The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 14. 1878

There were two negroes on the jury that found Anderson one of the returning boarders guilty.

The first act passed by our state legislature, this session was passed last week, allowing Northumberland county an assistant law judge. There are 2000 cases on the docket in that county.

We agree with the Pittsburg Post that money is appropriated yearly to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society from which very little benefit is derived. Most of the money is spent in the salaries of officers who are not farmers, and in publishing a report which comes a year after date, and is then made up of matter from the agricultural papers. This report costs the State over one dollar per volume, and is of no practical value to any one.

"If ever Jim Beaver gets to be governor, I'm going to be a notary public," is what we overheard a fellow say, as we passed a certain corner. What a notorious public it would be that would make the General governor.

Mr. C. K. Ross, father of the abducted boy arrived at Baltimore on the afternoon of the 5 to see the Demerara boy—and Mr. Ross says he is not Charley. After inspecting and conversing with the boy for several hours, Mr. Ross state personally to the agent of the Associated Press that the boy is certainly not hison, the lost Charley, and he was perfectly satisfied and convinced the moment he saw him. To satisfy others, he questioned the child at length, and he had no remembrance whatever of any associations connected with his (Mr. Ross') family. In reply to the question whether he desired to make any statement through the Associated Press, Mr. Ross replied:—"Nothing; except that the boy is not my son."

The whipping post is coming into favor again in various sections of the country. Some States have adopted it, and in others its introduction is being recommended with enthusiasm. Nevada likes it; the Grand Jury of St. Louis recently favored its establishment in that city; North and South Carolina Judges have advocated it; bills to erect whipping posts at every county seat have been introduced in Kentucky and Mississippi, and the press in all parts of the country is largely favorable to this penalty for certain offences.

It is our opinion that if any set of men in this country deserve the whipping post, it is the Louisiana Returning boards and those who aided and abetted them in the greatest fraud the world ever heard of.

On one day, 5, Congress was asked to do the following things: Petitioned to remonetize silver; not to remonetize silver; to put woman suffrage into the Constitution; to let the tariff alone; not to tax tea and coffee; to amend the pension laws; to subsidize the South American mail service; to give a liberal subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; to square war accounts with the States; to turn the Indian Bureau over to the War Department; to create a Department of Agriculture; to do something for the starving Chinese; and to make it unlawful to employ aliens as pilots on board American vessels.

Mr. Wallace's Long Bond bill, as amended and reported from the Senate Finance Committee, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $100,000,000 of coupon bonds of the denominations of $25, $50 and $100 and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin after fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent. per annum. These bonds are to be in lieu of the same amount of four per cent. bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and, like them, are to be exempt from taxation The new bonds are to be offered for sale at the different sub-treasuries and United States depositories at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal-tender notes at the current market valuation, and the proceeds are to be applied to the redemption of any outstanding United States bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

NO INCOME TAX!

The prospect of the reenactment of an income tax is somewhat alarming. It has already a majority of 77 in the House of Representatives, only eleven short of a two-thirds vote.

We agree with the N. Y. Sun, when it says a tax upon incomes is a direct tax, and if levied as the former income tax was, it is clearly unconstitutional. This is one objection to it, and it should be conclusive.

Apart from the constitutional question however, the most burdensome and oppressive of all taxes is a tax upon incomes. It is inquisitorial in its nature and must always be hateful to a free people. Its imposition creates a kind of slavery. A man can scarcely be said to own anything when he can be compelled to submit every dollar of his property and every mill derived from it to the curious inquisition of others.

There is no need of an income tax The revenues of the Government are ample without it, and there are plenty of methods of raising money far less objectionable.

Notwithstanding the heavy vote in Congress in favor of an income tax, we believe it would be a very unpopular measure, and that all taking any part in its imposition would share in its unpopularity.

Augustus M. Turney, paying teller of the Bank of North America, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000. The money has been lost in Wall Street speculation. The first of his series of thefts was committed in 1869, when he stole $35,000. He took the second teller, Charles R. Leffingwell, into his confidence, and they united in concealing the deficit. Turney has been arrested. He has been in the bank almost since its origin, and was implicitly trusted. The capital of the bank is impaired $283,000, but the depositors, it is claimed, will loose nothing.

