THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 25, 1873.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES R. LUDLOW, of Phila.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
F. M. HUTCHINSON, of Allegheny

For Senator:
JOSEPH S WAREAM, of Mifflin co.

Assembly—JOHN H. ORVIS.
Treasurer—J. B. MITCHEL.
Commissioner—J. G. SANKEY.
Jury Comm'r—MICH. GROVE.
Auditor—SAM'L FRANK. 2 *years,*
" *A. J. GREISE.* 3 *years.*

JOHN H. ORVIS.

We think it is pretty certain—and we have made careful observation—that the good people of Centre county have decreed that Hon. John H. Orvis shall be returned to the legislature by an almost unanimous vote, notwithstanding a candidate has been nominated, for form's sake, in opposition.

Mr. Orvis made for himself a record which commands respect all over the commonwealth, on account of the extraordinary ability he displayed, and the good uses to which he gave his talents, in battling against every act of pernicious legislation which showed its head at Harrisburg last winter, and which was driven from capitol hill with a black eye from the damaging blows of John H. Orvis. Such a cleaning out of corruption and obstacles to the "ways that are dark" as was presented by Mr Orvis, has not been witnessed since the days of Frank Shunk. The plunder bills were at once detected by his penetrating mind, and he was prompt to expose them, and in most of instances succeeded in driving them from the halls of legislation, no matter from what source they came, or how ingeniously framed. Our representative made it his especial business to look out for snakes and many dead ones were left on the field, and if John H. Orvis goes back—which he will, if he lives—not a single legislative serpent will dare appear at Harrisburg, and the roosters and pinchers may as well go into mourning.

People of Centre, you have read his record, now let Mr. Orvis know that you appreciate the efforts of an upright representative.

We believe, from what we hear, that you intend doing this overwhelmingly at the ballot box.

If you do not, then forever keep your peace, when your representatives vote away your money, desert your interests, and join hand-in-hand with the vultures and corruptionists.

When you have an honest, upright representative, it is your duty to stand by him.

An honest, faithful, vigilant, and able representative has Mr. Orvis been—you know it. No honest man will deny it. Now what is your duty?

He has done the right thing with you, what will you do in return?

Let the 14th of next October tell.

Joseph S. Waream.

The Lewistown "True Democrat," printed at the home of our nominee for senator, says:

It gives us great satisfaction to be able to announce that Mifflin county's first choice, Capt. Jos. S. WAREAM, has been formally placed in the field as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in this District. The conference, after an uncommonly protracted struggle, finally and harmoniously settled upon Capt. Waream. The close of the struggle was in this wise: After the conferees got tired voting each for his own man only, a series of skirmishing or cross firing was commenced, during which all the candidates at one time or another received six votes. Finally Petrikin's conferees voted with Waream's for Waream, giving him six, and Messrs. Watt and Greenleaf of Juniata wheeled in and made eight, thus giving Waream a majority.

We need not tell the people of this county what they know, namely, that JOSEPH S. WAREAM is at once a sturdey Democrat and an honest man. He comes from the workingmen, and is familiar with all the rights as well as the interests of the people of every class. He has a mind not only stored with information, but with solid sense likewise. He is the sort of man that has become scarce in legislative bodies these latter days; but just the sort that is most needed there. If elected, (as we have no doubt he will be,) he will fill the measures of his duties with honor to himself and advantage to his constituents.

Firm, but never offensive, in his politics, genial and sociable in his manners, ever ready to do "a good turn" for any one, he has, in the last twenty years, won his way into the hearts of the people, irrespective of party, until at the present he is undoubtedly *the most popular man in Mifflin County.* Hence, we confidently expect, (as we have heretofore intimated,) that lit tle Mifflin will roll up for him no less than 400 majority, and we shall not be at all surprised if the majority shall reach 600. Undoubtedly the people of this county are in earnest in desiring a change in the *kind* of rulers who have sat at Harrisburg, and if they *are* so, none of them will go outside of the county this fall to seek a fit man for Senator.

