie upon. Every morning a servant would come round with a wheel-barrow to remove the excrement, but the straw was merely shaken up like the straw in a stable and left in the cell. The patient's only bed was left until it became so fetid that it had to be carted away, when a new bundle was brought in and the process repeated. The most atrocious case cited was that of a certain General Loomis, who had been an officer in the regular army. When brought to the asylum he was old and perfectly helpless; yet old and helpless as he was, he was left to wallow in his filth on the floor, until when the witness saw him, as he said, the bones of the poor man's shoulder blades, knees and elbows had actually worn through the flesh, and he was literally devoured with vermin. This patient finally died there. The witness also understood that General Howard came once to see General Loomis, but was told that he was asleep. Mrs. Murphy, another witness testified that her husband was sent there at the instance of a certain benevolent society in this city. She called often to see him; always found him covered with vermin and often covered with severe bruises, which her husband said were caused by abuse. Finally he died there suddenly one Wednesday. The preceeding Saturday she saw him and he was well, and when they brought the body to her the face was covered with bruises which were not there Saturday. She believed that his death was hastened by violence. The committee are determined to probe the matter to the bottom.

The sum corruptly spent by Grant's orders out of the secret service fund to help his own election is $140,000, in New York alone.

Mr. Caulfield's committee sent to the Treasury Department and secured the books in which these accounts were audited and which refer to the expenditure—a lavish and doubtless an improper one—under the Enforcement or Election laws. There were first paid to the United States Marshal and his deputies, &c., $86,000 in that year. Next comes an expenditure of $15,000, in which $500 are charged for carriage hire $450 for a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, &c. This is followed by a payment to Davenport of over $18,000. In addition to all these amounts $22,000 were taken from the Secret Service Fund and paid over to Davenport, making a total expenditure, in round numbers, of over $140,000. The President has decided that if the Republican members of the committee want him to testify he will go on the stand, otherwise not. He is so worried at the continued developments of crime in and around his Administration that he went to Philadelphia on last Saturday afternoon to seek rest and comfort and consolation with Borie and Childs.

About a month since Daniel McCruly of Tiffin, O., moved to Kansas, 900 miles distant, taking a shepherd dog with him. The day after his arrival the dog disappeared. On Wednesday he turned up at Tiffin, well though footsore, having evidently walked the whole distance.

Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation, declaring that the reign of terror in the coal regions of the Tuscarawas Valley, caused by the strike, must come to an end; that the miners willing to work must not be interfered with, and that whenever the civil authorities inform him that they are unable to protect the peaceable miners at their work, he will send a military force for their protection.

From present indications the grain crop in Europe is likely to be short, while in this county the prospects for an average or even a full crop are very good. A partial failure of the European crops will, as a matter of course, furnish a market for the American surplus, and enhance the prices of grain in this country.

There are 62,552 churches in the United States, with sittings for 11,395,542 people, the Methodists being the strongest denomination. The total value of church property is placed at $349,619,780.

GRANT TOO.

In another column of the Reporter it will be seen that the committee investigating the department of justice has drawn out evidence, from a noless personage than a former cabinet officer, that president Grant has been guilty of using the public funds to corruptly aid in his election. Ex-Attorney General Williams has been upon the witness stand and the damaging testimony of Grant's guilt and corruption come from him. Oh, what a shame for the nation, every department of the government, from the president down to the crooked whisky ring, corrupt and proven guilty of thieving!

This is the Centennial year, when we expect to show the growth and prosperity of the Republic, its advances in the arts and sciences, agriculture, and its unparalleled growth in population—yet with these great achievements that the foreigner will behold when he visits our centennial, he will also learn to know that the American centennial exhibits one of the most corrupt governments upon the face of the earth. Far better were it that we could show a pure and honest government and less in some other respects. Glad would we be that Grant were innocent, for the credit of the country. But we fear the charge is only too true, and not all told. The style of Grant's living and his surroundings left painful suspicions with every honest American citizen, that he was not administering the government honestly. The worst material in his party have been his favorites while the respectable class of republican statesmen have received no recognition. How could we look for any thing else but to see the government saturated with corruption from head to foot.

LIGHTNING STRIKES GRANT.

PRESIDENT GRANT MUST FOLLOW SECRETARY BELKNAP TO THE BAR OF THE SENATE AND FURNISH ANSWER FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANOR—COL. WHITLEY AND EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS PROVE HIM GUILTY OF THE WORST KIND OF CORRUPTION—THE "SECOND WASHINGTON" USES THE TREASURY TO BUY HIS SECOND ELECTION.