The material and commercial interests of the United States are on the high-way to recovery. Extensive as the failures have been since the panic of 1873, yet making due allowance for the increase of population and commerce they have been in no greater ratio than during the years affected by the panic of 1857.

In the four years including and following the panic of 1857 the annual amount of failures averaged $132,900,000, which divided by the census population of 31,400,000 in 1860, would represent about $4,20 per head. In the last five years, including the panic year, the failures averaged $198,300,000 per annum, which would represent about $4.30 per head on 45,000,000. the generally admitted estimate of the present population of the country.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The passage by the Senate of the U. S. of Mr. Matthew's resolution to pay the bondholders in the "coins" of the U.S., is a matter of importance to the people, as it restores gold and silver to their equivalent standard as a legal tender in the payment of debts—yet we find the gold gambler and speculator who are for debasing the silver coin, crying out, "it is a law infringing the obligation of contracts," while the very bonds which they hold, have on their backs that the principal and interest are payable in coin, the very word used in the Constitution declaring that no state can make "any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Where the breach of contract? the U. S. reserved the right to pay the bondholders in coin, the bondholders loaned their money, accepted the terms to be paid in coin, and they must be held to their contract and receive it in gold or silver coin. Mr. Webster in 1834 delivered a speech on the gold bill, from which we make a brief extract: He said, "you know that most countries make but one of the precious metals the medium for the payment of debts. In our country, from the days of Hamilton, the standard has been *two-fold*. We *pay either in gold or silver*." That is all Mr. Matthew's resolution enacts—restoring silver coin to its relative and equivalent value with gold in the payment of debts according to the standard fixed by congress, viz., the silver dollar of 412½ grains of pure silver, or 16 oz. of silver to one of gold, which is an over-valuation of gold and an undervaluation of silver.

Since the discussions of the gold and silver question in the present congress, we are obtaining some light on this question, and to let our readers have the benefit, we make an extract or two from speeches delivered in the present congress respecting the National debt currency. It is stated "that the debts of the country are nearly 1200 million dollars; that it was mostly contracted in currency; that we have 175 millions of coin, 350 millions of greenbacks, 318 millions of bank notes in the country, making an aggregate of 843 million dollars, besides fractional currency." From 1865 to 1868 there were but few national bank notes in use, a period of three years; at the close of 1868 the bankers managed to have about 300 million dollars of legal tender notes and 830 millions of legal tender bonds converted into 6 per ct. gold bearing interest bonds added to the amount already under their control. "It was this converting of currency bonds for gold bonds, of greenbacks for bank notes—the first a legal tender, the other not a legal tender—for money that was not at interest, for interest bearing bonds and interest bearing currency without anything to redeem it and the degrading silver coin that has given rise to all the financial troubles of the country." Senator Thurman, of Ohio, in his speech, said, "That silver had been the metallic money of the world for thousands of years, and it was the *money* of the *Constitution*. If the bill should become a law its tendency would be to put a stop to the demonetization of silver in other countries. Should we postpone the remonetization of silver until a compact with other nations be made, it would never be remonetized. He hoped our country would be ranged by the side of the bi-metallic states. Let the commercial world know that we do not intend to abandon the use of silver."

In these extracts we have made, the reader will note that Daniel Webster, the great constitutional lawyer, stated on his very question that "most countries make but one of the precious metals the medium for payment of debts. *In our country*, from the time of Hamilton, the *standard has been two-fold*, we *pay* either *in gold* or *silver*." And Senator Thurman says, "and it (silver) was the money of the Constitution." Then why debase it by undervaluing it of its intrinsic and coinage value to please and pamper a few thousand money lenders, and speculators, as if they were of more importance than 45 millions of people who have all the private and public debts to pay?

JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT IN LOUISIANA.

ANDERSON FOUND GUILTY AND RECOMMENDED TO MERCY OF THE COURT.

