

The Centre Reporter.



VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES, XVII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

NO. 42

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

State Ticket.

CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ADAM HOY.
FOR CONGRESS,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.
For Associate Judge—Chester Munson.
For Assembly—Leonard Rhone.
For Sheriff—John A. Woodward.
For Prothonotary—Robert G. Brett.
For Treasurer—Charles Smith.
For Recorder—James A. McClain.
For Recorder—Frank E. Bible.
For Commissioners—A. J. Greist,
John Wolf,
Solomon Peck.
For Auditors—J. N. Dinges.

St. John, of course, is altogether out on a water-haul.

Democrats, vote early and see that the Blaineites don't vote often.

The thing is gone up for Blaine—Cleveland is going to be elected President.

Vote for Curtin, the best and purest people's representative upon the floor of Congress.

It is all up with Blaine now, altho' it may be some consolation to him that he goes down into history as the great letter writer.

Our county ticket, Curtin, Hoy, Munson, Woodward, Rhone, Brett, Smith, Wolf, Greist, McClain, Bible, Dinges, Peck—match 'em.

Vote for Wolf and Greist, Democrats while all Republicans should vote for Campbell and thus re-elect the entire old board of Commissioners.

Ben Butler is down on brass bands at meetings. Well, we suppose old Ben's music at meetings is uglier than that of any band, and a bigger nuisance.

Blaine dodged the prohibition amendment, but he couldn't dodge the Mulligan letters. It ain't true that some things can be done as well as others.

Vote for Curtin—he is the friend of the soldier, of the workman, of the farmer, mechanic and of the poor. Curtin was the best representative ever in congress from Pennsylvania.

Postmasters and collectors under Republican rule, from 1860 to 1883, have been criminal defaulter to the amount of \$10,000,000. Vote for Cleveland and honest government next Tuesday.

Grand jubilee and excursion to Oak Hall, on Monday, 3. Large crowds from Union county are expected. Gov. Curtin, Ed. Blanchard, L. A. Mackey, and other friends of our road, will be there. See particulars in another column.

The new instalment of Mulligan letters, which are given in this issue, leaves Jim Blaine the worst disgraced man ever known. What Republican can vote for Blaine and have an easy conscience? Just read the new batch of letters. Bah!

Democrats, remember next Tuesday. Don't stay away from the polls. Give the Democratic cause your best efforts. Bring your Democratic neighbors to the polls. The skies look bright, and if every friend of Cleveland and Reform turns out, a grand Democratic victory is certain.

Gov. Curtin will be re-elected to congress by a tremendous majority. The people are not so silly as to go back on the best and truest representative of their interests. Now is the time to stand by Curtin when the agents of monopolies are endeavoring to break him down.

What Congressional district in the United States has an abler representative in Congress than we have, in Andrew G. Curtin? Every voter, without regard to party, should support Curtin on Tuesday, Nov. 4. He has represented the interests of the masses, opposed the monopolists and land grabbers, and stood by the cause of the laboring classes.

Let the voters all over the county remember that the Democrats of the six precincts comprising the north-eastern corner of the county, in the midst of whom Mr. Woodward has lived during the fourteen years he has been a citizen of the county, are a unit in presenting him as their choice for the Legislature, and they have for the second time expressed their preference in no uncertain way. What better endorsement can a candidate have?

Blaine's new Mulligan letters in another column. Dear Fisher—

Come quickly. Don't let any one but your wife know you are coming. Do come at once, and keep it secret. Do come and see a sick man. It will kill me if you don't come.

Mr. Woodward has never held any office excepting that of township Auditor. To this, altho' he lives in a republican district, he was elected by a practically unanimous vote, and all the citizens of the township, Republicans and Democrats, alike agree that by his energy, perseverance and faithful performance of his duties, he has placed their affairs in far better condition than ever before. That is the sort of a man we want to represent us in the Legislature.

Farmers now have an opportunity to vote for a representative of their class for the house of representatives; Mr. Rhone is one strictly belonging to that interest; his conspicuous identification with the order of Patrons leaves no doubt of position as to agricultural interests, and he will be as earnest in their behalf as his professions, and a strong support from the republican ranks is claimed for him on this account, which, with a full democratic vote would indicate a majority beyond that of any other candidate. He promises to support the party nominee for U. S. Senate and all party measures.

This is the most quiet presidential campaign we ever had in this state. Yet the people are not indifferent—instead of noisy demonstrations, the people are ready and thinking, and they will be at the polls.

In this county it has been wonderfully quiet and one would think the campaign was neglected—yet the people are talking quietly over the issues. We have no noisy demonstrations, with brass bands, and other expensive work, and yet we think the county will go Democratic with an old-fashioned majority, with very little money spent or anything going on to spend it on. This is a healthy sign, particularly for the Democracy, their cause is prospering without a corruption fund, and it is the first campaign that will not be a burden upon the purses of our local candidates—the masses themselves have gone to work.