Capt. Waream, if elected, will go to the Senate simply as a citizen. He belongs to no cliques, faction, or "ring," of any sort. Consequently, his only aim and purpose will be to *do right*—to deal justly toward all—and, as far as in him lies, to promote the general welfare of his constituents. In his official capacity, as in his private life, *public enterprise as well as private interests* will be properly encouraged and fairly supported.

Shoot the Traitors!

The following from the Bloomsburg Columbian will suit well for Centre county readers:

In discussing the action of the Wilkes-Barre convention in rejecting a salary-grabber, the Erie Observer remarks:

From this day forth let it be distinctly understood that no man will be allowed to minister at the Democratic altar without pure robes and clean hands. If that be made the invariable and inflexible rule our day of complete triumph will speedily dawn.

So say we. There would be no use in denying the fact that much of the bad legislation of the Republican party is justified, or defended, or its offensiveness palliated, upon the ground that Democrats also supported it, and we would not deny it were there ever so much expediency in doing so. But let it be stated—for it is true—and at the same time let every Democrat who seeks a representative position be warned in advance that hereafter every one who departs in the least from the true faith will be promptly and unanimously denounced as a traitor, as was the practice of the Democracy in the days of its glory, which numbers the days of its success. Let the action of the Wilkes Barre convention, so unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the party, be taken as official notice to all men that the course of all Democrats in official position must be pure and above reproach—they must in all things be faithful to the principles of Jefferson, among which economy in public expenditure and stern opposition to government aid to private speculation are prominent.

Let no man fear that the throwing of a few unfaithful men overboard will weaken the party, however prominent or popular they may be. In this regard we again adopt the language of the Erie Observer:

There is not a man in its ranks—there are no one hundred men whom it cannot afford to retire from public life, to put aside, to cast overboard if need be. If it had steadily insisted upon perfect purity in the character of its public men, it would have secured complete control of the State years ago. The corrupt rings which control the Republican party have only been enabled to perpetuate their infamous rule through Democrats to be found in the legislature elsewhere, who were not one whit better than the Radical repropates by whom they were surrounded.

Yes throw thousands of them overboard if that be necessary to secure faithful representation. Let it be set down as sure that every representative who is unfaithful will be condemned and repudiated without regard to consequences, and the party will be strengthened by the act. We believe any party that has rogues in its ranks (and all necessarily have) ought to be glad of such a chance to establish its integrity, for, as we often remarked, good character is as surely an element of strength and success in one case as in the other. For some years past the Democracy have been outraged and disgraced by the unfaithfulness of some of its representatives, and these form the chief source of its weakness and want of success. So common has this thing become that it is ordinarily said by Republicans excusing their own partizans for improper action, "one party is as corrupt as the other," or as extravagant, or other wrong doing, as the case may be. Now let the Democracy be placed on its old vantage ground: that it is always faithful to its professions, that it is economical in expenditure, and that it opposes all laws which circumscribe the rights of or oppress the people. To accomplish that end it must purge out every representative who gives a vote inconsistent with its professions. It has begun the good work—let future conventions do as well as Wilkes-Barre has done—let no timid counsel hereafter excuse the unfaithful or pass wrong doing in silence.

John B. Mitchell.

The democracy of this county could not have nominated a more upright gentleman for County treasurer, than John B. Mitchell. His character is as pure and spotless as the driven snow, and every cent of the taxes collected off the citizens of this county, will be safe in the hands of Mr. Mitchell—safe enough even without bail—such is the honesty and integrity of our nominee. The radicals will make a desperate push to defeat him, but let every true democrat and citizen see to it that he is elected. He deserves a large vote, for, when we have men of known integrity, they deserve our support as a reward.

Mr. Mitchell has never been a pestering office seeker; he did not obtain his nomination by any intrigue or bargain—he is not the man to stoop to low means to get an office. Democrats give him a rousing majority, he is a firm and unflinching member of our organization.

The democrats of the third district of Philadelphia, are about kicking Sam Josephs over board. That's right, let the party put out its bad and corrupt men. Josephs has been a disgrace to our party as a member of the legislature, and every honest democrat will say "amen" to his being thrown over board. Some more of the venal legislators can be spared and the party be the better for it.

"John H. Orvis, Esq., the people demand it. will you explain?"

"John H. Orvis, Esq., Explain! Explain!! Explain!!!"

