The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 29., 1877.

The Bellefonte Republican, of last week, announces that a republican who won $100 on Hayes' "election" wishes to dispose of the stuff to charities, and invites applications for that purpose. No decent charity will be the receiver of stolen funds. Money bet on Hayes "election" was lost—for Hayes never was elected, he holds the office by theft, and money taken on a bet on that account is on the same footing. The republican who has taken the aforesaid $100, has a troubled conscience about it, and wishes to wipe out the sin by offering to make charity of it. Don't touch it—let it remain as a burning coal in the hands of the wrong possessor.

There is to be an extra session of congress, and June 1 time decided on for it.

Carl Schurz, the leading mind in Hayes' cabinet, is an infidel and speaks of God as the "imaginary man in the clouds." Bob. Ingersoll the favorite Hayes orator in the late campaign mocks at the idea of the existence of God. And Hayes is a fraudulent President. Is it any wonder?

Madison Wells, chief rascal of the notorious returning board, had a big claim in his eye that was to be decided in his favor if Hayes was counted in, and the reward be a big slice out of the U. S. Treasury.

The claims of J. Madison Wells and family now before the southern claims commission—composed of Judges Aldis, Ferris and Howell, who have just been reappointed by Hayes—amount to the enormous sum of $792,013, for property alleged to be destroyed, cotton seized etc. The claims as filed are distributed as follows: J. Madison Wells, $450,658; Fannie M. and Ida F. Wells, 221,405; estate of Michael B. Wells, $1,160; estate of Mrs. M. L. Wells, $18,795. The history of this claim appears in the testimony taken by the Morrison committee in Louisiana in January last, which shows conclusively that Wells did not own the cotton which he makes claim to, but that in fact it belonged to other parties, who employed Wells to assume the ownership and collect the money. The claim has been rejected by congress, and has been for some time pending before the commission. It was intimated to Wells during the canvass in Louisiana that if he would count Hayes in this claim would be paid.

Ex-Mayor Hall, of New York, has been missing for about a week, and detectives have failed to obtain any clue as to his whereabouts. Foul play is suspected and some think he was murdered in a dangerous portion of Brooklyn whither he intended going for evidence in a divorce case, in which he was engaged as attorney. Others think he fled to Europe, to escape being involved in the well-known ring suits, upon which he had stood a trial once before, and came out acquited, no evidence having been found against him.

Hayes walks to church on Sundays and shakes hands with his "mittens" off. This is evidence conclusive that he is not a fraudulent president and that Madison Wells is a saint and Eliza Pinkston a virgin, and that John Sherman knew all about her.

NO MORE COMMISSION.

The not-elected president, Hayes, is about to appoint a commission to go to Louisiana and see who is entitled to the governorship, Nicolls the democrat, or Packard the returning boarder. The House and Senate committees have done all the investigating needed, and more than Hayes' new 8x7ers can do. He knows well enough who has the best title but has not the moral courage to act. The country has enough of the commission business—the late Bradly-Morton 8 have disgusted the world for the next century. The face of the returns show that Nicolls has 8000 majority, and if Hayes sustains Packard, he is simply a perjurer and usurper. That's the whole of it.

GEN. M'CLELLAN STILL HATEFUL TO REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS.

Albany, N. Y., March 21.—The nomination of General George B. M'Clellan for superintendent of public works was rejected by the senate to-day.

These republicans are a terribly spiteful set indeed. The latest evidence of it was given a few days ago, when they vented their spite against that great American military chieftain, Geo. B. M'Clellan, who was nominated by the Governor of New York as superintendent of public works, and the nomination rejected by the republican senate of that state! If M'Clellan had been a rebel guerilla chief like Moseby or a rebel General like Longstreet and gone over to the republican party afterwards like these, his appointment would have been confirmed, but because he was a democrat, his unblemished character, and great services in the army of the Union which idolized him, were nothing to these cowardly and hypocritical jacobins, and they showed their petty spite by refusing to confirm his nomination to a place for which he was so eminently fit. Such littleness belongs to radical politicians alone—the democrats of the U. S. Senate pursued an opposite course when Fraudulent Hayes sent in his cabinet appointments.

