TREASURY REVELATIONS.

THE AMOUNTS WASTED AND STOLEN FOOT UP MILLIONS—HOW COPIES OF NOTE PLATES ARE STOLEN—THE DIFFERENT BUREAUS OF OUR TREASURY—THE NUMBER AND COST OF EMPLOYES.

We are indebted to the New York *Star* for a perusal of the reports of the Glover committee on the management and corruption of the Treasury Department. It fully justifies all that has been said of the maladministration of the country's finances. It lays bare a record of corruption, fraud and outright stealing on so stupendous a scale as to almost stagger belief, fortified as it is at every point by facts and figures, traced out with great labor from twenty years of crooked accounts, forced balances, false entries and general distortion of criminating official data. The amounts wasted and stolen foot up millions. Among other things it is shown by conclusive proof that at this moment over $6,000,000 of a government trust fund (the proceeds of the sale of cotton captured during the war), is absolutely unaccounted for; that a Director of the Mints abused his high responsibilities by dealing in bullion stocks, and by an untrue official report caused a fluctuation in the value of the stock he was interested in of over $100,000,000, profiting largely by the rise and making immense fortunes for the parties interested with him and in his confidence; that this same officer, by private advices to interested parties concerning the intended action of the Treasury in suspending the coinage of trade dollars, enabled them to make a corner on these coins in the Pacific markets and harvest a large percentage on the advance which followed the public announcement; that the issue of government notes and bonds has been so manipulated that immense overissues of currency have occurred; that as much as $19,000,000 of currency notes have been afloat for months while the Treasury accounts were falsified to conceal the overissue; that for nearly a year (1866) the government had from $5,000,000 to $44,000,000 more outstanding than the accounts showed; and finally, that the accounts have been deliberately altered, erased and falsified to cover fraudulent transactions from Congressional inquiry.

In addition to these damaging facts the report points out the curious and suspicious circumstance that floods of so-called "excellent counterfeits" have been found in circulation soon after important elections. It is shown that each of the last three Presidential elections was followed by a Treasury announcement that large amounts of "counterfeit" notes were afloat. In 1869 the whole issue of legal tenders was withdrawn and replaced, on the ground that they had been largely and skillfully counterfeited. In 1873 the whole issue of $500 greenbacks—about $35,000,000—was withdrawn and replaced in the same way. In 1877 a counterfeit $1,000 note was announced. One of the oldest engravers in the country testifies that when a note is so like the original that it cannot be easily detected—as these and other "counterfeits" are said by Treasury officials to be—it cannot really be a counterfeit, but must be a genuine note surreptitiously printed from genuine plates, or from secret reproductions of these plates. In each of the cases named there is evidence warranting the belief that these issues have been made with the connivance of Treasury officials, the spurious notes being issued for campaign funds. The evidence shows that the facilities for fraudulent overissues are simply unlimited.

The report recalls the attempts that have been made to break up this corrupt system, and recites the means by which they have been frustrated by the Republican heads of Department. The laws have been either misconstrued or overridden, so that the Secretary of the Treasury and the irresponsible officers under him have come into complete control of the issue of the people's currency, and no protection whatever exists against the circulation of unlimited amounts of spurious currency at any moment. The sworn statement of the custodian of the printing plates shows that a single employe can at any time abstract and retain long enough for reproduction any plate or roll used for printing U. S. notes or bonds. The distinct paper used is equally liable to abstraction. It can be taken away in small quantities without detection, and without the necessity for concert among the parties in charge. That such thefts have taken place is shown by the fact of the immense overissues referred to. Some of these cases have been traced out, as it is shown by the following summary of proofs in the committee's possesssion, as stated in the report:

In 1865 Hank Hall, a noted counterfeiter in New York, hired two plate printers, named Lankton, to go to Washington, get employment in the Printing Bureau, and there steal copies of every note plate the government was using. They did steal copies (by printing on lead sheets instead of paper), of several notes, and could have stolen all had not a quarrel sprung up. Among these copies were the backs of the $20, $50 and $100 compound interest notes, whose elaborate geometrical lathe work engraving was thought a perfect protection against fraud, and was the test among banks of genuineness. They also got the faces of some of these notes. A large amount of them, estimated by some at $750,000, was put afloat. The government has redeemed $18,000 7-30 notes, which were afterward held to be counterfeits, and Jay Cooke & Co., were made to refund the money; but the committee that destroyed the plates were by no means certain that they were counterfeit. The Superintendent of Plate Printing in the Bureau testified some years since, that the plates of the 5-20s which the Secret Service had captured were from the genuine bed pieces, which (or the rolls) must have been borrowed from the Bureau to make them.

