

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER, EDMUND A. BIGLER, of Carrolltown.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY: JAMES C. DARBY, of Conemaugh Borough.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR, of Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR, of Johnstown.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR:

RAPHAEL HITE, of Carroll Twp.

FOR CORONER:

PETER MCGOUGH, of Portage Twp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

The Republican Ring say "vote the Republican ticket this Fall and if we are successful the next President will be ours."

A Luzerne county man wants the Governor to set apart a "sparrow day" when a wholesale slaughter will be made on the little pests.

The Republican Ring say they have money enough raised to buy all the votes needed this Fall to beat the Democrats. All that is wanting is to come out and get your cash.

The finance committee of the New York world's fair recommends a preliminary fund of \$5,000,000, to be supplemented by a larger one when necessary legislation has been secured.

At the Indianapolis, Indiana, city election held on Tuesday last, the city went Democratic, an exact reversal of its former political status.

CONNECTICUT voted on a Prohibitory Amendment on Monday. The Amendment was defeated by a vote of about 3 to 1. The election was conducted under the secret ballot system which is pronounced a success.

ONE of the prominent members of the Republican Ring is doing a great deal of traveling just now. He says "beat the Democratic county ticket this Fall and you will be one of the members of the next legislature from this county."

SECRETARY NOBLE, when questioned by a reporter on Saturday about how soon a successor to Commissioner Tanner would likely be appointed, declined to say anything further than that the position had not been tendered to any one since Major Warner's declination.

HON. R. Q. MILLS, of Texas, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Washington on Monday and in a conversation said "that though in the minority, the Democrats were fully conscious of their power, and would use it. "We do not propose," said he, "that the Republican majority shall pass a single measure without our consent."

NEW ENGLAND wants free raw material and is preparing to make the demand on Congress. Said the veteran Protectionist, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, the other day: "Sound policy dictates that for proper encouragement of manufacturers all raw materials should be free, and where nations manufacture for exportation no other policy can be maintained."

THE Italians of New York have been notified by their Government that it will cooperate with them in every way to procure a suitable status of Christopher Columbus for presentation to the city of New York. The statue will be of gigantic size, made by an Italian sculptor of Carrara, marble, and will cost \$30,000. Premier Crispi has contributed to the project.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Pension Office shows that the number of certificates for original pensions issued during the months of July, August and September, 1888, was 8,705, and during the corresponding months of the present year, 13,960. The certificates issued during the last three months were as follows: July, 4,303; August, 2,331, and September, 5,126.

It has been asserted that money enough was sent to Montana to buy a complete Republican victory, it having been assumed that the purchase more votes in Montana would not prove more costly than in Indiana or West Virginia. The result is disappointing. The Democrats have wiped out the Republican majority of 5000 and carried the State except for Congressmen.

The stumbling block in the path way of the vote-buyers was the Australian ballot system.

For instance, you may depend upon it that the rules of the House will not be changed by the Republican majority in any essential feature. We do not propose to permit them to be changed, as is desired by Mr. Reed and others, in any particular feature. Nor will we permit any of the proposed legislation looking to a control by Congress of the elections, for we see very plainly what the purpose of that is. The same can be said of the contest cases that will come up before Congress. We do not propose to let the Republican majority be further increased ad libitum, by throwing out Democratic members, as seems to be the purpose.

In other words, we propose to exercise control of the House just as much as though we were still in the majority, because we know our minority is strong enough to make us the virtual rulers.

A DECISION OF Land Commissioner Groff, briefly reported by telegraph, says the Philadelphia Record, has an importance extending far beyond the individual case to which it relates.

A land office in Minnesota decided that one Hauslein, who had taken up land under the Homestead laws but had not complied with their provisions, was not entitled to hold against another claimant. Instead of making an actual residence upon the land within six months after the date of entry, as required by the laws, he had only made occasional visits to the land.

This decision, if its import be correctly given, will be hailed with delight by the cattle ranch syndicates and other land grabbers who are seizing the public domain under various sections of the law. The strict enforcement of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws under Cleveland's administration effectually interrupted the plans of these earth-hungers. But the action of Land Commissioner Groff has smoothed the way a very serious obstacle in their path. They have only to make entries upon the public domain under the Homestead laws in the names of their cowboys to make occasional visits to the lands in order to establish legal residence.

The Nebraska attorney who has been placed by President Harrison in control of the General Land Office, and who is familiar with the practice under the Homestead laws, keenly recognizes how much their "technical" provisions embezzle the land grabbers. He therefore decries in the case of a poor squatter that an occasional visit will satisfy the requirement of the laws in regard to a six month residence; and this decision will let in all the cattle syndicates that are usurping possession of the Western domain.

The first decision of Land Commissioner Groff indicates that "Tannerism" is not confined by any means to the Pension Bureau. Commissioner Groff is quite as liberal with the public lands as Corporal Tanner was with the public money. What with the rulings of the Treasury Department, the Land Office and the Pension Bureau, the officials of this Government are doing all that lies in their power to remove all traces of the reformatory work of Cleveland's administration.

At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, Mr. George William Curtis devoted his address to a discussion of the record of the Republican party and General Harrison in enforcing the Civil Service laws. His conclusion is that both General Harrison and the party have violated their pledges in a way so shameful as to be without parallel in the history of the country.

Mr. Curtis lays special stress upon the fact that both the party and the President were pledged in the most unequivocal way to enforce the Civil Service laws. It would be different if their declarations in this respect had been less explicit. But General Harrison, both when in the Senate and when a candidate, had pledged himself to the support of these laws, and also the Republican party in their national conventions, and during the whole of Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

The Civil Service record of the party and the Administration is simply a record of broken pledges. "No party," says Mr. Curtis, "ever broke faith with itself and the country more completely." But the President is just as guilty as the party. He sits supinely while Mr. Clarkson receives 15,000 postmasters in six months.