As has already been noted the proposition is seriously made to form a sea of the desert of Sahara by cutting a channel to let in the waters of the Mediterranean—an enterprise regarded as entirely feasible, more so, in fact, than the cutting of the isthmus of Darien which may be said to be an assured project. A German scientific writer, however, goes so far as to assert that the Sahara project, if carried out, would eventually turn Europe into another Greenland. He alleges that the diversion of the Gulf Stream, by the cutting of the Suez canal, has already begun to have an influence on the climate of Europe, and that the covering of the burning sands of the great African desert with water would destroy the hot winds, which are necessary for the melting of the Alpine snow and ice, and would finally result in a glacial formation that would overwhelm Italy. He instances the changes in climate in Australia and New Guinea by the deviation of a warm current of water which formerly ran through Torres Straits as a practical illustration of his theory.

John D. Lee the Mormon leader in the terrible Mountain meadow massacre, some 20 years ago, was shot for his crime a few days ago, having been tried and found guilty. He chose death by shooting. He confessed his crime, and implicates many other Mormons in the murder in which 127 Arkansas men, women and children were brutally butchered.

The Pope is sick.

The new stay law which now awaits the signature of the governor provides that in all cases of real or personal property levied on by any writ or execution, which shall not at sale bring two-thirds or more of its appraised value all proceedings for the sale shall be suspended for one year. In cases of personal property the judgment creditor has the right to offer the property for sale as often as he deems proper, by paying the accruing costs. One effect of the law, should the Governor sign it, will be to introduce a waiver of its provisions in all mortgages or other evidences of debt.

John Sherman, the malignant libeler of a state of the Union, the apologist of J. Madison Wells and the abettor of his crimes upon the ballot is one of the men who gave the assurances in behalf of Hayes during the count of the electoral vote. Sherman promised that if no factious opposition were made to the completion of the count that Hayes would abandon Packard and Chamberlain by withdrawing the troops. People who make political bargains with such a man ought to be cheated.

TWEED AND SWEENY.

It is definitely stated by parties in interest that negotiations are pending for the release of Wm. M. Tweed from jail on the same conditions as those exacted in the case of Elbert A. Woodward, viz, the surrender of his property to satisfy as many of the claims against him as possible, and his appearance as a witness when required, against other members of the ring. Tweed's evidence is needed more especially in the suits against Sweeny, and in this connection it is stated that the agreement of the attorney general guaranteeing Sweeny immunity from arrest during a certain period will prove of no avail The agreement does not effect the courts and will not, it is said, prevent court officers from executing their processes in the Sweeny case. A gentleman, well informed in these matters, is authority for the statement that Sweeny will not be allowed to leave this city until the suits against him are settled, whether he testifies in other cases or not.—N. Y. World, March 21.

A GRASSHOPPER COMMISSION.

Professor C. V. Riley, State entomologist of Missouri, Professor Cyrus Thomas State entomologist of Illinois, and Dr. A. S. Packard, the American naturalist, of Massachusetts, have been appointed a United States Entomological Commission to inquire into the character and habits of grasshoppers and other destructive insects, which have created for several years so much ravage in the agricultural districts of the West.

The Commission will have its headquarters in Prof. Hayden's office in Washington, and their western office, in which the larger part of the in-door work is to be done, will be at St. Louis. They expect to get into the field in a few days. Prof. Riley will occupy himself more particularly with the whole country east of the mountains and south of the 48th parallel, also the west half of Iowa and the whole of British America, Prof. Thomas takes Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and East Wyoming, while Prof. Packard will make Montana, Idaho, West Wyoming and the Pacific slope his especial field. The natural history, remedies, prevention measures, the meteorological and geographical bearings of the subject will also be divided and alloted to facilitate the work of the Commission.