Gov. Curtin will have from four to five thousand majority in this county, for congress. He is the choice of the unanimous Democracy and his course in congress has been so noble that the Republicans admit the necessity of re-electing him and will give him almost their entire vote.

Being the choice of the Democratic voters of the district we have a right to look upon him as the regular nominee of the party, more especially when the history of the traveling conference is seen in its proper light and its brazen attempt to thwart the will of three-fourths of the people of the district, Democrats and Republicans.

If Gov. Curtin's nomination may be called irregular by a few hard-to-please quibblers, then all the Reports have to say to that is, that it is the best piece of irregularity we ever knew, and it will be made magnificently regular next Tuesday by 5000 majority in old Centre and an overwhelming majority in the district.

Hurray for Curtin! Whoop'er up, boys!

BOLTERS.

Gov. Curtin was nominated by the conferees of Centre and Clearfield, after the conference failed to do what the people wanted it to do. Gov. Curtin is the nominee of a part of the conference, and Mr. Hall is the nominee of the other part. So far, neither is regular. Gov. Curtin's part, however, represents the wishes of the majority of the Democracy to a very large extent. We are sorry for the muddle, but it was brought about by the stubbornness of a majority of the counties acting in opposition to the will of a large majority of the people.

Now it is amusing to hear some of the Hall men call Curtin's friends bolters, when it is fresh in the memory of all that these very men bolted Mackey for congress when he was the regular and unanimous nominee of the Democracy of the district.

These very men bolted Curtin when he was the regular nominee six years ago and helped to elect a Republican, Mr. Yoenn.

These very men bolted Mr. Wallace for State Senator, in the Madox movement, and he was the regular Democratic nominee.

Now is it not very refreshing to hear such fellows talk about bolters in a muddle that even can not be made out a bolt. We can't call a Hall man a bolter, neither can a Hall man call a Curtin man a bolter, one being as regular as t'other.

THAT PROMISED PROSPERITY.

VOTE FOR GARFELD—And Workingmen will have Steady Work, Better Wages and Prosperity.
VOTE FOR HANCOCK—And Workingmen will have Idleness, Pauper Wages and the Poor House!

Who does not remember how the Republicans, four years ago, rung the changes by speeches and printed documents on this lying promise and dishonest threat? How is it to-day? What are the facts? The New York Herald groups some figures that answer the question:

Out of 703 iron furnaces in the country 409, or more than two-thirds of the total number, are out of blast and lying idle. This depression of the pig iron manufacture is reflected in nearly every industry that uses iron or steel, and the finished products are, save in special branches, begging for a market at prices which do not cover the cost of manufacture. Wages have been reduced in iron mines, in nail factories, in nail mills and throughout the iron and steel industry until they can be reduced no further and allow the wage-earner to subsist. The labor that has been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of furnaces and mills must be very large, and of course its wages are completely lost.

In the last week of September a partial census of cotton mills that were shut down or were running on short time showed that 130,088 looms, or 5,263,200 spindles were affected. Since that estimate was made thirty-one mills in Fall River, running over 1,000,000 spindles, have agreed to close for one week, and will deprive 10,000 men of work and wages for that time. The total number of looms in the cotton manufacture returned in 1880 was 225,759 and of spindles 10,653,435; so that more than one half were idle according to the September estimate alone. Referring again to the census, this would mean the non-employment of upwards of 90,000 men, women and children, and a loss to them in yearly wages of \$21,000,000.

In the first week of October the returns from 133 woolen mills, with a producing capacity of 1,297 sets of cards, reported an actual lessening in their production of 14,820,000 yards since the beginning of the year; and it is well known that the mills included in this estimate comprises only a part of those that have either ceased work or restricted output, both of which mean a loss to the workmen. These industries only illustrate what is the prevailing tendency in manufactures.

Logan can't be Vice President. He will follow Barnum's show next summer, and let he can spit farther than any fellow in the crowd at 10 cents a pop. Having practiced in Virginia from the platform of a car, he thinks he will win nine times out of ten.

The Millinburg Telegraph, republican, talks right out in favor of Curtin because he is the right man. It says: Andrew G. Curtin, in the present instance deserves the support of the people regardless of party for several distinct reasons—the chief one being his soundness on the tariff question. Had it not been for Democrats like Curtin and Randall, who voted with the Republicans at the last session, the Morrison bill would have been passed, consequently all in this district in favor of a protective tariff should vote for Curtin, as a return for his brave battle for the right. And, if re-elected, it is believed he will, will continue on on the right side of this question and will wield such an influence in its favor that no other dozen new men in that party can exert.