The $500 "counterfeit" greenback of 1873 was inspected by experts and compared with a genuine note for the Glover committee, and these expert engravers swore beyond all doubt that the note came from a genuine plate or from a surreptitious reproduction of one. The Bureau workman who transferred the plate from the bed piece agreed with this.

The *Star*, in furnishing the synopsis setting forth the above facts, says:

The committee go no further in suggesting the means of reforming this most dangerous system than to advocate a division of the work on government issues of all kinds, so that one branch will have a check on another, while each party being under heavy bonds will be interested in seeing the law enforced. The evidence however, that immense overissues have been made with the knowledge of some at least of the officers of the government, and that the books of the treasury show forced balances, the reluctance of the officers of the government to show the books, and the suspicious coincidence of expensive election campaigns with the discovery of overissues and so-called counterfeits, show the need of a more radical reform. Nothing short of a complete change in the personnel of the treasury administration can effect a thorough correction of these abuses. So long as the present head of the treasury department is in power, surrounded by his present staff of employes, familiar with the corrupt practice of the past twenty years of Republican administration and interested in using these practices to secure his own elevation to the Presidency and the continuation of his party in power, these practices may be expected to go on. The entire treasury service is honeycombed with fraud, and the disclosures now made only give the facts that can be clearly traced out and definitely stated in the disgraceful history of Republican misgovernment. The hide-and-seek plan of book-keeping in use in the treasury has hidden many corrupt transactions, of which only clues and inklings could be found by the investigators, but enough has been shown to thoroughly alarm the people at the extent of the peculations and the danger of still further and more extensive inroads on the public funds, to humor the greed or ambition of the men in charge of their interests.

We give above a general review of the Congressional report casting light into the dark places of the treasury department, and disclosing some of its dark transactions. This report is the result of long and persevering labor, pursued in spite of every obstacle placed in the way of the investigators by those who had good reason to fear the exposures to which investigation was sure to lead, and the specifications sustaining the general charge of corruption and malfeasance are numerous.

As illustrative of the great public importance of the subject, the report states some facts showing the scope and extent of the department's operations:

The treasury at Washington contains over thirty bureaus, charged with important functions and the oversight of more than 12,000 employes. The scope of its powers extends from New Brunswick to California, from the Mexican Gulf to the Polar ocean, and those powers are in their exercise often despotic to a degree that admits of the suppression of proof of official misconduct. Besides these thirty old bureaus at Washington the treasury department contains sub-treasuries at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and St. Louis. It also contains mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, Denver and New Orleans; assay offices at Boise, Charlotte, Helena and New York; a chain of custom houses and custom offices stretching across the continent from Eastport, Me., along the frontiers of New Brunswick, Canada, Lake Ontario, Huron and Superior, the frontiers of Manitoba and British Columbia, to Port Townsend on Pugent Sound, Washington Territory, thence northward along the Pacific coast, to the Asiatic sea, southward to the boundary of Lower California, eastward and southward along the frontier of Mexico, southward along the shores of the Gulf, southward to Key West, and thence northeast along the Atlantic coast to Maine, with an organization embracing also the interior States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia, with the navy and special "revenue marine" fleet of thirty-seven vessels to enforce the custom laws—the treasury having charge of building, equipment, repair, purchase and sale of these revenue vessels, and of the examination, admission and government of cadets therein—a network of assessors, collectors and other Internal Revenue officials reaching over the whole country, with the U. S. army and the Federal Courts to uphold them.