New Orleans, February 7.—Judge Whitaker opened court this morning and took a recess to prepare his charge to the jury. Before recess, the Court referred to an article in a morning paper which stated that Wells had said he could give any amount of bail, but had not made up his mind yet, the Court stating if this was true it would raise the bonds up to $20,000 again. The Sheriff was instructed to see Mr. Wells about the remarks said to have been indulged in by him.

At 9:30 p. m. Judge Whitaker finished the reading of this charge to the jury and they retired. The court room was cleared and even the attorneys for the defense had left, nobody expecting a verdict, almost everybody believing the result would be a mistrial.

At 10:10 p. m, a loud knock came from the jury room which was promptly answered by a deputy sheriff who went at once to the jury room, and returning quickly startled the Judge, who, with some gentlemen and the reporters was in his private office with the news that the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

The counsel were sent for and Judge Cullom of the defense having arrived the court was opened again at 10:40 and the jury brought down and called. About forty persons were present.

Judge Whitaker asked the foreman the usual question when the verdict was given to the clerk.

GENERAL ANDERSON WAS DEATHLY PALE, twisting nervously the head of his cane between his fingers. Then the verdict was read as follows: New Orleans, 7th of February, 1878. We find Thomas C. Anderson guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court.

(Signed.) W. P. CONVERSE,
Foreman of the Jury.

The defence asked for the polling of the jury. Each juror, after his name was called, was asked, "Is this your verdict, guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court?" They all answered in the affirmative. The jury was then discharged and the prisoner remanded to await the sentence of the law. A few of Anderson's friends at once surrounded him and saw him off to jail.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

The bill reported by Representative Rice, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, extends for ten years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It provides for the construction of not less than 100 miles a year, and that the main line between Portland and a point as far east as Umatilla, Or., shall be located and constructed on the south side of the Columbia River. Actual settlers on surveyed land within the limits of the railroad grant are secured in their rights by paying $2.50 per acre. Preemptors of homestead are also protected. The company is authorized to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage on the whole or any part of its road and property.

The building designed for the use of our Agricultural Department at the Paris Exposition will be satisfactory in a good many ways. It is to be in the shape of a star or of stars, our well-known emblem or emblems. In vases of American stone, emblematic of the different kinds of rock produced in America, will be growing plants of corn, cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, emblematic of our important national vegetables. A cupola—containing poultry—in other words, a henepula—will be sustained on pillars showing maize half husked on the stalk and emblematic of Johnny-cake. Emblematic of our whole country, a stand of flags will surmount the cupola and be surmounted in turn by more poultry in the shape of the American eagle, stuffed. This is pretty satisfactory, on the whole, but it does seem that there might be more flags put around in more places.

Jane Grey Swisshelm has discharged herself of a furious blast against the female advocates of women's rights. They have, she says, "united the idea of a woman's right to vote with a prostitute's right to social recognition and the general disruption of marriage obligations;" have held burlesque conventions where the president is the principal speaker, conventions attended by mobs and breaking up in rows, and, while thus behaving like rowdies, have demanded to be treated as ladies. Their suffrage lobbying has been nothing but an artful appeal to personal vanity and a display of personal charms. She recalls Mrs. Sarah Spencer, the lioness of two years ago, "a woman who was running a tilt against the social evil, who had visited all the houses of ill-fame, learned their secrets from the inmates, and carried most, if not all, of the public men in her pocket on account of the many discoveries she had made, and who was then pressing Congress for an appropriation to start a 'reform school for girls.'" Mrs. Swisshelm looked for a staid, experienced elderly matron, so what was her surprise to find "a young, handsome, tall, graceful woman in a pullback and long trail; with a brilliant complexion, looking as if it had come from an apothecary shop, the jauntiest hat of the winter, and all the other accessories of a fashionable toilet! Then that president," she adds, "a large raw-boned, square-shouldered woman, with yellow hair, dressed *a la* Pompadour, high cheek-bones and very red cheeks, a close-fitting, fashionable costume, of mixed colors—the very personification of an overdressed servant girl! When I thought of those two women representing the feminine delicacy of America, while closeted with a set of men to confer on the social evil—well, my face burns and my blood tingles today at thought of the insult thus offered to the women of this country! The Congressional committee which failed to show them the door and bow them out of it unheard were derelict to duty." The president delivered a bundle of platitudes with a very strong nasal twing in very bad English. Last year Mrs. Stanton presided, and she, too, talked—talked—talked and beamed satisfaction because the people listened to her. The convention "advocated universal suffrage for women and limited suffrage for men on the ground of equality!" got up a row on the platform and brought in the police. As for this year, "people who have so little sense as to ask Congress to double the number of voters, while giving evidence that the new supply is to have even less sense and less moral principle than the old, are better fitted for lunatic asylums than the conduct of political affairs. As to the superior sense or morality of women over men facts fail to sustain assumptions," and 999 of every thousand of Mrs. Spencer's women "had better keep on at the old business of washing dishes and singing and procuring signatures to temperance pledges, to be broken like clay pipes. If any man can contrive any way to clear the Capitol of that nest of lobbyists, he will deserve the thanks of everp sensible woman in the land."