Washington, April 19.—Important and trustworthy evidence directly implicating the President of the United States in an illegal and corrupt use of the public money was taken to-day before the Committee on the Department of Justice, and comes from no less a person than an ex-member of his Cabinet, ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams, and who, in fact, shields his illegal conduct behind the direct orders of the President. In a word, it involves the payment out of the Secret Service Fund, by order of Grant, of $32,000 to aid in carrying the elections in the city of New York in the years 1871, '72 and '73. All of this money was paid to the notorious John I. Davenport, who was Chief Supervisor under the Enforcement act, but who does not receipt for it in a single instance as an officer of the Government, but simply as "John I. Davenport." In one instance he merely gives his own due bill for a payment. The payments made to him in his official capacity are all duly receipted and audited in the Treasury and are correct and form a legal account. This corruption fund for election purposes was gobbled from the Secret Service Fund. Attorney General Williams says he was first called upon to pay Davenport $800 in 1871. He hesitated to use the public money in that way, and called upon the President, who, after a brief conversation, ordered its payment by a written order. In the fall of 1872, when the last Presidential election was held $20,000 was ordered to be paid Davenport, the Attorney General testifying that in each instance he received the verbal order of the President before turning over the money. Last fall $6,000 more were paid. When Williams half remonstrated against the largest payment for the election in 1872, he began Grant then against Greeley, the President said: "Davenport is engaged in a great work up there. He must have the money." When pressed by the Committee on the corrupt and illegal use of this fund the Attorney General evaded and dodged and seemed reluctant to tell, though not so willing after all to protect the President. This corruption fund was paid on the order of the President to Whitley, and by the latter to Davenport. Whitley produced to day to the Committee Davenport's vouchers for every cent, and Williams corroborated him in that and in other respects.

WHAT THE PRESIDENTSAYS.

The President is not disposed to be as indifferent to the charges against him as some of his supporters. He was thoroughly aroused and excited to-day and in general terms denounced the statement made by ex-Attorney General Williams as untrue. He says that he has no recollection of Williams calling on him to disburse the money for Davenport's use, and that if he did it was represented to him to be a different matter, and that he had been deceived. The President has further resolved on a full investigation of the charges, and has decided to take the advice of the cabinet in the premises. For that purpose he has sent a personal request to each member to meet to-morrow at eleven o'clock, an hour ahead of the usual time, for a special consultation on this subject.

Another astounding revelation in proof of the use of the corruption fund was ascertained to-day. Although the money was paid by the disbursing officer of the department of justice, not a single voucher for a single cent can be found to account for it. If the money had been used according to law, sections 2,026 and 2,031 of the revised statutes, which require detailed accounts from supervisors of elections, would have been complied with. There is nothing to show for the plunder but Whitley's single receipts.

It appears to be the determination of the western politicians to put out the light of Mr. Blaine. He is asked to initiate an investigation as to the truth of a specific charge that he has $64,000 of Union Pacific funds for which he has rendered no satisfactory equivalent. In case he fails to comply with this request and put in his plea of not guilty, his accusers propose themselves to take the offensive and force him to purge himself or admit his guilt. If the charge is true, Mr. Blaine can hardly complain that he is destroyed by his own venality; if it is false, the game to ruin his chances at Cincinnati by this attack upon his reputation is not more desperate than damnable.

A strong point against Belknap has been brought to light by Manager Lord in the shape of a receipt of the ex-secretary for two full days' pay in March, the 1st and 2d. It will be remembered that he resigned about noon of the 2d, and claims that he was not a public officer after that crime, but the books show that he was paid his regular salary up to midnight of the 2d, doubtless in accordance with the legal axiom that there are no parts of a day. But if he was secretary of war all of that day, and for all the time for which he has drawn pay, he was secretary at the time the house impeached him.

The Washington Star remarks of the story about Conkling's abhorrence of a smoker "saturated with nicotine," that "those who have seen Senator Conkling riding out Fourteenth street road with General Grant of an evening, taking in with placid but evident satisfaction the fine flavor of his companion's cigar, wont believe a word of it."

Matthew Murray, of Hollidaysburg, died on the 13th inst., aged, as near as can be estimated, somewhere between one hundred and one hundred and six years of age.