These are but a portion of the subjects under the supervision and control of the treasury department, which, it may be readily perceived, is unlimited almost in the extent of its influence and its power to corrupt. Its administration should, therefore, be as pure and honest as possible, but the report shows that it is, instead, the refuge of political dishonesty and the hot-bed of corruption. Its employes at Washington and throughout the country are the retainers of the secretary of the treasury through whom he wields influence and who are paid for their party work out of the public treasury. In this connection we have this specification:

In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it was found that shortly before last year's elections nearly 300 needless employes were put on the pay rolls. Instead of the bureau costing about $150,000 in the fical year 1878, as has been publicly represented, it really cost the government in various ways over $800,000.

The cost of the bureau for the sixteen years of its existence is so mixed in the treasury accounts with other matters that it could not be precisely ascertained without the labor of a number of competent clerks for many months. According to the best attainable information at least $27,000,000 have been spent of it, much of which has been wasted or stolen. The report gives a list of expenditures which are officially shown or admitted to be needless or fraudulent, as follows:

1862-5, dry printing	$500,000
1863-78, rent, needless	200,000
1869-76, waterproofing	200,000
1869-73, needles employes, excessive wages	1,500,000
1873-7, needles employes, excessive wages	1,700,000
1869-77, excessive prices for seal red ink	120,000
1874, excessive prices for printing fractional currency	90,000
1868-77, re-examination of papers	600,000
1869-78, excessive prices of paper	200,000
1871-77, useless purchase of paper	60,000
Needless engraving	19,000
1876-7, unfinished fractional currency destroyed	350,000
1875-6, needless printing on fractional currency	131,662
1878, site for new building	27,500

This, the report states, is by no means the whole loss, but simply what could be ascertained in the time at command. The amount overdrawn and wasted in 1878 is ascertained from the figures furnished by the chief of the bureau to the committee, and from the bills rendered by and paid to the bureau for work for other bureaus, at these totals:

Drawn from Treasury for work on		Real cost.	Overdrafts.
Legal tenders	$225,111 62	$101,899 83	$123,211 79
Nat. Bank notes	130,827 33	112,066 83	18,770 50
Bonds (console)	70,542 10	35,449 90	40,092 20
	$426,480 05	$244,406 56	$182,074 49
Add new building site	27,536 00	9,374 00	18,162 00
Total	$455,016 05	$253,780 56	$200,236 59

In explanation of the items described above as "needless," the report shows that they were the result of alleged inventions purchased by the department, of which employes in the department were part owners. For example, the "dry printing" fraud was an effort to print fractional currency on dry paper by hydrostatic pressure. In this attempt $300,000 were wasted by a professed inventor, and it now turns out on inspection of the secret archives of the Patent Office that the then chief of the bureau was part owner in the worthless patent. The "waterproofing" fraud was a pretence to make greenbacks and fractional currency waterproof by dipping the paper into a mixture of water, castile soap and some other ingredients. This bath had no good effect, and the mixture cost about five cents a gallon, while from 50 to 95 cents was paid for it.

Some further facts illustrative of the management of the engraving bureau are given in detail:

The printing of bank notes has been taken from the comptroller of the currency, in violation of the law, and put into this corrupt bureau. The printing of the backs of greenbacks, fractional currency and bonds has been taken from responsible and skillful engravers—also in disregard and violation of law—and is now all done in that concern; and the revised statutes have been tampered with to make it seem lawful. This concentration of the printing in the bureau has been condemned as every way wrong by repeated reports of investigators. It has been excused by false pretences of cheap work.

September 25, 1877, in response to advertisements inviting proposals for printing the black backs on national bank notes, bids were received from engravers and when opened were found to range from $12 to $8.94 per 1,000 sheets. The chief of the bureau offered to do the work for $8.92, two cents lower than the least bid, and the work was awarded to the bureau.

An inspection of the bills rendered under this arrangement showed that while the bureau charged $8.92 per 1,000 sheets for the first printing, it charged $14 for the green printing on the backs, and $20 for the faces; being together $42,92 a 1,000 for the three printings, instead of $29.76 as on the basis of this bid it should have done. The bureau also obtained, in violation of law, the printing of the black backs of the legal tenders by putting in an absurd "bid" of $8.27 per 1,000 impressions. At this rate, the completed notes should not have cost over $37.66 a 1,000 sheets; but the chief admitted that it was $45.79, and his own figures reveal the fact that it was $101.15.