The investigation going on at Albany, New York, into the affairs of prominent life insurance companies in that State, doing business throughout the Union, shows a profligate waste of money in high salaries that fully accounts for the embarrassed condition of some of the companies. It appears that the plan of the directors is to make way with the surplus by voting themselves offices with enormous salaries. It costs almost as much to run one of these insurance companies as it does to pay the salary of the President of the United States and the heads of departments, The Mutual Life of New York, for instance, pays its President $40,000 per annum, first Vice President $18,000, second $12,500 then comes a small army of secretaries actuaries, examiners, clerks and counsel, at salaries ranging from $5,000 to $15,000. No one appeared to have a salary less than $5,000. The President of the Equitable Life commenced in 1859 with a salary of $1,500, but last year it had reached $37,500, with $22,000 to the Vice President, $20,000 to the Actuary, and $46,000 to the Secretary. This last official has received from the company in the last eighteen years, in salary and fees, the snug sum of $485,905. Of course this is where the surplus goes of the Life companies, and probably accounts for their frequent smash-ups and systematic opposition to the payment of insurance, until compelled to do so by legal proceedings, after every inch has been contested to force a compromise.

The hopes of Hayes are that he will be able to get an Administration majority in the House, through a discreet use of his Southern patronage, and by promises of large expenditures of public money in Southern internal improvements. The bargain he is trying to make is utterly discreditable, and it is gratifying to see that so far the Fraudulent President has not succeeded in purchasing his men. It is of the highest importance to the welfare of the South, to the cause of Government economy, and to the interests of the whole country, that the Democratic majority in the House shall work together, and bear unceasing testimony to its hatred of the frauds by which the people were cheated out of an election.

After being inaugurated as Fraudulent President, Hayes told Grant that if there were any special friends of his in office whom he might desire to have retained, and of whose names he would make a memorandum, they should not be disturbed. The list furnished is said to be long and embarrassing, but Grant holds his successor to the offer and expects a fulfilment of the bond. Hence the Cramers and that crew of loafers and adventurers, who were pensioned on the Treasury by Grant, are likely to continue on the rolls during your years of usurpation, and all for the sake of civil service reform as preached by Hayes, Evarts, and Schurz.

THE COMMISSION DIES IN THE BORNING.

Washington, March 26, 1877.—The indications are that Hayes' High Joint Commission to Louisiana will fall stillborn. The trouble is to get men of character to join in such a wild-goose chase, when they have no certainty Hayes will not reject their recommendations and humiliate them before the whole country. There was a great diminution in the small stock of confidence hitherto entertained in Hayes' promises and capacity. He has managed to offend all parties without making friends with any. The general feeling is that he cannot be trusted. The assertion is made that the Southern members, before they treated with Stanley Matthews and Charley Foster, were shown their authority from Hayes in a letter of credence. They were given to understand if the count was allowed to go on, Nicholls and Hampton would be acknowledged and the troops withdrawn. This was the substantial agreement. It is not supposed Matthews or Foster lied in the matter, so Hayes appears in a bad light. He repudiates the agreement which made him President. He telegraphed Packard at New Orleans to-day, that orders had been sent General Auger to maintain the situation unchanged. This means the protection of the Packard usurpation by Federal bayonets. Kellogg says that Hayes on Saturday denounced the Nicholls Government as having no legal courts, and having declared that the judgments of Nicholls' Supreme Court were entirely worthless.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, the only person whose acceptance of a place on the Louisiana Commission has been announced, withdraws from the position. If a commission is made up it will be second-rate, and carry no weight.

Hayes is getting into bad odor for violating his pledges as to the South Carolina and Louisiana governorships,

We would hesitate about taking Hayes word on oath.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN MUDDLE TO BE REOPENED BY HAYES.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE CABINET ON WEDNESDAY.

The Southern Men Hold a Brisk Talk With Hayes.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Post.]