BABCOCK'S TROUBLES.

THE GRAND JURY INDICT HIM.

STATEMENTS THAT GO AWAY.

Washington, April 15.—Another and a very important step in the safe burglary business was taken today, in the indictment by the grand jury of Babcock, Harrington, Whitley and Benton as conspirators in that conspiracy. It is understood that the court will not punish those who have turned state's evidence, and have been promised immunity in case they tell the whole truth. But the indictment is intended to prevent their escape from justice in case they tell anything less than the whole truth. The rumor that Harrington had fled the country is said to-night to be true, and it is further stated that he has been urged and assisted to leave by the other conspirators, who know that he is bankrupt in both reputation and fortune, and have been much alarmed lest he also should tell all he knows. Chairman Knott has received the following letter from the burglar Miles, who is now in the penitentiary and who is now serving out the three years' sentence at Windsor, Vt., for the Barre (Vt.) bank robbery. It will be seen that he directly implicates Harrington, Evans and Babcock in the conspiracy, and intimates that he did a good deal of dirty work during the safe burglary trial. The letter is as follows:

Windsor Prison, Vt., April 10, 1876.
Dear Sir: You will pardon the liberty I take in dropping you this note, I trust, when I state that I feel I have borne the stigma of that notorious Washington safe burglary affair strictly my lone. I take the liberty to state to you the following facts: I was the principal party engaged in and present at the blowing open of the safe in the district attorney's office of the night of April 24, 1874. In the month of March of that year I was sent for by Colonel Whitley, the chief of the secret service detective department, and by him told there was an investigation then going on as to the district affairs at Washington and he wished me to see Nettleship and go to Washington and see if it was not possible to do something to break the force of this investigation, that prominent officials were involved, and if I would go there I would be well paid, and I did see Nettleship several times in New York, and finally went to Washington and met him there, where he introduced me to Harrington, with whom I canvassed over the matter, and finally agreed to do the job on the 24th, but as the time approached Nettleship began to show the white feather—so much so that I did not feel warranted in proceeding further in the matter without some further assurance or protection, not wishing to embark in a job of that nature without first being assured of protection. This was finally promised by Harrington, Evans and Babcock. I then went to Philadelphia to do the job. But as they wished to make a sort of Fourth-of-July affair of it, the matter became very much mixed. However, I carried out my part of the contract to the letter. I am at your service if I can in any manner assist your honorable committee in furthering the end of justice. I remain, your very obedient servant, G. E. MILES.
Care Hon. J. B. Bailey, Windsor, Vt.

IS CALIFORNIA IN DANGER?

From the Denver News.—As every cloud has a silver lining, so is there a dark side to every streak of luck. The gold that has been the making of California bids fair to be her ruin. The State Board of Agriculture in its last report sounds a note of warning, but, like most physicians, it prescribes no remedy for the disease whose symptoms it describes. It is no news, perhaps, what the board gives attentance to, but this seems to be the first time that the danger has been set forth in an official authority. When, in 1849 and thereafter, the river bottoms of the Golden State were rummaged by searchers after the precious metal, the stirring up they got served to deepen the channel and facilitate the flow of the water. Time however, and the modern methods of mining having changed all that. The hydraulic process, it has been found, dealing as it does with immense masses of earth, causes large deposits to form in all the water-courses in the mineral country, which clog and choke up the channel. Not only are the streams thus filling up the gold region, but so much sand and gravel are brought down from the mountains that the bottom lands and even the lower streams are being gradually covered with layers of sterile soil. Thousands of acres along all the principal rivers are said to have thus been converted into sand-bars by the "tailings" of the hydraulic mines, while the beds of the streams in the neighborhood of the mines are raised in some cases a hundred feet higher than the original from the same cause. Nor is this all. The Bay of San Francisco even is threatened by the Golden Gate. The California papers have all along been keeping mum in the matter, as they do in regard to the financial unprosperity the State is laboring under, but the danger is at last come so near that the Board of Agriculture, as has been seen was at last forced to take cognizance of it. Whether giving publicity to the disease will result in a remedy remains to be seen.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SALARY.

THE VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—$25,000 NOT EQUAL TO THE PECUNIARY DEMANDS OF THE POSITION.

