# The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 22., 1877.


The latest we have concerning our railroad is of the most encouraging nature. Bellefonte is wakening up as regards the branch, and consultations have been held with contractors to enter upon the grading.

The construction of a turn-table at Spring Mills has been abandoned—this was the ghost that scared some into thinking the road would stop at Spring Mills, though we never saw in it such an indication. We are also informed by parties who have been in consultation with Col. Scott recently, that he was warmly in favor of having the road completed forthwith.

The article in the Reporter of two weeks ago, we see from the Tyrone Herald, has also stirred up the people of that town and set them to moving to keep their end alive and join with the Reporter for the finishing up of the work. Tyrone will now use all its efforts for the road through. Right, let the ends keep pace with the centre and agitate, and work, and a few more lifts will see the work completed. Keep the ball rolling.

A few grains of roasted coffee eaten immediately after eating onions, or a teaspoonful or two of vinegar, removes at once the strong odor from the breath. —Mifflinburg Telegraph.

You lie.

Simon Cameron resigned the U. S Senatorship, the resignation taking effect on 12 of this month. Simon ordered the republicans in our state legislature to elect his son Don in his place, and it was *don* accordingly. This keeps the thing in the family. Simon is now 78 years old. The next thing in order for him will be to pray that his sins be forgiven.

The senate has confirmed John T. Johnson as post-master, at Bellefonte. Mr. Johnson held the office 8 years, and was a good officer, but some of the republicans of Bellefonte thinking he was in long enough, favored the appointment of Thomas Burnside. Mr. Burnside would have made an unexceptionable post master.

In the House at Harrisburg local option was defeated by 109 to 60.

The democratic caucus, at Harrisburg, nominated senator Dill, of Union for U. S. Senator. Pitty so able and worthy a man was not chosen in place of Don the son of Simon Wiggle Waggle.

Detective James White was a few days ago sentenced to the Penitentiary for thirteen months for being implicated in election frauds last October—in Cincinnati.

According to this what would be the sentence of the scamps who defrauded Tilden out of the Presidency and cheated the whole nation out of its choice?

The Louisiana rads have dropped Pinchback, colored, whom they once petted so much. A telegram of 17 from New Orleans says that the republican state central committee met at twelve noon to-day, and, in accordance with the resolution adopted at a previous meeting Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback was expelled from the organization by a vote of 22 to 4.

### *THE DUKES OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

The way the Camerons keep the thing in the family has called forth loud complaints from leading republicans. All the Philadelphia republican journals excepting the Bulletin, denounce it as a disgrace. Forneys Press of 14, speaks thus:—We spoke the other day of Pennsylvania dukedoms, but we hardly knew the weight of our words. It is one thing to have a Republican aristocrat in the Senate, but it is another thing to see him transmitting his political power to his posterity. The Honorable Simon Cameron, Senator in the Congress of the United States from the Grand Duchy of Pennsylvania, proffers his resignation to the Legislature of Harrisburg, with the order that it shall elect his only son and heir, J. Donald Cameron, esquire, as his successor, under a tacit agreement that he, the said J. D. C., shall transmit the same title to his posterity "to the last syllable of recorded time." Now we must not be understood as objecting to this long order upon the future. The second commonwealth in the United States of America, and as we believe, the first, has earned precisely the magnificent distinction of being the only one of all the sovereign States of this Union which permits a single family to override it and underride it in every political relation, State, county, city, township and school district. Why, then, should not the father, with all his extraordinary capacities, culture, learning, oratory, purity, integrity and patriotism, appoint his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to the same magisterial command which he has enjoyed during half a century of time? His only son and heir deserves this exclusive distinction. Daniel Webster had sons, but with his stupendous power over Massachusetts he never ventured to dictate a successor to himself in the Senate. Henry Clay had sons, but he never dared to name one of them to the proud Kentucky Legislature as his successor. John Adams and John Quincy Adams, both great Presidents, never attempted to terrorize over the Massachusetts Legislature in the same way. But we have fallen upon different times. The senior Senator of Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron, seventy-eight years old March 8, 1877, sends orders to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania—the State of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, William Hiester, Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk—that when they accept his resignation as a Senator in Congress they must elect his only son and heir. Such is the history of the times."