Washington, March 22.—The most intense disappointment and chagrin pervades the Southern conservatives here who have been pinning their faith to the honesty and liberality of Hayes' professed Southern policy. The proposed Commission meets with derision and contempt. The Democrats have had enough of non-partisan commissions arranged to carry out a preconcerted purpose. The whole thing is looked upon as a jugele, and the opinion is freely expressed in Republican and Democratic circles that Blaine has won a victory over Hayes, by dividing his administration in the first place, and then compelling the Returning Board President to come down from his high horse and make terms with the carpet baggers. All that remains of Hayes' Southern policy is the buttered phrases of the inaugural His acts are what Grant would have sanctioned, weeks ago, before he adopted the conservative policy at the close of his administration.

HAYES' TREACHERY.

The proposed action of the Administration in sending a Commission, is justly regarded by the friends of Louisiana as characterized by the grossest treachery. The President and his Cabinet have led all the prominent Southerners, who have recently had entercourse with him to believe that the troops would surely and speedily be withdrawn. In addition to this, during the last session, Stanley Matthews made a positive and specific pledge in Governor Hayes' name that after he came into office as President, the troops would be withdrawn, on condition of pledges being given by Nicholls against violence, and that the Packard government would then be allowed to die, while the Nicholls government and Legislature would live. These pledges thus made by Matthews were confirmed on the spot by Congressman Foster and Gov. Denison, who were then present, and who also undertook to speak in behalf of the incoming President. In every form of public and private assurance that can bind honorable men, the Administration was pledged to a policy the very opposite of which they have now adopted. It is believed if Stanley Matthews could control the event, these pledges would yet be redeemed; but he and Foster are no longer in Washington, and John Sherman appears to be running the Administration.

THE REAL PURPOSE

it is confidently claimed by Democrats, with knowing winks from Republicans, is to keep the question open and unsettled, at the risk of civil war in Louisiana with ruin to commercial and industrial interests, in order to extort from the people of that State the choice of two Administration Senators as the price of recognizing the Nicholls Government. The Administration is very willing to give up Packard, but fears that if Packard falls, and the Nicholls government is completely installed, it will be difficult to keep out the two Democratic Senators from Louisiana, and that with the loss of two Senators in Louisiana, it will be almost impossible for the Administration to avoid having a majority against it in the Senate two years from now. The plan is for the commission to diplomatize, and while in New Orleans to insist on a mixed Legislature with a majority of members pledged to elect Administration Senators. Possibly satisfy Packard by making him a Senator with Kellogg.

RAT-KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.

At 10 p. m., yesterday some two score of dog-fanciers, sporting-man and persons attracted by curiosity assembled in a loft not half a mile from Police Head quarters to witness a match for $200 between time and James G. Speight's "Nip," "Nip's" owner backing to kill 100 rats within thirty minutes. Nip is as handsome a 10-pound 8-ounce Skye terrier as can be found in America. He is golden-polled, blue-backed, well feathered, and (outside of a rat-pit) as gentle as a lamb, and when time was called and he was produced in condition for the match his toilet rivalled that of any Fifth avenue belle's pet. His abundant poll had neen carefully combed till his eyes were invisible, and his parting along the back was as perplexingly accurate as a British dandy's, and showed the sign of blood, the blue skin, from the nape of his neck to the root of his short, demonstrative and oracular tail.

The rats were lively ones, and comprised a score of small ones, the most difficult vermin for a dog matched against to tackle. They were carefully counted, and, on being let loose, they formed two pyramids in the corners of the pit or wooden structure, three feet high, surrounding a space six-feet square. "Nip" whined anxiously until he was loosed, and then went to work like a perambulating sausage-machine, and in five minutes forty rats, caught deftly, either in the middle of the back or in the neck, were pitched out of the pit stone dead. These were rats that were scared out of the two pyramids already spoken of, and then the hard work began. "Nip" for three or four minutes had to attack these pyramids and got badly bitten, but not a whine escaped him, and, at the thirteenth minute, the remaining rats had scattered all over the pit, some running up the legs of the "handler," and "Nip" went to work like lightning to complete his task. Three successive times in rushing about the pit he snapped up, without changing his gait, three rats in three seconds, and made some astonishing "kills," catching rats that jumped to avoid his jaws in mid air, and throwing them aside as he dashed into a corner and demolished seriatim half a dozen. "Nip" was quicker at the finish than at the start, and the last five rats were killed in seven seconds. Time was called on the 100th rat, the stop watch indicating 15m. 50s., an average of 9⅕s. per rat.