Washington, April 19.—In the Senate, immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the Chair laid before the Senate the following message:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I return Senate bill No. 172, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval. I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself, and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than forty millions of people. When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the Constitution at $25,000 per annum we were a nation of but three millions of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactures, with but few wants, and these cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the impoverished condition of the Treasury, and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic. The salary of Congressmen, under the Constitution, was first fixed at $6 per day for the time actually in session an average of about 120 days to each session, or $720 per year, or less than one-thirtieth of the salary of the President. Congress have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time since until finally it reached $5,000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President before the salary of the latter was increased. No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the national capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high unless it is the intention to make the office entirely one of honor, when the salary should be abolished—a proposition repugnant to our Republican ideas and institutions. I do not believe the citizens of this republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. $25,000 does not defray the expenses of the Executive for one year, or has not in my experience. It is not now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the Constitution in supplying demands and wants. Having no personal interest in this matter I have felt myself free to return this bill to the house in which it originated, with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of the government. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 18, 1870.

The "Ku-Klux" murder cases at Morison, Ill., were brought to a singular close on Wednesday, James L. Kelly, one of the jurors, being kicked in the abdomen by a mule that he was harnessing and instantly killed. Kelly was one of the most energetic citizens of Williamson County, and had taken a prominent part in hunting down the organized assassins infesting that section of Illinois. He fastened the rope round the neck of Marshall T. Crain at the hanging of the Crain last January.

Out of 81 voters in Hartzdale, Clearfield county, 18 have applied for license to sell liquor.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Speech of Hon. William A. Wallace.

The Chief Clerk. The pending amendment is to insert after line 88 the following clause:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Chili and Peru, at $10,000 each, $20,000.

For ministers resident at Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands, and the Argentine Republic, at $7,500 each $105,000.

Mr. Wallace. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to state as briefly as I can my views upon this subject. If I should prolong my remarks beyond the five minutes accorded me, I trust the Senator from California will permit me to go on.

I agree fully with Senators who have spoken on the subject, that bad customs ought to be corrected. The evil consists in making amendments which are to be some general laws on appropriation bills, has grown up in the Senate, it is time it should be abolished and I will go with the Senator in his movement in that direction. But, sir, this is not the time nor the occasion for that purpose. The current appropriations affect the burdens of the people, and in my judgment the hour has come in which we must use law, practice, custom, and every other power that is given to us as a parliamentary body under the law of the country, to reduce and lessen those burdens. It is admitted that the evil, and that rule has been ameliorated by practice and custom, we should stand by that practice and custom; for it is in a good cause—the cause of the people themselves. When the time comes to enact a new statute that gives the form of legislation in the proper direction, I will go with the Senator; but now that the industries of the people are paralyzed, that the people are suffering, it is no time for the introduction of technicalities or persistent adherence to rules. We ought to follow practice in a good cause. The Senate cannot scratch itself against a just demand for retrenchment upon any such technical position. If it has been the practice of this body for sixteen years to reduce appropriation bills over the law, then this is not the hour in which the Senate can sustain itself in the face of the country in retracing its steps upon that practice.

Mr. President, enough upon that subject. Let us take the bill as we find it, and see what it is. In justice to myself I must say that I was not with the committee who considered this bill. I was confined to my room and was unable to be with the committee, so that I did not aid in the consideration of it; but I take the bill as I find it, as it comes to the Senate from the House, and I see that it reduces the cost of the diplomatic service proper $150,000. How are these reductions made? By reducing four first-class ministers from $17,500 to $14,000; by reducing the mission to Italy from $12,000 to $8,000; by reducing six other missions from $12,000 to $10,000; by consolidating the small missions to the South American states; by consolidating those to the small European states; by reducing the salary of the Hawaiian Islands from $7,500 to $5,500; by dropping Hayti, a $7,500 mission, and sending there a consul; by reducing the amount given for *ad interim* officers $20,000; by reducing the contingent expenses for foreign intercourse $100,000 to $50,000. All of these the Senate committee restore, and ask that the bill thus amended and increased shall be placed upon the statute-book; that the $168,500 deducted by the House from the diplomatic service shall be restored in word and letter.