These specimens of profligacy and plunder in one bureau serve as examples of the way in which the other bureaus are run, but we must defer further specifications to another day. The picture of Republican malfeasance presented is a sickening one for the American people to contemplate.

A FREE-TRADER.

FRANK H. HURD, OF THE BUCKEYE STATE.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Frank H. Hurd is the member of Congress from the Seventh district of Ohio. He was a member during the existence of the Electoral Commission, and his voice was often heard eloquently sustaining the Democratic side of the Presidential fight. It is generally agreed by all politicians that if any man succeeded in doing honor to himself and adding reputation to his name during that stormy time Frank Hurd was the man. Not only is he distinguished for that, but also for his pronounced stand against protection, an issue which he maintains will become of the first importance in the national campaign. He is the banner-bearer for the free traders, and it is thought by many that if his views for the future are realized in the matter of the great question to be fought over he will be the man to lead the free trade forces. Mr. Hurd has just ended a prief but enforced residence in Philadelphia. Inflammatory rheumatism, an old enemy that sometimes gets the best of him, gave him warning while at Cape May and he hastened to the city to put himself under medical care, and for several days has been confined to bed. Last night he mastered his illness sufficiently to travel homeward to prepare to take the stump for Ewing in the Ohio campaign.

HIS VIEWS ON EWING AND FOSTER.

Now it is generally known in Ohio that Mr. Hurd and Mr. Ewing are not the most devoted of friends. It is even true that they don't speak to each other; but Mr. Hurd is a Democrat, and he says in this connection: "I will, if able, take the stump and speak according to my engagements, which will be numerous. I have not been in the State since the conventions, but I have no doubt that Mr. Ewing will be elected. At the same time the fight will be close and bitter; indeed, as close as any we have had in Ohio for a long time. Mr. Foster, however, is a very strong man with his party and is a formidable antagonist."

"What will be the issues discussed in Ohio?"

"Well, finance and free elections. Until it is settled that paper money is only convertible into coin there are no other questions that can assume their place. I do not think that the time is far distant till protection becomes the national issue. I think it will become so in the next Presidential campaign, but not unless we have finished discussing the money question.

If a campaign is had on that issue, what will be the basis of the free traders' fight?"

"Indeed, I am scarcely able just now to go into that matter fully. However, it will be advanced, as it is true that it is vital to have a modification of the tariff law. I believe in free trade as far as possible. So far as other nations are concerned the word should be reciprocity, instead of free trade. Treaties should govern it, for it cannot be expected that one nation can alone have free trade.

WHEREIN PROTECTION IS WRONG.

"Protection is wrong on the theory that the government interferes to protect one or two businesses. First, against the fundamental law of trade by which any man shall buy where it best suits him and sell where he can get the best price; and second, because it prostitutes the power of the government to build-up one class at the expense of another. In other words, it compels the consumer to pay tribute to the manufacturer. The unfairness of protection may be put thus. If it helps one man at the expense of another it is unjust, because then the government discriminates against certain other citizens. It is only just when it protects all alike. If they are all protected alike it is the same situation as before anybody protected. Protection is an evil because it destroys the very interest it professes to protect. As soon as protection is established if profit be the result of it every person who has capital and is in the neighborhood where protected articles are manufactured goes into the business, and the result soon is overproduction. They supply beyond the demand. Reduction of prices, curtailing of business, loss of profits, closing up of manufacturing establishments and almost universal bankruptcy ensue. No better instance of over-protection can be found than in the iron industries of the United States, which have received the greatest protection. This country seems to have been created expressly for free trade. Bounded on eace side by oceans and lakes, it affords magnificent facilities for the enterprise of the American sailor. The vastness of our resources makes it impossible for us to find consumption for them all at home. We must have a market for them abroad. Free trade alone can furnish us that market. The impossibility of forcing it by a protective tariff is a strong reason for free trade. Protection creates the crime of smuggling. With our endless coast the crime of smuggling cannot be prevented without a navy vastly larger than the people would be inclined to maintain. Many of the largest fortunes that have been made in the last fifteen years in this country have been made through smuggling, and this necessarily at the expense and in most instances at the ruin of the honest dealers.