### *THE VOTE ON CONFIRMATION.*

Washington, March 11.—An authentic account of the proceedings of the executive session yesterday for the confirmation of the Cabinet shows that there was little or no debate. The vote stood on Mr. Key's confirmation, 54 to 2, Senators Thurman and Eaton voting in the negative. On Mr. Evarts the vote was 48 to 2, the same Democrats voting in the negative, and Mr. Conkling not voting. On Mr. Schurz the vote stood 48 to 2 Messrs. Eaton and Chaffee voting against him and several Republicans, like Blaine, Patterson, of South Carolina, and Spencer, declining to vote. Simon Cameron refused to vote for either Key, Schurz or Evarts, but voted for the confirmation of the rest of the Cabinet, on whom there was no discussion.

Chicago, March 17.—The rates of freight on all grain, excepting wheat, from Kansas City to St. Louis and Chicago, have been reduced 3½ cents, the new rates to continue until April 1.

### *LUNATIC PRESIDENTS.*

An old man named Springman came to Washington a few days ago to be inaugurated as President. He claims to have documents from the Louisiana Returning Board showing that he should have been counted in. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. This makes the sixth insane person who has come to Washington to be inaugurated and with Fraudulent Hayes makes the seventh to lay claim to an office to which he was not elected.

### *POOR HOUSE.*

In this issue of the Reporter will be found the full text of the poor-house act. Let every voter read it carefully so he can vote intelligently upon the subject. The question of poor-house or no poor-house will be submitted to a vote of the people of this county on the 21 of April next. If a majority of votes are cast for a poor-house, it will be established, otherwise not.

We do not think that such an institution will tend to lessen the taxes of the citizens of Pennsvalley, on the other hand we think there are chances of having their poor taxes increased. For Spring, Boggs, Bellefonte, and probably the majority of the townships on the other side of the county such an institution may be a partial relief from the heavy poor-taxes they are subject too, as the burden will be equalized, but this side the county fall heir to what the other side may be relieved from.

If the citizens of the other side should generally vote "for" a poor-house, as we believe they will, we think it will carry because they have a majority of voters.

### *FRED DOUGLASS ALL RIGHT.*

Fred Douglass the colored orator and politician, received from Fraudulent Hayes the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, with a salary of $12,000 per year. The duties of this officer are about the same as those of a sheriff. And besides it is his duty to present and introduce visitors to the President. Some of the radical snobs do not like the idea of a nigger doing the introducing and grumbled at the appointment of Douglass, but his appointment was confirmed by the Senate. All the republicans voted for him, some of them very much against their will, but they dared not oppose. Four democratic senators, all southern men—Messrs. Garland, Jones, of Florida, Morgan, of Alabama and Ben Hill—voted to confirm, and a number of democrats would not vote against him, and therefore refused to vote. Mr. Hill and Mr. Garland are said to have spoken in favor of the confirmation. Two of the most prominent democrats in Washington—Messrs. Columbus Alexander and Christie—promptly informed Mr. Douglass that they would become his boudsmen, and the office was immediately accepted, to the chagrin, it is said, of some members of the old Washington ring, who were ready to oblige Mr. Douglass.

### *CAMERON'S SONG.*

Simon is now singing hymns familiar to some of the Reporter readers.

"Hallelujah 'tis Don,
I believe in the son."

After giving it as possible that the vote "for" a poor-house would likely carry on account of a unanimous vote on the other side of the county, we have looked into the subject a little closer, and we consider it doubtful. Curtin township has no paupers, and will poll its whole vote against. Walker has few paupers and from that district there will be a large vote against. There are a few other townships on the other side, where there will be opposition, and this, with the almost united voted of Penn and Brushvallies, will no doubt defeat the matter.

The republican organs throughout the state growl terribly at the latest Cameron game—the father handing the Senatorship down to the son. But what care the Camerons for that—the party is the slave of the clan, and on Tuesday it was *don*.

The Senate adjourned on 17 without electing a President pro tem, as usual, to be prepared for the contingency of the Vice-President's death during the recess. Senator Ferry, who was last chosen for this position, has vacated it by his absence from Washington, and even if he had returned before the final adjournment to-day, a new election would have been necessary to fill it. Consequently, if President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler should both die before Congress is again convened, there would be neither a President pro tempore of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House to succeed to the Presidency, and the office of President would remain for a time absolutely vacant.