What are the reasons given for this? They are, first, because the law so provides. This is no good reason, as I have already said, under the existing condition of affairs. Second, because there has been no change in these figures for twenty years. The Senator from California is mistaken; the statues show that he is mistaken. Compare 1870 with 1876, and you will demonstrate by facts, figures, and the law itself, that there have been increases and changes made. In 1870 there were appropriated for diplomatic salaries $357,850; in 1876 and by this bill there are appropriated for diplomatic salaries $801,500. There were appropriated in 1870 for contingent expenses $100,000, and there are appropriated now $100,000. Here is a difference as between 1870 and 1876; not years before the war, but between 1870, when expenses were higher and the cost of living greater than they are now, and the present time, of $343,650. How? Why, Germany and Russia, under statutes called appropriation bills, are increased from $12,000 to $17,500 each; Japan is increased from $7,500 to $12,000; the secretaries of legations and interpreters from $33,000 to $58,000. These increases are found in appropriation bills, and they are the beginnings of a system which inevitably presses itself forward and will not stop. Expenses grow imperceptibly. Senators know that as well as I. It is not necessary to stop to prove it. The power in control is unable to stop. The people alone can halt them. They grow under the hands of power, and those who rule cannot stop them if they would.

We receive twenty-two ministers and we send abroad thirty-one. In the face of this is there no propriety in making changes or reductions? Is not the consolidation of missions wise? It is said it is against the interests of commerce. Let us take a specimen of the commerce affected by the very amendment pending, and see how that question is changed by our examination.

The President pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. Bayard. I ask that the time of the Senator from Pennsylvania be extened.

The President pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. Wallace. The Argentine Republic, which is a full mission at $7,500, was found in 1870 to have imports from us to the amount of $6,414,669. By the tables in 1875 she is found to have but $5,831,709, a positive decrease of more than half a million. It was less in 1874, for then they were but $4,657,000. In 1870 her domestic exports were $2,281,100; in 1875 they were $1,301,294. Here is a specimen of the growth of commerce in a mission which is restored, over the protest of the other branch of Congress, to the full amount of $7,500.

Take Peru. In 1870 her imports were $2,557,893; in 1875 they were $1,344,595; and from 1870 to 1875 there have been steady decreases. In 1870 her domestic exports were $3,677,262; in 1875, $2,443,657; and in 1874 they were $2,516,000. Yet Peru is restored as a full $10,000 mission. The bill as it came to the Senate consolidates Peru, a mission of $10,000, with Ecuador and Colombia at $7,500 each—$25,000 of expenditures are reduced to $8,500, and the Senate bill restores the full figures. Here is a difference of $16,500 placed upon this bill over the protest of the House, in the face of facts and figures that the commerce of the United States with those countries has in the past five years absolutely diminished. What vindication can there be in the face of these figures for the increase of these missions over the figures sent to us by the House of Representatives?

The mission to Switzerland, reduced to $6,500 by the House, is increased to $7,500. She sends here no minister; her whole foreign policy as I find it written in 1872 costs her but about $42,000. Italy by this amended bill is restored to a full mission at $12,000, while the bill as it came to us gave but $8,000. Here is a difference of $4,000. If $8,000 in currency be sufficient for the salary of one of your Cabinet ministers, why is not $8,000 in gold enough to pay the salary of your ministers to Italy? I think the country will conclude as the House did upon that subject.

The service will not suffer. Good men are plenty who will take these missions; in the republican party, even, they are without number. The true policy of the Government is not extravagance or display, but it is moderation and simplicity. When we vote large amounts of money those who have their expenditure will inevitably be extravagant; a man with a full pocket will spend more money than a man who has comparatively an empty one, to bring into this argument the homely doctrine of individual and every-day life, and that is the doctrine the House has applied here. They are the immediate representatives of the people; they hold the purse, and if their advice is not to be hearkened to on these questions, where shall we get advice?

Now we come to the consular system, for I have thus far confined myself exclusively to the diplomatic service. The bill as it came to us acted upon principle. I do not admit and I cannot agree to the proposition that the bill as it came from the House was a simple hewing and hacking and cutting without foresight or without thought. There is system in those reductions, and at the base of that system lies the idea that reduction of salaries, decrease of expenditures, a lessening of the burdens of the people are the pressing demands of the hour, and that we and they shall be faithless to our duty to the people if we do not lessen these expenses and reduce appropriations accordingly.