"It is common for the Protectionist to talk much and wisely about the balance of trade, and to say when we import more goods than we export that the balance of trade is against us, as though that meant something calamitous. In the true sense, with a proper system of traffic with the world, this balance of trade against us means only the profit Americans have made on their foreign commercial transactions.

AN INSTANCE.

"If free trade prevailed a man might leave Portland, Maine, with a cargo of staves not worth there $1,000. He takes them to the West Indies, where staves are needed, and trades them for sugar and molasses and other products of that clime. He then takes these to St. Petersburg and exchanges them for fur, tar and products of Russia, which he carries to Liverpool to changes there for silks laces and other goods demanded at New York. After a two years' voyage he returns to the United States with a cargo valued at New York city from $50,000 to $60,000. The Protectionist seeing him start out with $1,000 worth of staves and coming back with $60,000 worth of goods would deplore the transaction because the balance of trade was against us. The Free-trader sees in it the just reward to American enterprise, and would encourage such transactions that they might be repeated indefinitely from every port in the United States. The Free-trader asks for a modification of the tariff then, first to open new markets to American products; secondly, to destroy the unjust system of taxation of one man to help another, which protection always implies; thirdly, to build up the honest businesses of the country, which are threatened every day by unpunished smuggling, and, lastly, to enable the United States to take the place to which it is entitled, of the greatest carrying nation of the world."

To John Sherman.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections:

"*No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns.* The right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. NO ASSESSMENT FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES ON OFFICERS OR SUBORDINATES SHOULD BE ALLOWED."

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

French Women and English Women.

Mr. Labouchere takes his turn in contrasting French women with their English sisters. He says: "The former are, as a rule, more pleasant than women of other nations. This is because they were born with a natural disposition to please any one with whom they are brought in contact, and this natural disposition has been carefully cultivated. Now, an English woman is entirely without this gift. In general society she shows too much her likes and dislikes. To the good or bad opinion of persons indifferent to her she is herself utterly indifferent. This she dubs 'no affectation,' 'sincerity,' and other such flattering appellations. 'I cannot,' she says, 'pretend to care for a person for whom I do not care,' and when she utters this sentiment she looks round with a self satisfied air as though it were worthy of the highest commendation. 'My good lady, I really do not want you to adore me. I do not even ask you to take the trouble to think whether you like me or not. When I meet you, probably I do not aspire to met you again. But for the few minutes or hours that we are together, you ought to convey to me the impression that you are pleasant, and that you think me so, and this without any *arriere pensee*, or any calculation whether you will gain by doing so or not. In the art of generally pleasing your French sister excels you, and therefore it is that for all the purposes of society a French woman is greatly your superior.'"

Clerkships at Washington.

The recent political decapitations at at the Capitol, which have turned adrift several worthy men of years of faithful service, unfitted for other pursuits and almost penniless, recalls the advice given to a young applicant for office by Tom Corwin, when Secretary of the Treasury. "My young friend," said Corwin, "go to the northwest; buy one hundred and sixty acres of government land; or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get your ax and mattock, put up a log cabin for your habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman—your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody, respected, influential and rich. Accept a clerkship here, and you will sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent place. I may give you a place to-day and turn you out again to-morrow; and there's another man over there at the White House who can turn me out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle. You are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse; and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."

The Sun Never Sets on the United States.

Few people are aware that the proud boast of the Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British Empire is equally applicable to the United States. Instead of being the western limits of the Union, San Francisco is only about midway between the farthest Alutian Isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. The *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, in commenting on this fact, says: When the sun is giving its good-night kiss to our westernmost isle, on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of the State is more than an hour high. At the very moment when the Alutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe towards the shore, the wood-chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the stirring music of his axe."

NOTHING is lost in France. The orange blossoms and grass in the public gardens of Paris are sold to the highest bidder, and at a country railroad station a visitor lately saw a sale of the grass on the embankments. The purchasers were peasants' wives.

JURY AND TRIAL LIST.—The following is a complete list of the Grand and Traverse Jurors and Trial List for August Court, commencing Monday, August 25, 1879:

GRAND JURORS.