The thirtieth annual report of the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company shows that for the year 1876 the net earnings of all the lines operated by the company amount to $12,834,385.78, an increase as compared with the net earnings during the year 1875 of $1,411,189.56, and one which makes a total to credit of profit and loss of $1,510,984.49. The gross earnings were $36,891,060.99. The net earnings have been sufficient not only to provide for rentals and interest due to lines operated by the company and all the expenses of maintaining the various organizations, but also to give the shareholders a dividend clear of state taxes of eight per cent. on the capital stock, leaving a neat balance of $1,433,703.46. The statistics of traffic and the additions and extensions made to the property of the company show a gratifying exhibit in many respects. New lines are now being controlled, the coal interests of the company are proving an increasing source of revenue, and the belief is expressed that the lines will still further continue to yield satisfactory results to the shareholders.

The report alludes to the centennial traffic as follows:

During the centennial season, between the 10th of May and the 10th of November, 20,231 passenger trains, with 127,296 cars, 2,343,499 passengers, arrived at the West Philadelphia station, Thirty-second and Market streets, and during the same period 22,372 trains, with 141,284 cars and 2,612,213 passengers, arrived at the centennial station, making a total of 42,603 trains, with 268,580 cars and 4,955,712 passengers. This large movement was accomplished without the slightest injury to any passenger. During the period referred to 90 per cent. of this whole amount of passenger traffic was handled between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

The total amount of baggage received and delivered at the West Philadelphia, Centennial, Kensington and Market street ferry stations was 730,486 pieces and of this aggregate but 26 pieces were lost or mislaid, the claims for which, as presented, amounted to the small sum of $1,906.96.

It is believed that the volume of the passenger and freight traffic of the lines controlled and operated by the Pennsylvania railroad company during the centennial season was largely in excess of that ever handled by any other company. Its careful and successful movement reflects the highest credit upon the general manager and the officers, under his charge on the various divisions of the line.

In conclusion President Scott states that he believes "that many causes which have disturbed the country and depressed its business interests, have now been so far removed that we may expect the gradual restoration of confidence, and a moderate revival in all branches of trade."

### *REPUBLICANS REBELLING.*

Washington, March 15.—Quite a number of Republican Senators, who are dissatisfied with the re-appointment of men who have been in office for eight years, have called a conference at the Senate Chamber to-morrow morning before the Senate meets to see what course they shall pursue in regard to it. The new Senators who have had no voice in the patronage of their respective States, are very indignant on coming to Washington to find that the new Administration proposes to make no changes, but to continue in office men who were appointed four and eight years ago, and who for various reasons, they say, ought to give way now for others.

### *GERMANY MENACING FRANCE.*

THE NEW FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS THE BASIS OF A DEMAND.

London, March 10.—The Evening Standard publishes a special telegram from Paris, in which its correspondent says: "Information of the gravest kind reaches me from a well informed source. I think it very doubtful that the Government will allow it to be transmitted by telegraph, and therefore send it by post. The German Government have assumed an attitude towards France which is calculated to cause serious uneasiness as to the maintenance of peace. The German Government have been consistent in their manifestation of ill will. First came their refusal to take part in the Exhibition of 1878, next, the attacks of the German press against France, and now I understand that the Cabinet at Berlin have intimated to France that they regarded the construction of a second line of fortresses as a hostile step. This second line of fortresses was intended to create an artificial frontier line between Germany and France without which the latter country is open to invasion. This pretension on the part of the Berlin Cabinet is simply monstrous. The French have as good a right to fortify Arras, Verdun, Besancon and the Plateau of Langres as the Germans have to increase the fortifications of Mayence, Strasburg and Metz, and to fortify the Vosges. The French Government have, I understand, complied, partially, at least, with the demands of Germany, and have undertaken not to continue the fortifications of Arras, but it is feared fresh concessions will lead to fresh exigencies and that these will be carried so far that France will, in self-defense, have to say no and bid the Germans do their worst."