The Morning Patriot in its new dress looks well, has more reading, and its an able democratic daily.

The following appeared in the Newcastle Chronicle Jan. 6, 177: "Monday last was brought from Howick to Berwick, to be shipped for London, for Sir Henry Grey, Bart, a pie, the contents whereof are as follows: 2 bushels of flour, 20 pound of butter, 4 geese, 2 turkeys, 2 rabbits, 4 wild ducks, 2 woodcocks, 6 snipes, 4 partridges, 2 neats' tongues, 2 curlews, 7 blackbirds, and 6 pigeons. It is supposed a very great curiosity. Was made by Mrs. Dorothy Patterson, housekeeper at Howick. It was near nine feet in circumference at bottom, weighs about twelve stones, will take two men to present it at table. It is neatly fitted with a case, and four small wheels to facilitate its use to every guest that inclines to partake of its contents at table." Howick was the ancestral home of Charles Earl Grey, the great Reform Minister. The present peer is his son.

Most terrible are the stories told by survivors of the Metropolis of the treatment of the dead and the living at the hands of white and black people on the North Carolina coast. Men struggled bravely to the shore, to be met by bands of thieves, who took from them watches, money, and trinkets. Corpses were seized as soon as they were thrown upon the sands, and stripped of clothing. Surgeon Greene says he saw pockets cut out by these men, saw them making way with baggage and everything that washed ashore. The same complaints were made after the Hosterman Gross lost. It is somebody's duty to look after these offenders.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following paragraphs are from an article in the Springfield Republican on the nature and treatment of diphtheria:

Diphtheria is a disease which springs from the growth of a real fungus on some of the mucous surfaces of the system, more generally of the throat. It may spread by contact of the mucous surfaces of a diseased with those of a healthy person, as in kissing, and is, to a limited degree, epidemic.

From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the muscular and nervous systems, vitiating the lymph and nutrient fluids, and producing paralysis.

As soon as the bacterium or fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or a broken arm, and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as of the other.

It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this bacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with the addition of from two to four times the volume of water.

This wash is harmless, even when swallowed, and is pretty certain to arrest the disease. A well known physician in Springfield, who has pursued this treatment for fifteen years, has found it effective almost without exception, and has in that period often broken up the disease in localities where it had raged violently and defied treatment.

To keep the patient well housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing if necessary, and to keep the system well nourished and the bowels open, are matters of nursing often neglected; but, with care in these respects and early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful cauterizations which go together in its later stages.

THE MAN WHO DIED BUT LIVES.

[The Philadelphia Times]

Mr. J. Harry Schrack, whose apparent death and subsequent astonishing revival were narrated in yesterday's Times, is steadily improving. He seems a new man. His mind and memory are evidently as good as ever they were, and the doctor says he will soon be about again. This extraordinary instance of suspended animation has a parallel in the case of Rev. Wm. Tennent, which puzzled the doctors and delighted religious enthusiasts fifty years ago. Mr. Tennent was to all appearances dead, and only returning to consciousness as the coffin stood upon the edge of the grave and the funeral services were about to be pronounced over him. His visions were very much like those of Mr. Schrack, but he would never reveal all that he saw while in the spirit world. Instead, however, of having his faculties brightened by his trance, it is said that he woke to consciousness as ignorant as a little child, and it was only after he had spent years of patient study that the page of Latin over which he had been vainly struggling suddenly became plain to him, and he regained his learning as mysteriously as he had lost it.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1st. 1878. DR.	
To outstanding taxes Jan 1st 1877	$42,428 60
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43
To tax received of county commissioners	25,727 09
To cash received for redemption of U. S lands	118 47
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06
To cash received from Treasurer sales U S lands	286 29
To county order rec'd on acct. last year's balance	2,700 53
To com. note rec'd for balance	2,000 00
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08—116,716 55