W. W. Leech, Harris.	J. H. Rhone, Bellefonte.
Christian Bitner, Potter.	Samuel Fletcher, Boggs.
J. A. Hunter, Half Moon.	William Dawson, Spring.
William Marks, Boggs.	Benjamin Rush, Marion.
Robert Holmes, Walker.	Ellis Lytle, Half Moon.
John Jackson, Patton.	William Mills, Bellefonte.
Adam Swartz, Walker.	Wm. Bicke, Philipsburg.
Joseph Gilliland, Potter.	George B. Simler, Rush.
John Boozer, Potter.	G. Cronemiller, College.
Steele Heverly, Spring.	J. S. Gray, Philipsburg.
Lewis Hess, Philipsburg.	J. I. Condo, Gregg.
William Tate, Benner.	S. A. Marshall, Benner.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J. W. Swartz, Huston.	Tobias Green, Snow Shoe.
D. Rhoades, Bellefonte.	Michael Condo, Potter.
Emanuel Musser, College	Samuel Stephen, Worth.
A. J. Kreamer, Harris.	David Harter, Marion.
John Deihl, Howard Boro.	Israel Confer, Penn.
John P. Heckman, Gregg.	John Funk, Philipsburg.
D. K. Tate, Bellefonte.	W. S. Cadwalader, Unionville
Adam Stoner, Harris.	Samuel Emerick, Potter.
P. W. Burket, Half Moon.	William Rowdes, Union.
Wm. Bowes, Burnside.	George T. Brew, Bellefonte.
John Shiffer, Ferguson.	K. Zimmerman, Jr., Walker
Jacob Shrom, Bellefonte.	Ed. Kline, Potter.
H. T. Ryman, Milesburg.	W. H. Crissman, Snow Shoe
A. McMullen, Walker.	Robert Manly, Philipsburg
Simeon Haupt, Bellefonte.	John T. Ross, Harris.
Wm. Merryman, Taylor.	John Long, Rush.
David Henderson, Taylor.	Henry Musser, Boggs.
Daniel Corman, Spring.	Harry R. Curtin, Boggs.
John Gates, Ferguson.	S. K. Faust, Miles.
Cyrus Brumgart, Miles.	Harry Stewart, Harris.
J. C. Dunkle, Philipsburg.	James Dumbleton, Rush.
Matthew F. Biddle, Spring.	R. S. McCalmont, Marion.
J. V. Gray, Worth.	Jacob Bower, Jr., Haines.
J. W. Furey, Bellefonte.	John Goodhart, Gregg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Richard Newman, Taylor.	William McEwen, Union.
W. W. McKinney, Worth.	William Korman, Gregg.
Levi A. Straub, Bellefonte.	Snem Spiglemyer, Haines.
James Iddings, Boggs.	J. A. Henderson, Benner.
C. Strickland, Bellefonte.	D. B. Fletcher, Howard twp
R. L. Shirk, Milesburg.	Michael Knoftcker, Gregg.
H. H. Hewitt, Philipsburg.	Mordica Benner, Benner.
Simon Hazel, Miles.	John F. Stover, Haines.
D. McGinley, Bellefonte.	K. Zimmerman, Walker.
Philip Walters, Walker.	John Shadman, Ferguson.
Jacob Krider, Boggs.	John Weaver, Ferguson.
Benner Graham, Bellefonte	Thomas Miles, Milesburg.
William Searson, Benner	John Reamy, Spring.
Jas. Mattley, Philipsburg.	Robert Condo, Harris.
N. H. Yearick, Marion.	John Bair, Penn.
A. W. Gfroner, Howard twp	William Pealer, Gregg.
Jerome Confer, Boggs.	Jesse Swartz, Walker.
F. P. Musser, Penn.	David Rhule, Snow Shoe.

TRIAL LIST—FIRST WEEK.