This time beats the best time by over 7m., and no Skye terrier has ever come within 9m. of "Nip's" time. "Nip" is valued at $500.—N. Y. World, 20.

The legislature passed a stay-law which now awaits the signature of the governor.

For the Reporter.

WHATSOEVER IS RIGHT. THAT SHALL YE RECEIVE.

The similitude of the laborers in the vineyard abounds with matter and interest, see Math. 20:1-16.

God's laborers may be divided into three classes, viz: The, diligent and faithful, the careless and idle, the wicked and ungodly. Among all the particulars contained in the parable, the subject of the rewards of the laborers in time and eternity, is, perhaps, the most important and solemn. Those who are diligent and faithful spiritually and attend to the work of their salvation well, repent of their sins, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ unto the end of their days and live useful lives in this present world, shall be abundantly rewarded with rest, peace and happiness. So those who attend to the temporal welfare of themselves and families faithfully, will be amply compensated. And it is proper to do so; for as long as we are in the world we cannot do without the necessaries, comforts and conveniences of this life. Those, therefore, who diligently, dutifully and concientiously devote themselves to the professions, callings and occupations of life, will be satisfactorily remunerated. Their virtue, faithfulness and diligence, reward themselves. What is right they shall receive. God blesses such either with a competency or abundance that they may have to distribute or communicate to those who are not so prudent with respect to the acquisition and accumulation of worldly goods and earthly treasures. The righteous sometimes roll in wealth and affluence. What is right, they must receive. Other good men equally diligent and faithful do not obtain an abundance; it would avail them nothing. What is right they must receive. They receive a competency and sufficiency and that is all they are capable of receiving. And others in spite of their diligence and faithfulness, are poor and destitute, full of care and trouble, pain and suffering. This is their reward. God does them no injustice either. He sees certain faults in them which need to be corrected and certain snares from which they must be preserved. It is no doubt a blessing to them that they are obliged to labor in the house of correction. Whatsoever is right, that shall they receive. There are negligent and idle laborers. They provide badly for their spiritual welfare. They do not read and study the word of God. The faith and religion transmitted to them by their ancestors, they receive and cling too tenaciously without any examination. They serve God negligently from every stand point. Whatsoever is right, they shall receive. In a temporal point of view, they are no less negligent and indolent. Sleeping, eating and drinking are their chief business. To lift a hand, or move a foot is a vexation. What is their reward? Poverty, indigence, penury and debt. The old adage applies to them. "Borgen macht sorgen. Was recht ist musz ihnen werden." Poverty will come as one that traveleth, and want as an armed man. Prov. 9:11. There are also corrupt and vicious laborers. They draw inquity as with a cart rope. They wear the livery of sin, the work of the beast on their foreheads. They roll sin under the tongue as a sweet morsel. They openly debase themselves and glory in their shame. What is their reward, virtue is its own reward and vice its own punishment—Ans. Reproaches of conscience, distraction of mind, a languishing body, a ruined constitution, and the loss of all temporal happiness. Whatsoever is right, that shall they receive. They sought the gains and vanities, the pleasures and frivolities of time and sense, and their reward is the fruit of their sins and vices, and a sad and painful reward it is. But sure and terrible as the rewards of time are those of eternity are eternally sure still more dreadful. Three sorts of persons may again be considered in this view of the subject.

1. Those who are looking forward to eternity for their whole reward, e. g., Those who had nothing but tribulations and trials of faith here and enjoyed none of the good things of this life—these who toiled labor obtained a competency but not an abundance, to whom the world was not so bitter on the one hand, nor so sweet on the other, as to those who were full of earthly treasures, those who by the grace of God received their reward in this world to show that religion and temporal prosperity can be united in this life. This reward, however passes away in sickness, age and death, and is only a shadow and type of a greater reward, in abundant life in eternity, John 10:10.