The above is the kind of stuff with which Bill Brown fills up his paper. Every body in Centre county has read Mr. John H. Orvis' record in the columns of the REPORTER, and the 2nd Tuesday of next October will give the babbling idiot of the Republican such an "explanation" as will make him wonder who struck Levi Miller.

Brown's paper, like an idiot, calls on John H. Orvis to explain. The fool—why didn't he go to the democratic meeting in the court house. If there is any thing wrong in Orvis' record, why it would now be in Brown's place to take it up and explain it. Neither Brown, or any other bigger or littler fool can find fault with Mr. Orvis' record.

Farmers should be happy now! The Radicals who lately nominated the ring candidate for Treasurer, declare their sympathy "with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain their ends." In view of the fact that the grange movement in the West had its origin in the most Radical States in the Union—Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and others of that ilk—and had its rise out of the oppression of Radical legislation in favor of monopolies and against the interests of "farmers and laborers," it will be readily understood that this is merely a "tub thrown to the whale," and means nothing. So far as the grange movement—which is essentially Democratic—has gone, it has been a fight against the acts of monopolies fostered by Radical legislation; and if the movement spread through this State, as it likely will, the same work will be in hand here—a fight against the monopolies fostered by Radical legislation.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Levi Miller, last week, was in Pennsvalley electioneering. He wore out one pair of boot soles, wore out the heels of two pair of stockings, tore the seat of his breeches spent a little for local option, and went home with a flea in his ear. Running for sheriff spoiled Levi, and running for Assembly will take the kinks out of him completely.

Levi's cake is dough.

We are pleased to see democratic papers generally speak out against the trick of having candidates select their own conferees. This new fangled idea worked out its salvation in the recent senatorial conference in this district, and the bad uses such a privilege can be put to stood out in bold relief. Let the lesson learned be remembered.

Brown's Republican, of last week is rather reserved about Jno. Irvin, and has a communication which the Tuten Republican has as an editorial. Jno. Irvin had better get around and see Brown. Come down handsomely—get Brown a press and he'll make her go.

How Mackey is Paying the State Debt.

With one accord, in simultaneous concert, the Republican newspapers of the State are sounding paens of praise to Robert W. Mackey, because there has been a reduction of one million dollars in the State debt. According to the statement, which is being so widely paraded, the total amount of debt redeemed during August was $574,745 94, and the balance in the treasury at the end of that month (after the payment had been made) was $1,947,363,37. That the whole, or the principal part of this balance, belongs by right to the sinking fund, there is good reason to believe, and that the principal part of it ought at once to be applied in payment of the State debt we have no doubt. Why should Mr. Mackey be praised for applying one fifth of the money on hand in payment of the State debt when his own report shows that he is holding a balance of two million dollars, to be used by himself and other members of the treasury ring for speculative purposes? Why not apply the two millions to the payment of the debt, and reduce the balance to half a million, which would be more than sufficient, for a reserve fund.

The truth is, that what is called the unexpended balance in the State Treasury admitted by Mr. Mackey to be two million at present, is the prize over which each succeeding contest for the office of State Treasury has been carried on. The present system, with its attendant iniquities, dates from the year 1858, when the sinking fund was established. During the whole period from 1858, until the present time, there has only been one Democratic State Treasurer, Wm. V. McGrath, and he only held the office one year. The unexpended balance has purposely been made and kept large. During the administration of William H. Kemble it amounted up to $4,661,886.46, and his booty during 1867 is believed to have exceeded half a million dollars. In other words he pocketed as much money in one year as Mackey has consented to withdraw from his unexpended balance, in order that he might claim credit for paying a portion of the State debt.