### *WORKING-MEN IN ARMS.*

Scranton, Pa., March 14.—The unemployed working-men met again to-day and proceeded to the Council Chambers, where they renewed their demands for bread or work. The Council met to consider the matter but postponed action, whereupon the men became furious and threatened to take provisions wherever found. One of the leaders declared before the Council that if their demands were not complied with immediately every store on Lackawanna avenue would be ransacked. At 3 o'clock the crowd around the building had swelled to large proportions. The Council Chambers were invaded; the Councilmen became alarmed and many left their seats. A scene of confusion and excitement ensued. A dozen men were making threatening speeches at the same time, and the authorities and police force seemed unable to quell the disturbance, Mayor McKune attempted to address the crowd, but was hooted at, and amid shouts of "Put him out!" from hundreds of throats, he retired. At this time a riot seemed imminent, but the Councilmen withdrew, leaving the crowd in possession of the hall. They soon dispersed; but assembled again in the evening, in another part of the city, when a better feeling seemed to prevail.

The numbers of the unemployed will be largely increased to-morrow, owing to the reduction of wages, which seems to indicate that it is not work they want so much as money. Business men are very despondent, and have called a meeting for Friday to devise means to alleviate the suffering.

There has been no serious violence to-day, but a disturbance may break out at any moment. A feeling of great insecurity prevails, owing to the inability of the authorities to preserve peace. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and President Sloan are bitterly denounced by the men as being the cause of all their misfortunes.

### *HAYES AND THE SOUTH.*

Washington, March 15.—It is learned positively that it was not decided at the cabinet meeting last night nor to-day to remove the troops from the state houses in Columbia and New Orleans. In fact the status quo established by the old administration is to continue for the present, or until the new policy—whatever that may now prove to be—is decided on. There is to be no undue haste, say the friends of Packard and Chamberlain who were willing to make wagers to-day that both of their governments would be recognized in thirty days.

Senator Gordon of Georgia, at the invitation of Mr. Hayes, held a long conference with him at the White House to night in reference to the southern question. Senator Lamar and Messrs. Levy and Ellis, of Louisiana, were also present. Senator Gordon said:

"Mr. Hayes, if you will withdraw the troops from the state houses in South Carolina and Louisiana I will give you any sort of guarantee that not only shall the peace not be disturbed, but that Packard and Chamberlain may remain, in the state houses, with all the territory they can command and with all the offices they can induce parties to accept. I will further guarantee, if it be required, that neither Chamberlain nor Packard shall be proceeded against, even by civil processes through the courts, to eject them from their positions; but they shall be left to maintain themselves undisturbed so long as they can raise money to pay their expenses. Taxation would in my opinion settle the question very soon."

To this Mr. Hayes made no specific response. He said that there had been suggested various plans for a settlement of these difficulties, such as a commission, a new election, the withdrawal of the troops and the do-nothing policy.

The senator replied that he was satisfied that the easiest, shortest and least embarrassing course to the administration would be the constitutional course which he understood to be marked out in the inaugural, which was non-intervention or the withdrawal of the troops; but even the do-nothing policy, the leaving of the troops where they are would be better than a wrong solution, or a commission, or a new election.

Mr. Hayes then expressed in earnest terms his desire and purpose to bring about some satisfactory solution as soon as possible. He said that the difficulty had been at white heat for sixteen years and it ought not to be considered any great delay if it required sixteen days to get through with it in a satisfactory way. He expressed his belief that the problem was not so hard to solve as a great many persons supposed. The number of offices now vacant in the United States (some six hundred), which must be immediately filled by appointments, was now occupying almost the entire attention of himself and the cabinet, but just as soon as these appointments were made and the senate had adjourned he would take up this southern question and solve it.

Senator Lamar in his remarks showed the utter inability of Packard to sustain himself as governor of Louisiana without direct, constant and continued support from Washington. He said that all the elements in the state which composed its intelligence, property and civilization were united in the support of the Nicholls government.

Messrs. Ellis and Levy gave various instances of forbearance on the part of the people of Louisiana under the severest trials, evidencing their ability to command themselves in case the troops should be withdrawn. They demonstrated that Packard had neither the power to create difficulty nor to keep the peace. Senators Lamar and Gordon have no hesitation in saying that they are satisfied of the good will and intentions of Mr. Hayes.

The interview lasted nearly two hours and was altogether agreeable.—World Special.