The principle upon which the bill as it came to us was based seems to be, first, reduction wherever compatible with the interests of the public service; second, no business, no consulate. Where there is no business to do, why should we have a consul with a large salary? Where there is a comparatively small amount of business, the House sends a consular agent with fees. Where there are but small amounts of business and the fees are trifling and you find, as in one case which the Senate committee has restored, a consulate with $22,000 and but $37 fees, is it wise to continue such a case and such a policy? As the bill came to us it left a consul at every port at which American vessels touch, some with salaries and some with fees. I aver that it is wrong to pay a two-thousand-dollar salary per annum to a consul when the port returns us but $250 fees. Both economy and common sense dictate that there should be some change in such a policy and such a system. I quote now what the bill as it came to us contained:

The salaries of forty-five consulates are abolished and the salaries of others are reduced. Three of the consulates whose salaries are abolished paid the consuls $4,000 each, or $10,000. The fees collected at those places for the year ending December 31, 1874, were only $1,159.29. The salaries paid exceeded the fees received by $3,840.71. One of the consulates abolished—Hakodadi, in Japan—paid its consul a salary of $2,500 per annum. The fees collected at this place for the year ending December 31, 1874, amounted to $38.50; loss to the Government, $2,461. Seven other consulates were in class V and paid each a salary of $2,000; total, $14,000. The whole amount of fees collected at these consulates for the year ending December 31, 1874, was $1,347.70; loss to the Government, $12,247.21. Eighteen other consulates belonged to class VI, and paid a salary of $1,500 each to the consuls; total cost to the Government, $12,000. These consulates, for the year ending June 30, 1875, paid fees to the amount of $1,000.05, and received salaries to the amount of $18,000; leaving a balance against the Government received was $17,000.95. Sixteen of these consulates where salaries are abolished were in class VII, and paid salaries of $1,000 each, or $16,000 in all.

The whole amount of fees collected at these consulates for the year ending June 30, 1875, was $13,242.16; the amount of salaries paid over fees received was $12,754.40.

In all the consulates where salaries are abolished the fees collected were only $11,050.70, while the salaries paid were $58,000, showing an excess of $46,949.21 of amount of salaries over fees receivered.

The Senate bill restores all these, Hakodadi included, as I understand the Senator from California, [Mr. Sargent.] He says:

The bill which I hold in my hand, as it passed the House of Representatives, appropriated $912,747.50. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate have reported it back, with amendments, so that the amount is $1,341,647.50. The amount of appropriations last year was $1,374,985. But I must say the bill which we now report to the Senate does make a reduction as compared with the bill which was now less than those made last year by $33,337.50. These additions made by the Senate committee to the House bill are strictly in accordance with the service of last year. There is not an instance where we have restored a salary or created an office. We have simply tried to preserve the integrity of the service for what we believe to be high public reasons. The reductions of $33,000 and over are from the causes which I will now state. Therefore, and as this bill was passed by the House, the amanuensis of Mr. Schenck has been allowed $2,500 on account of the minister's crippled arm. He being no longer minister, that item is not necessary for next year.

We see from this that the bill as it came to us saved the people $462,939, as I believe without injuring the public service to the extent of one dollar. The Senate bill restores $428,991 thereof. It does not take one dollar off either the consular or diplomatic service proper, save Mr. Schenck's amanuensis, $2,500. Mr. Schenck, having returned to the country, his amanuensis is not necessary. I do not understand, of the consular and diplomatic service proper, not of those appropriations which came upon the bills as extraneous matter.

Now the reasons given for this restoration of $428,991 over the House appropriation bill are, first, the law. What law? The law that is written, says the Senator, upon the statute-book; but the law, as I read it, is not obeyed. Let us see; we take the Revised Statutes and read the law there, and then attempt to find what this bill does. I take the consuls to London. I find the Revised Statutes give $7,500 salary, while this bill gives $6,000; to Paris, $5,000, and this bill gives $6,000; to Melbourne, $4,000, and this bill gives $4,500; to Kanagawa, $3,000, and this bill gives $4,000; to Vienna, $5,000, and this bill gives $3,000; to Rome, 1,500 dollars, and this bill gives 2,000 dollars; to Madrid, 1,000 dollars, and this bill gives 2,000 dollars; to Liverpool, 7,800 dollars, and this gives 6,000 dollars.

These are enough, it seems to me, to show departure from the law as written. But, says the Senator, this is not the law as written. If it be not the law as written, then the doctrine that we can and may make changes of salaries in appropriation bills comes home to the Senator and the Senate as late as 1874; for I find in the appropriation bill of 1874 the only authority given for these changes in the salaries appropriated to these different consuls. The Revised Statutes give the figures 7,500 dollars for London; as an instance, while the appropriation bill of 1874 changes the law as found in the Revised Statutes, and reduces the consulate at London to 6,000 dollars. And the authority that I have referred to follow in the same category. Here we bring the direct evidence, the clear proof, that the Senate committee has recognized the fact that changes can be made in appropriation bills affecting the public interests. There is a precedent that the Senate itself has made within two years; a precedent that it cannot violate in the present condition of the country.