2. Those who have been negligent and idle, have a reward remaining for them they will not live. Those who lived according to the light of nature as honorable heathen do. They shall have their reward. It will be no great reward—no bright mansion or starry crown, but ignorance, darkness, blindness, despair and death. God does them no injustice. He gives them justice and not cruelty. They receive what is right. The eleventh hour laborers escape deserved punishment, but they can't desire more than what is right, according to their capacity, deserts and works.

3. Those who have been wicked and ungodly laborers have a reward, and a dreadful one at that, remaining in eternity.

Many gross and flagrant sinners are punished in this world, e. g., Cains, Antediluvians, Sodomites, Pharaoh and his hosts, Belshazzar, Judas, Herod, Julian the Apostate, &c. But the most dreadful punishments in this life are a mere foretaste of the full cup in eternity. There will be groaning and lamentation, wailing and gnashing of teeth, but God will say: I do thee no wrong, what is right you must receive. You must accept the fruit of your doings. Some one will say: Many of the wicked live in splendid mansions and magnificent palaces and roll in wealth and affluence. Where is their reward? The November of retribution don't always come in this life. Their reward remains. A man may become rich and great by strategy and fraud and God will allow it, at least, he will not prevent it by miraculous power. A man may amass wealth by means of his vices, but the reward will be accordingly. Conscience will reply in hell and say: God does thee no wrong; you receive what is right. You receive what is right. You sowed the wind, you are reaping the whirlwind; as is the way so will be the end. The proposition under discussion furnishes us with solemn lessons:

1. God requires much from his laborers, many of whom up to this time, have labored on lust, 1 Jno. 2:16, and done nothing for God. He has every demand to make from them yet. Let the whoremonger, the tobacco mongers and all who in any way encourage the traffic in ardent spirits tremble when they think eternity. An incalculable sum is expended on a passion for bad w— $250,000,000 for tobacco per annum in the U. S. and $29,916,000 on the passion for strong drink, provided there is as much in proportion generally as there is in the United States. Whatsoever is right that shall they receive.

Let all the covetous and ambitious remember that there is a hereafter. Men who love money and women who love display and all who thirst for power and pant for honor. Wherever we turn our eyes over the regions of the globe, whether to the civilized nations of Europe, the empires of southern Asia, the frozen regions of Siberia, the sultry climes of Africa, the forests and wilds of America, or even the most diminutive islands which are spread over the Pacific Ocean, we behold Covetousness, like an insatiable monster, devouring human happiness, and feasting on the sorrows and sufferings of mankind. But who can calculate the amount of misery which has thus been accumulated. It is more than probable, that the eighth part of the human race has been slaughtered by the wars and commotions which ambition has created; and, consequently, more than 20,000,000,000 of mankind have become its victims. To avarice leagued with ambition, is to be attributed all the wars, commotions and devastations, which have ever visited the world. Eternity alone can tell all the evils of covetousness and ambition. Was recht ist musz ihnen werden.

2. Unfaithful laborers have much to fear and little to hope for in eternity. Should not the moralist, formalist, spiritual struggler, all who rely on works ask themselves: What is my hope.

3. Good and faithful laborers have nothing to demand from God, but much to hope. When we have done those things which are commanded—we have done that which was our duty to do, Lk. 17:10. It is our duty to serve God, to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with Him. At the last great day He will examine the books and if we have been faithful laborers He will reward us with a crown of immortal glory, 2 Cor., 4:17.

Was recht ist musz euch werden.

J. T., Aaronsburg.

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 township, 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, upon motion of Naginey, 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 accepting" 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 upon such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such 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, and the persons so elected 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 refusal 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 for 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 the Poor and 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, at bequest 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 thereafter 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 house 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 150,000, 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 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.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20, 1876. sept 28.

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