Norristown, March 17.—Samuel Carey Ball, late cashier of the Hatboro National Bank, convicted here a few days ago of the embezzlement of $24,000 belonging to the bank, was to-day, sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years in the Eastern penitentiary.

The colored gentry of the south are having a constant jubilee over their freedom. They may be under misapprehensions as to the general inferiority of the white race, but their good nature is boundless. They have reconstructed earth and heaven and decreed that no neutral tint shall have any rights which a coal black is bound to respect. Here is a picture of the other world which only a colored imagination could paint:

Walk in, darkeys, troo de gate,
Hear de kullered angles holler
Go 'way, white folks, you'er too late,
We's de winnin kuller? Wait,
Till de trumpet blow to foller.

The Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee has been accepted by Senator Morton, who was next to ex-Senator Cameron upon it, and Wadleigh of New Hampshire, becomes Chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate, though Morton is to remain upon it.

A RICH BEGGAR.—Regina Armhold, nearly 60 years old, has lived for several months in a rear room on the third floor of the tenement house at No. 90 Ridge street, New York, from which she issued regularly every day, bearing a basket, to ply the trade of a professional beggar. Last Friday it was remarked by the other tenants that she had not been seen for several days. A policeman went to her room and broke open the door, and found her fearfully emaciated as though from starvation, and evidently dying. Every object in the room was covered with filth and vermin. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, but died soon after reaching there. Henry Baruch, who had charge of the woman's bank book, stated that Regina Armhold came to this city about 15 years ago, from Wurtemburg, and took up the calling of a professional beggar. Her bank book shows that her hoardings amount to about $1,600.

### A RAID ON GAMBLERS.

Rich Haul of Politicians in a Celebrated Washington Club-House.

Washington, March 11'—Last night the police under Lieutenant Skeppon raided the celebrated club-house in this city, and arrested a large number of persons who were there engaged in gambling. Among the number was an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent Judge of South Carolina, an ex-United States Senator and several ex members of Congress—all Republicans—who were taken to the Tenth Street Station-House. The establishment was one of the best known gambling houses in the city, and its suppression by the police authorities is the commencement of an active war against the gambling-houses of the District.

### DARING ROBBERY ON A RAILROAD

New Orleans, March 17.—An express messenger on the train from Mobile, which arrived here at 10.15 p. m., reports that at Lookout station a man boarded the express car and presented a pistol at him. The messenger made a rush at the man and received a ball in the hand, disabling him. The highwayman then grabbed a $500 package, leaped from the car and escaped.

### OTHER MINE EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., March 18.—The mine engineers, pump hands and other machinists having charge of mine machines met here in secret session to-day, and it is expected they will strike. A mass meeting of miners and laborers representing all the mines in the region will be held here to-morrow to take definite action relating to the reduction.

### A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Toledo, March 13.—This morning Michael Merrimon, living at Rock Creek Centre, ten miles south of Huntingdon, Ind., who has been in the insane asylum and was sent home about a year ago thought to have been permanently cured, shot one of his sons, aged 18, through the head, fatally wounding him, and another, aged 16, through the shoulder, probably fatally wounding him. He also shot and killed himself instantly.

### FIVE MEN KILLED.

Cincinnati, March 16.—A boiler in Hunter Bros.' saw-mill at Worthington, Ind., exploded this afternoon. Two of the Hunter brothers, two brothers named Bender and an unknown man were instantly killed and several others dangerously wounded.

Packard is trying to make trouble. He is organizing militia, armed negroes are flocking to New Orleans and there are fears of bloodshed.


**$600 PIANOS FOR $250**

And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and upright—all first class—sold direct to the people at factory prices. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the highest honors. New Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20.y


ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Boyer (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Halfmoon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Spangler Centre Hall.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the Borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said Borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house in Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the Borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte this 10th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre county.

And now, Feb. 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in consequence with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills, in the most public places in said township.

By the Court. J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

### AN ACT.

To provide for the erection of a poor house and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such with selection, together the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home of the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the respective counties on the first day, of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, in three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refussal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents, and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ——," and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattles of the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose, of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship many expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, that no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioners as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them signed by the president of the board of directorts and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner as the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall *ex-officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege at all reasonable time, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States: *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as full as if this act had not been passed and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor hereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county: *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act: *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same: *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May. A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.


### Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

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Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

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The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

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