Jan 1, 1878. CR.	
By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$4,700 53
By warrants paid	55,877 84
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	51,709 50
By exonerations and commissions	2,328 68
By salary	2,000 00
By statutory allowed	10 00—116,716 55
By bal due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08

D. A. MUSSER Treasurer, Centre Co., in account with Commonwealth of Penna.

Jan. 1 1878 DR.	
To balance due State Jan 1, 1877	264 32
To outstanding taxes	6,391 56
To taxes assessed for 1877	3,150 73—9,806 61

Jan. 1, 1878 CR.	
By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4,682 08
By State Treasurer's receipts	3,080 17
By exonerations and commissions	113 84
By treas commissions	68 09
Bal. in hands of Treas	1,862 43—9,806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878 DR.	
To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38—59 38

Jan. 1. 1878 CR.	
By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58
By tress. com. on 1406	74
By am't transferred to county account	14 06—59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hand and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [L.S.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L.S.] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1 13, services $675.-50	$680 63
J. N. Hall balance 65 09 services 655.-50	720 59
H. A. Mingle balance 4 32; services 442.50	446.81
H. Beck commissioners clerk	600.00-2,448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68
Jno Rishel services	15 38
H Keller services	21 34
H Beck clerk to com.	35 00—109 40

County Auditors.