The second reason given why these changes are made and the House bill is not permitted to exist as it was, is the necessity of commerce. Let us take some specimens on that subject, and see what the necessities of commerce are as affected by the Senate committee's amendments. The consul at Chin-Kiang, in China, is restored with a salary of 3,000 dollars. The fees shown by the report from official sources are $371.84. Ningpo is restored with a salary of 3,000 dollars, and the fees are $574.84. Swatow is restored with a salary of 3,000 dollars, and the fees are $316.84. Hakodadi is restored with a salary of 2,500 dollars, and the fees are $369.46. Odessa is restored with 2,000 dollars salary, and the fees are $184.65. Tamatave, in Madagascar, is restored with 2,000 dollars salary, while the fees are $37.42.

These, it seems to me, are ample to show that a consular agent with fees is all that is required there, when they are taken in connection with the fact that from 1870 to 1876 at most of these points commerce has decreased and not increased, and when the tabular statements and returns from the official sources show that the fees are vastly less than the salaries voted. There is no prohibition, as I understand it, forbidding consular agents who have charge of our affairs, where they receive fees, from engaging in business, but the contrary. The action of the other branch of Congress upon this subject may be harsh treatment to those who hold these sinecures; but is that any reason why we should not take a step in the direction of reduction of public expenses? The public good demands a reduction of public expenditure; and it is only when, in taking care of the public purse we destroy the public service, that we must be held up to an appropriation heretofore provided for by law. Commerce will not suffer. Senators need not be alarmed upon that subject. Substituting consuls with fees for consuls with salaries is no new policy. Again I quote:

There are now eighty-nine consuls of the United States in different parts of the world who receive no salaries, among them the consul at Reims, in France, where the fees amount to $1,068.50; the consul at Brunswick, in Germany, whose fees amount to $2,498.25; the consul at Victoria, whose fees amount to $3,865.55, and many other places of equal importance. There are eighty-nine consuls who get no salary at this time, and only one hundred and eighty-eight consuls-general, and vice-consuls who receive salaries. Yet there are three hundred and fifty-seven consular agencies whose agents get no salaries, except the fees collected up to 1,000 dollars. The fees collected above that sum are paid over to the consul, who retains 1,000 dollars from all his agencies and pays the ballance into the Treasury.

Our consular officers under the Senate bill will be:

Salaried consuls, &c.....	188
Non-salaried consuls & consular agents	446

This is as it stands under the law in force. Under the House bill it will be as follows:

Salaried consuls.....	145
Non-salaried consuls & consular agents	430

It is said that this service is not increasing in cost. Let us see. Let us take official figures as the test; and I am willing to stand or fall upon those official figures; not those before the war, but long since the war when exchange was higher, when the cost of living was higher than it is now. Consular salaries in 1870 were 414,800 dollars; in 1876 and under this bill, for this bill follows the estimates of the Department, they are 546,400 dollars, making an increase from 1870 to 1876 of 131,600 dollars.

The contingent expenses of consulates in 1870 were 83,000 dollars; they are now 131,850 dollars, making an increase of 48,850. This whole increase is alarming, and it calls for reduction. Appropriations, it is true, must be based on our own judgment, but also upon the necessities of the people, and not upon the estimates of the Departments or enactments made through appropriation laws of the past.

Let us examine this matter in detail and I have done. Leaving out of view everything but the diplomatic and consular service proper, we find that in 1870 the diplomatic salaries proper were $357,850. Under the Senate bill they are $391,500. Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse were 100,000 dollars then, and they are $100,000 now. Consular salaries then were $414,800; to-day they are $546,400. Then the contingent expenses of consulates were 83,000 dollars, and now by this bill they are 131,850 dollars. So that from 1870 to this bill and to the appropriations of last year, we find that they have increased from 955,650 dollars to 1,169,750 dollars, making an increase since 1870 of 214,100 dollars.