Mr. Curtis believes that there is a public sentiment in favor of Civil Service Reform that will become so strong that it will force parties to respect it. Perhaps so, but it will not be during the present Administration. Public sentiment is not likely to have much influence on President Harrison, when it does not shake his determination to make Law Partner Miller a Supreme Court Judge.

The United Labor League, of Philadelphia, says the Harrisburg Patriot, has endorsed the Australian ballot system and, at its meeting on Tuesday last, a committee was appointed to ask Speaker Boyer why he voted against the bill at the last session.

The reply of Speaker Boyer to the inquiry of the United Labor League will be that he voted against making the Australian bill a special order and not against the bill itself. This will be the nearest evasion, but it will be the best he can do.

Nobody conversant with the manner in which legislation was manipulated in the two Houses of the Legislature last winter can have any doubt that if Boyer, Andrews and Delmaster had not been opposed to ballot reform the Australian election bill would have become a law. The United Labor League, doubtless, knows as much.

EVEN allowing Republican claims for the elections in the new States, some of which are far from being beyond dispute, both branches of Congress will still be close. The Senate will stand 45 Republicans and 39 Democrats, and the House 169 Republicans and 161 Democrats. There is a fair chance that the House majority now claimed by the Republicans may be reduced to six by the official canvass. There is good reason to expect Democratic control of both branches of the Fifty-second Congress.

As a result of the Black divorce case, the judges of the Supreme Court of New York city have come out against secret divorce proceedings. At the suggestion of Judge Barrett a meeting of the judges was held on Wednesday, which was attended by every judge on the bench. The result of the meeting is that henceforth there will be no references in the actions for absolute divorce, and they will be tried in open court at the special term.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.



The Australian system of voting, so-called because it was first adopted in Australia, has been for several years in successful operation there, and, with successful variations, in England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada. It has been adopted in Massachusetts, where it goes into effect in 1889. Its principal objects are to prevent bribery and intimidation, to place all candidates upon an equality before the law, and to undermine the dangerous powers of political machines.

The voter, upon entering the polling place, turns to his right at the point marked "entrance" where he receives, from two election officers selected from opposing political parties, a single ballot or a single set of ballots according to the local custom of voting. The ballot is indorsed a stamp or signature, sufficient and only sufficient to identify the ballot as official; and on the face are only printed the names of the candidates for each office, with a designation of their respective political parties, after this manner:

Table with columns: Name, Party, Vote For One, Vote For Two.

Having received his ballot the voter enters one of the booths back of the railing, where, secluded from observation, he prepares his ballot by placing in the blank column a cross opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote; or, if he prefers, by writing the names of candidates of his own choice in the place of those already there. If there are several candidates for the same kind of office, as coroners in the sample ballot above, or presidential electors, the voter is permitted to "straight" ticket of his party, he places the cross under the name of the party, or draws it through the space in the blank column allotted to the party's candidates, which signifies that he votes for each candidate named in that space.

Thus, in the sample ballot, a cross under the word "Democratic," or through the name of Alexander J. Sweeney, signifies that he votes for each candidate named in that space. This, in the simple ballot, a cross under the word "Democratic," or through the name of Alexander J. Sweeney, signifies that he votes for each candidate named in that space.

1. The necessity of voting in a booth, secluded from observation, to prevent bribery and intimidation, and to place all candidates upon an equality before the law. 2. The necessity of voting in a booth, secluded from observation, to prevent bribery and intimidation, and to place all candidates upon an equality before the law.

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTICES.

Five persons have been killed within a year by vicious bulls in Chester county.

Cattle in lower Bucks county are dying in large numbers from a form of epizooty.

Oil has been found at the depth of eight hundred feet on a farm near Allegheny, N. Y., causing great excitement among the villagers.

The largest lump of gold in the world is in the treasury department at Washington. It weighs 1,500 ounces and was found in North Carolina.

Mr. F. G. Murphy, of Louisville, dreamed of being at a race and seeing a certain horse come in ahead of the rest.

Miss Hester Fountain, aged 17, was fatally burned at the time of his first inauguration is now used as a smoking car on the New York Central railroad and runs between Wellsboro and Antrim, this State.

Arnold Chambers, a resident of Budd Town, N. J., was on Sunday night unprovokedly beaten and brutally stabbed by thugs, one of whom was a woman.

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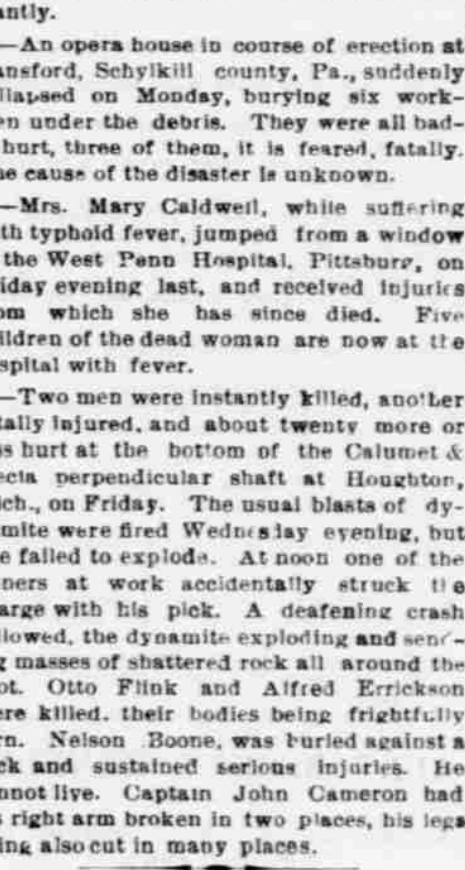
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