Wm McFarland services	30 00
A J Griest services	30 00
Jos Gilliland services	30 00
C L Buffington as clerk	30 00—120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore on jail contract	483 73
Wiley & Parsons, building walk C H.	22 75
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75
Wm Eckley lumber for C H	6 40
E H Carr hauling lumber for C H	1 60
T E Lyman spouting C H	10 50
B & S RR Columber walk at C H	10 63
J H Fellenbaum repairing at jail	14 75
J J Reynolds & Son range at jail	167 30
Jno Brachbill wall paper &c at jail	82 61
Jno McDermott paving jail	6 50
W S Galbraith work on range at jail	5 64
H A Williams painting and repairing at jail	147 00
J & J Harris, bill paints hardwarde at jail	129 62
G W Tate architect at jail	140 00
M W Cewdrick work at jail	5 40
John McDermont cess pool contract	146 98
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45
W Twitmire repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50
T. A. Hicks & Bro hardware for jail	1 64
T I Lee repairing lock at jail	1 25—1,475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5,815 46
Commonwealth cost	3,311 15
Tipstaves pay	436 20
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00
W Reber court reporter 2 weeks	20 00
B Galbraith court crier	162 00
B Galbraith, janitor balance 1876, 275.-100 janitor services	625 09
W C Heinle, entries in indictment docket	15 64
A Williams bal due at settlement 1876	9 00
11409 prothonotary costs 1877 261 65	375 72
L W Munson court proclamations	76 00
L W Munson, summoning jurors	450 00—12,622 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners	129 64
Robt McKnight gas bills for Court House and jail	443 05
J R & C T Alaxander coal bills for court house and jail	965 91
J H Dobbins medical services	100 00
Agricultural society appropriation	100 00
Western Penitentiary keeping convicts	450 32
Insane asylum (Danville) keeping	1,732 25
Assessors pay	2,158 25
Road views	729 90
Election expenses	1,964 73
Refunding U S lands	21 11
Refunding taxes overpaid	166 79
Insurance on public buildings	394 00
Bridge views	101 50
Samuel Brugger Engr at bridges etc	431 13
" " bill Howard	845 00
" swearing viewers	100 00
Miles Zimmerman Karthaus bridge	1 50
H D Yeager bal Julian bridge	1,096 00
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge	1 01
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge	5 00
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge	459 00
Murray Dougal & Co Howard bridge	1,664 00
H C Holter painting Howard bridge	2,700 00
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c for Howard bridge	8 32
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 69 87 and 20 00	27 26
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge	89 87
Dock & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge	8 31
J J Harris bill paints &c for bridge	31 72
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge	7 90
Constables pay	2 00
Real estate paid for property at sale	408 79
Premium on collections	425 00
C M Bower commission on collection	20 00
Commissions on notes paid	88 30
Interest paid on notes and bonds	6,605 00
Commissions on lunacy	2,904 85
Scalp premiums	55 00
Teachers Institute	773 55
Inquests on dead bodies	145 34
Road damages paid	58 21
L W Munson bal 1876, 183000 on account 3,174 00	100 00
C M Bower salary ascomr's atty	4 504 11
	75 00
H Y Stylzer stationery	26 57
Freight bills paid	7 84
Meals to Jurors paid to sundries	65 50
Jos Dovling bal on Co line & drafts	7 00
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail	106 85
Harper Bro., clothing for prisoners and jail	8 25
Lyon & Co clothing for prisoners and jail	6 80
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail	3 00
A Williams judgment docket	24 80
J S Barnhart extra time in office	12 00
Kay Bros hand seal jury com	3 50
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail	1 60
T A Hicks & Bros hardware C H	1 40
Horse hire paid sundries	5 50
W W Wolf putting in water back jail	4 00
H Vanbuskirk burners and shades C H	26 85
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail	59 90
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same	37 50
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail	46 82
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house	2 75
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail	9 25
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail	8 85
H Hoffman repairing st jail	2 25
Alex Green cleaning cells	4 00
Geo Ulrich bounty due him	1 50
Jno T Johnson postage &c	50 00
Jos Fox repairing cells jail	25 34
Bond & Co chairs treas and comss office	13 65
Jos Devling revising U S land lists	17 72
Jno Powers repairing for prisoners	40 00
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner	20 40
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c jail	164 60
A Williams appearance docket &c	31 50
Jas O'Bryan repairing chairs C H	54 50
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times	1 50
T J Lee putting lock on office door	5 25
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H	35
E Joseph & Bro carpet hall at jail	3 80
I Guggenheimer matting for C H	28 42
C Fox removing plantains C H yard	19 80
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail	7 00
W F Reber copying and making duplicate	1 50
F P Musser making duplicate	22 90
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H	36 00
L Willard cleaning flues C H	1 05
Jas Harris & Co hardware C H	3 50
F F Adams for chairs C H	3 85
Jos Devling work on U S land lists	2 40
Water tax	3 50
F Deshner keys for coal house	127 50
D M Glenn & Co ice for C H	50
Jacob Schrom binding mattings	1 55
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices	1 00
H A Williams glazing C H & jail	52 87
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H	13 92
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c	2 00
Daul Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail	1 51
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H	4 50
O Kessler repairing assess books	1 25
Harper Bros covering for desks	35
B Galbraith crying U S lands sales	3 25
Wm Mann blank books	5 00
B M Nead guide books for offices	36 00
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat bank case	2 00
S M Winters house holding appeals	25 00
M Hubler bill holding appeals	5 00
D A Musser on acct bal due '76	3 58
D A Musser orders for state tax	2,790 58
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c	797 17
Orders of formers years paid	363 50
	23 49
Total	$38 406 57

Printing bills.