So too with your aggregate ordinary net expenses. In 1870 they were 104,000,000 dollars; in 1872 they were but 153,000,000 dollars; in 1875 they are 179,000,000 dollars. Can the Government not be conducted as cheaply now as it was in 1872? Is there any reason why 15,000,000 dollars of increase in the net ordinary expenses of the Government shall be made and approved from 1870 to 1876? If it be good doctrine to maintain sinecure consulates, to continue increases in diplomatic intercourse, if it be to keep thirty-one ministers abroad while we receive but twenty-two, if it be to maintain full missions where our commerce is decreasing—if it be true, let us hearken to the Representatives of that people when they send back their bills and reduce and retrench where we can.

It is said by a Senator that this increase is the result of the war. I say, on the contrary it is the result of demoralization among the people and extravagance in governmental expenditure. Is it not the fruitful force of power and public patronage implied by put forward those who are in control? Power inevitably gathers to itself more and more as it goes forward. It is so with those who control the governmental forces now. They cannot stop if they would. They are pressed forward by the resistless force of the power that they themselves possess. The House representing the people, the branch of Congress that is nearest the people, invite us to retrench, to lessen their burdens, and in this bill to lessen them $462,000. This is the invitation of the people themselves. Shall we not be guided by their necessities? Is it not our plain, clear, and manifest duty so to do?

In Memoriam.

Harriet C. Meyer, wife of Hon. J. G. Meyer, departed this life, in Aaronsburg, April 18th, aged 59 years, 4 months and 27 days.

In the death of Mrs. Meyer, the church has lost a consistent member, the community a valued friend, and the family a dear, as the world was used to call her, a mother. Her place may be filled in the community, her place in the church may fall upon Elisha's shoulders, but in the family, there will ever be a vacancy which no human hand or heart can fill. Mrs. Meyer possessed a peculiar disposition; she combined to a great degree the good qualities of both Mary and Martha,—with Mary, she could sit all day long at the feet of her Master and not weary, with Martha she delighted in serving Him in the persons of the poor and needy, the sick and afflicted.

As with David she could exclaim, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord." She was always found in the services of the sanctuary, except when providentially prevented. There was nothing spasmodic or emotional connected with her christianity, there was an evenness and constancy in it which was refreshing to witness at the present time. While quite young she felt the necessity of a personal interest in her Saviour. She attended a course of Catechetical instruction, with a view of becoming acquainted with her duty, this instruction led her into the peace and comfort of her God. As life wears on there were to her duty. By the holy rite of confirmation she was received into full communion with the church of Jesus Christ, in which she remained faithful until her death. Her earnest prayer was, that God would spare her life long enough to see her children (four in number) in full communion with the church—this God graciously granted. On the 23rd of January, last, the whole family met together around the sacramental altar; this was the happiest period of her life. From this time on, she failed rapidly.

On the evening previous to her death she thought the messenger had come, she sent for her pastor and friends, bade all an affectionate farewell with the hope of meeting again. We then read for her a favorite German hymn, which had been endeared to her by many early recollections and associations. At her request we sang that beautiful hymn, commencing, "I would not live alway." Then in the stillness of that solemn hour, we knelt around her death-bed and offered the Litany for the dying, closing with the Lord's prayer in which she joined, as she always did. She lingered yet 21 hours, perfectly conscious of all that passed, when the silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken—the pitcher was broken at the fountain and the wheel was broken at the cistern, and the spirit returned to God who gave it. She lived a christian life and was therefore but natural that she should die a christian death. PASTOR.

An order has been issued to the warden of the prison in Washington in which Kilburn, the real-estate sharper, is confined, directing that the meals furnished to that aristocratic ring ornament shall not cost more than $1 a day. The imprisonment of Kilbourne has been so thouroughly farcical that self-respecting members of the house, under whose mandate he is held, are naturally beginning to see that the only result of the pretense of restraint in his case is to make congress a laughing stock for the ring tools; and it is not astonishing that something in the way of more vigorous treatment of the prisoner is demanded, alike in the interest of justice, good policy, and common sense.

London, April 12.—Upwards of 20,000 colliers are on strike in South Yorkshire against a 15 per cent. reduction of wages. The Miners' Union have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent., but the masters insist upon 15.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License and will make application to the court to grant the same at April term, next.

R. W. Richards Tavern Huston twp.
Wm. Brown wholesale license Bellefonte
Thomas Loughry Saloon
30 mar 3t. A. WILLIAMS, Proth'y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.
Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley!
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
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HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
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Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
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Good Cassimere Suits,	$10.00
Good Cassimere Coats,	$5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

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Drug Store,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)
FRESH AND CHEAP.
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