A. Sossman's, Ex'rs,	vs.	Isaac Guggenheimer.
M. D. Silknitor,	"	Rebecca Gorench.
J. F. Williams,	"	S. H. Williams, et al.
Alex Harper,	"	William Baumgardner.
Fred Kurtz,	"	D. A. Musser.
A. R. Reed,	"	J. N. Cassanova.
W. D. Glasgow, use of	"	Nelson George.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

S. D. Musser,	vs.	C. D. Keller, et al.
J. H. Thomas use of	"	Joseph Shirk.
Judah Whitcomb,	"	George W. Hoover & Co.
R. Mulhollan,	"	George R. Bonk.
E. W. Hale, et al,	"	Thomas Burnside, et al.
J. D. Shugert,	"	J. B. Moran, et al.
Z. L. Hoover,	vs.	W. P. Ard, who was interpleded, &c.
Bradley Childs, et al.	"	H. Merriman, et al.
W. M. Lyon, et al,	"	Jacob Van Pool, et al.
T. D. Geisinger, use of	"	Robert Taylor.
D. H. Lutz,	"	L., C. & S. C. R. R. Co.
George Trillinger et al	"	William Holt, et al.
Wistar Morris et al,	"	William Holt, et al.
John I. Thompson,	"	Samuel Christ, et al.
Thomas Merrymen,	"	John T. Fowler.
John Worts,	"	Jacob Wagner.
J. T. Fowler & Co., use of	"	George Sharrar, et ux.
A. C. Geary,	"	Samuel Ryder,
Centre County,	"	Philipsburg Borough.
E. C. Henderson,	"	Merchants & Mechanics Insurance Co.
O. T. Walker, et ux,	"	John S. Sommerville.
D. G. Meek, et al,	"	Wm. Biddle, et al.
Mifflin County Nat. Bank,	"	Jesse Underwood's Ex'rs et al.
John T. Hoover's Ex'rs,	"	Linn & McCoy.
Centre County,	"	Huston Township.
Henry Brockerhoff,	"	Louis Haas.
John D. Gardner,	"	William Singer & Co.
Isaac Thomas,	"	Lot Stratton.
Henry Boozer,	"	Jonathan Kreamer.
Mary Holt,	"	B. & S. S. R. R. Co.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—HON. CHAS. A. MAYER, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—HON. JOHN H. ORVIS, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—HONS. SAMUEL FRANCE, JOHN DIVEN.
Prothonotary—J. CALVIN HARPER.
Register of Wills and Clk. of O. C.—E. W. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.,—WILLIAM A. TOBIAS.
District Attorney—DAVID A. FOSTNEY.
Sheriff—JOHN SPANGLER.
Treasurer—HENRY YEARICK.
County Surveyor—JOSEPH DEVLING.
Coroner—CONSTANS CAMBRIDGE.
County Commissioners—ANDREW GREGG, GEO. SWAR, JACOB DUNKLE.
Clerk to County Commissioners—HENRY BECK.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. BOWER.
Janitor of the Court House—BARTON GALBRAITH.
County Auditors—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, THOMAS R. JAMISON.
Jury Commissioners—HENRY KELLER, JR., NATHAN J. MITCHELL.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. HENRY MEYER.
Notaries Public—EVAN M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER, R. C. CHRESSMAN, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot of Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. in the Wigwam, northeast corner of Spring and Lamb. Pastor, Rev. William Laurie; residence, Spring street, south of Methodist church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 2:30 P. M., basement of church. Pastor, Rev. A. D. Yocum; residence, Curtin street, west of Spring.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. Services Sunday 8 and 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'Brien; residence, south side of Bishop between Allegheny and Penn.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southwest corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Wednesday services 7½ P. M. and Sunday-school Sunday 2 P. M., in basement of church. Rector, Rev. John Hewitt; residence on Lamb street rear of Episcopal church.

LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Pastor, Rev. Samuel E. Furst; residence, at Parsonage, High Street, next the church.

GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Linn and Spring streets. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church.

BAPTIST, Situated northeast corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9 A. M. in church. Pastor, Rev W. A. Biggert; residence, west side of Allegheny south of Episcopal church.

UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Pastor, J. M. Smith; Post-office address, Bellefonte.

AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south end of High street. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in church at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Jones; residence, Thomas street.

FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M., Wednesday 11 A. M.

Y. M. C. A., Prayer-meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 7½ P. M. in the room of the Association above the Post Office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 P. M. Room open every night from 7 to 9 P. M., and the National Christian Temperance Union at 7:30 P. M., on Thursday.

The LADIES' TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan Hose House, Thursday, at 3 P. M.

CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular meeting each Monday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Bush's Arcade, High street.