P Gray Meek bal due 1876 1846 60 printing 1877 285.-20	$469 85
E T Fulton printing	207 35
F Kurtz bal due 1876 31 00 printing 1877 220 35	251 35
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81
Bender & Beck print "	13 50
F L Hutter printing "	192 81—1296 67
Total expenditures	$55877 84
Orders drawn on road tax acct	604 84
Orders drawn on poor tax acct	425 39—1029 73

L. W. Munson Sheriff in account with Centre county:

Jan 7, 1878 DR.	
To jury fees received	64 00
To fines rec'd Sam'l Bouch 5 00, G Breon 200 00, W Wagner 25 00 J Reber 20 00	250 00
To cash rec'd Martha Bathurst	25 00
To county orders rec'd on acct	3700 00
To purchase money on U S land	47 25—4086 25
Balance	622 68
	$4708 93

CR.	
By boarding prisoners	$1942 00
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00
By summoning jurors	450 00
By court proclamations advertised	76 00
By advertising election proclamation	177 85
By conveying insane asylum	192 00
By advertising poor house election proc	559 25
By filling ticks and bills sundries for jail	39 10
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00
By amt paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00
By amt paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	30 60
By services during riots 8 days	32 00
By amt paid for police maces	18 15
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00
By removing fish baskets	185 48—4708 93
By bal due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$622 68

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Centre Co.

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Towhawip offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. M'FARLANE, [L.S.]
A. J GRIEST, [L.S.] } Auditors.
JOS. M GILLILAND, [L.S.]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J N HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
Attest: H A. MINGLE,
HENRY BECK, Clerk. Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.	
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38—349 66
1872.	
Jno Ward, Halt Moon	256 97
David Robb Liberty	14 52
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79—596 28
1873	
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	56 38
*S C Rarick, Marion	104 07
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07—783 25
1874	
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	978 11
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 81
D Lohr, Benner	223 52
F Carson, Burnside	57 34
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28
Wm Cross, Hafinonia	8 72
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75-2981 14
1875	
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 09
*A J Graham Philipsburg	188 76
J P Shope, Milesburg	291 85
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18
*J B Newcomer Burnside	46 08
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	164 93
*Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85—2781 09
1876.	
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefte	1426 47
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 59
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56
*A Garbrick, Benner	708 51
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28
Wm Thompson, College	542 83
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07
*H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	320 78
John Kettner, Haines	25 84
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11
*D W Kline, Huston	191 73
John A Stover, Liberty	374 07
D Harter, Marion	687 90
D Kreamer, Miles	55 13
Wm Weiser, Penn	205 76
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68
F H Dale Rush	199 81
John Noll, Spring	706 14
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	112 14
Jno H Beck, Walker	445 50-9720 66
1877.	
Jno Keehline, Bellefonte	3599 91
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 66
H C Halter, Howard boro	297 88
R W Ammerman, Unionville	198 17
U Stover, Benner	1485 34
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97
E Musser, College	2128 66
C Singer, Curtin	259 50
W F Fry, Ferguson	3033 69
F D Hosterman, Gregg	2862 72
J H Wiles, Haines	2354 64
John Myers, Harris	1862 12
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	937 54
D W Kline, Huston	439 22
J M Kline, Howard	865 35
D Robb, Liberty	863 98
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93
Joel Morris Miles	1603 07
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27
F H Dale, Rush	889 24
H I Tibbins, Spring	2291 25
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	378 10
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22
Wm Spotts, Union	282 47
J T Dungle, Walker	2345 12
H Williams, Worth	300 89-40170 50
Total outstanding taxes	$57391 58

* Paid in part since settlement.
¶ Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre Co., Jan 1, 1878

DR.	
To notes and bonds outstanding	$2092 87
To bal due D A Musser, Treas., at sett	1199 08
To bal due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68
To bal due A Gregg comr at sett	58
To bal due J N Hall comr at sett	25 34
To bal due H A Mingle, comr, at sett	81 81
To bal due A Moore on contract	7 50—84029 86
Jan 1, 1878. CR.	
By notes of sundry persons	2660 81
By amt due on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74
By taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	57391 58
By amt due from twps and boro's for keeping insane as below:	
Spring twp	934 29
Harris twp	84 93
Philipsburg	1689 36
Patton twp	110 45
Partrge estate	70 00
Rush twp	284 82
Bellefonte boro	555 84
Huston twp	406 90
Milesburg boro	198 89 4335 48
By U S land tax out'd'g	5600 00
By bal due from Clearfield county	85 00
Balance	11533 25 84029 86
To bal due by county	11533 25

Forks House!

PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.

The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery. 1nov y

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

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

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

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

That