The annual elections for State Treasurer have been disgraceful squabbles. They have given rise to much scandal, but half the story has never been told. When the Pennsylvania Railroad desired to put one of its solicitors in the United State Senate, J. Don Cameron, who was then managing the affairs of the family, put forward R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer, and elected him by making a pool, into which the State Treasurer and the Senatorship were cast. Under Mackey arose the Evans and Yerkes scandals, and so much were the people of Pennsylvania disgusted that they decided by more than a hundred thousand majority to take the election of a State Treasurer ship into their own hands. Under these circumstances it was to be expected that the Republican party would put forward some new man of high character some one who would reduce the balance in the treasury and diminish the State debt more rapidly than Mr. Mackey can be expected to do. If the masses of the Republican party had been consulted, such would have deen the result of the Republican State Convention, but that body was completely under the inguence of old party hacks, and the popular will was completely disregarded. There is only one course which honest men can now pursue. They must repudiate Mackey at the polls. Not to do so will be to approve all the corruption which has been practiced for years. Are the people of Pennsylvania prepared for that? It is for them tosay at the polls on the second Tuesday of October.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, 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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1873,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly:

REGISTRY LAW.

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Centre county.

One person for the office of County Treasurer, for said county.

One person for the office of Commissioner for said county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for County Auditor for 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 twp., of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert.

For the twp., of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

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

For the twp., of Potter at the house of Daniel Weidensaul, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp., of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp., of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

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

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

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

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

For the twp., of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp., of Marion, at the house of Joel King, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

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

For the twp., of Penn, at the house of W. E. Musser.

For the twp., of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp., of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp., of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp., of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp., at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed the 2nd day of June, 1869:

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

And in and by the said act I am further directed to give notice "that every person except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned office or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature or Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

The inspectors and judges of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspectors shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case, the person elected judge shall not attend, they the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspector or either of them from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State for at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within the two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an inhabitant between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year next before his application, and made such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does very believe that the account given him, of his age is the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto, by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person offering to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona-fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified, as aforesaid, who shall shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of this election, under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force, or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the courts where the trials of such offenses shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township in which the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two weeks.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being qualified shall vote out of his proper district if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same ticket, or fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three or more than twelve months. If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled "Act Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth, approved April 17th, 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June, of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same of any qualified voter, who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry of any person whose name is on the list, has died or removed from his district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on the list and if so, to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall, in all cases ascertain by inquiry, upon what grounds the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters, in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite to each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered with the street, alley or court, in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley, or court, on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer; and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceeding a voter of said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside, since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor, as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the duplicate, of the ward, borough, township, or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed, and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations, required to be noted and aforesaid, to be made out as soon as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the 1st of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in said election district, who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any person claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards, and whether naturalized, or designing to be marked in all cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I." as the case may be, if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration or intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township, or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments, the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of, or on election places on or before the 1st of August, in each year, shall be placed on the door of, or on the election place in each of said districts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed, on the tenth day preceeding the second Tuesday in October in this year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesid; and the county commissioners shall, therefore, cause the same to be added to the return required by the section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, townships, or precincts, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, townships or precints on or before six o'clock, in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is put on said list unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the fact stating in the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year; or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has not removed into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state and county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid; and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his fathers naturalization,) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit between the ages of 21 and 22 years, that he has resided in the state one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all such person making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judges with the prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law, shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted for rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officer to write or stamp on such certificate the word 'voted, with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the persons who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid, on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed votes, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offense, to pay a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons who have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote on whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election shall be pursued in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general election in October. The assessors shall also make the same return to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every separate city, borough, or ward elected, in all respects as at the general election in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law for the performance of similar duties, to be paid by the county commisioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for one assessor to assess a tax preceeding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the president or vice president of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge is vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers who shall be selected from different political parties where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, and to inspect all votes, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of votes, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and to interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at the election, and to examine the papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so elected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, or to perform the duties assigned, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying to contest under said election: Provided, that no person signing a petition shall be appointed an overseer under this act.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish any naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently used, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abetters, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court of this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person willfully depose; declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact knowing the same to be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such disposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same upon proof being made before it, that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have an agency in the issue circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificates, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offense, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. An assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy, any list of votes made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent or for any improper purpose the persons so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, boroughs, wards, townships, and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessors or assistant assessor shall be held under this act until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a m., and close at seven o'clock, p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the commissioners of each county shall as soon as neces ary, after receipt o the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. That the citizens of this State temporarily in the citizens of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

Amendment to Constitution, U. S.

SEC. 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

First and Second Section of the Act of Congress of March 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or laws of any territory, any act shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.