Another reason why Andrew G. Curtin deserves the support of the people of this district is because of the interest he takes in the welfare of northern soldiers—the diseased and wounded—especially of those in the six counties he has faithfully represented. Every just measure proposed in their behalf received his cordial support, some of which he introduced himself and fought to successful passage. Every soldier or his friend who writes to Gov. Curtin in regard to his claim for pension, receives respectful attention and promises of aid in his behalf, which assistance or aid Mr. Curtin renders personally and promptly. If this be doubted, ask the wounded and disabled "boys" in your neighborhood and they will cheerfully furnish the proof. Therefore, if the soldiers, and their relatives, and their friends, wish to keep their true and tried friend in a position to guard and protect their interests, they will unhesitatingly labor for the re-election of Andrew G. Curtin. Both political parties profess friendship for him who saved the nation and are free to make promises; and now, if sincere in their declarations, let them vote for Curtin, who has proven his fidelity to the men who bore the battle. At any rate, let all the soldiers in this contest combine and see to it that their faithful and fearless champion is triumphantly re-elected. United may you be in battling for the victory.

MORE "MULLIGAN" LETTERS.

Additional Light Thrown Upon the Little Rock Investigation.

A Boston correspondent of the Chicago News has been allowed to copy more of the "Mulligan" letters. Mr. Blaine's explanation in Congress to 44,000,000 of his countrymen was made on June 5, 1876, and at Mr. Blaine's request the committee of investigation adjourned from June 10th until the following Monday, June 11th Mr. Blaine fell from a sunstroke, and the witnesses for the investigation were the next day dismissed for two weeks. On June 13th Blaine sent the following dispatch:

Eugene Hale, Cincinnati, Ohio:
I am entirely convalescent, suffering only from physical weakness. Impress upon my friends the debt of gratitude I feel for the unparalelled steadfastness with which they have adhered to me in my hour of trial.
J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Hayes was nominated by the National Republican Convention June 16, and on Monday following, June 19, Mr. Blaine made a ratification speech in Washington. Blaine did not get well enough to go on with the investigation, and on June 27th he left on a special car for Augusta. He reached home on the 28th, and at once wrote as follows, the italics being his own:

WEDNESDAY, (28th) EVE'G.
My Dear Mr. Fisher—I want to see you just as much as before you went to Washington. You can leave Boston at 12:30 and return same night if you desire, tho' I would prefer to have you stay over. Come directly to my house.

It is, I think, as important for you to see me as for me to see you. Come this week. Don't fail. Come to-morrow, if possible.
Yours, J. G. BLAINE.
Blaine's physician prescribed absolute rest and no letter writing, but on Saturday, July 1, he wrote as follows, the italics again being his own:

[Private.]
Augusta, July 1, 76.
My dear Mr. Fisher—I write from my sick bed. I want very much to see you. I am very sorry you did not come to Washington when I requested. Can't you come to Augusta by train Monday? Express train leaves Eastern Station at 9 o'clock, reaching here at 4 p. m. You can return same evening.

If you can't come by 9 o'clock train there is a train that leaves at 12 or 12:30 noon, and gets here about 3 p. m. You can return same night. Do come quickly. Say nothing to any one. But do come. Yours sincerely,
J. G. BLAINE.
(See over.)

Important to you as well as myself that you come. VEKY.
(On other side sheet.) Don't let any human being except your wife know that you are coming down. But do not fail to come—whatever you do, do not fail.

You will regret it if you don't come. On the following day he wrote as follows:
SUNDAY EVE'G, July 1, 76.
My Dear Mr. Fisher—if you have not started when this reaches you, I pray you leave for Augusta at once.
I am very sick, but I know what I am talking about, and it is largely for your sake that I desire to see you. You can say at once. Don't delay. It may be too late. Don't refuse a sick man.
J. G. B.

You can go back on return train. One hour will do here. Come directly to my house. Don't go to a hotel.
On July 11 the Judiciary Committee, after a stormy meeting, postponed the Little Rock investigation until the next session. Last August a gentleman in Boston wrote to a personal friend in Kentucky to obtain from J. Proctor Knott, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee of 1876, some definite information as to why the investigation was never resumed. Mr. Knott wrote as follows:

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13, 1884.
Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 3d instant, enclosing letter from me of August 29, I have to say that I never saw Mulligan's memorandum book, and have no idea what has become of it, nor do I know why the testimony in Blaine's Little Rock and Fort Smith investigation taken subsequent to June 10 was never printed. You may remember that the investigation was conducted by a sub-committee consisting of General Hutton, Judge Ash and Mr. Lawrence. I had nothing to do with the papers. The investigation was postponed soon after Blaine was sunstruck in Washington and Cincinnati until the next session at the request of his friends Frye and Hale, upon the alleged grounds that he desired to embark in a short time for Europe, and that in their judgment a further prosecution of inquiry by the committee would emanate and injure his intellect, if it did not destroy his life.

I thought there was about as much probability of his coming to an untimely end from that cause as there was that he would die of sunstroke. I confidently expected that the matter would be resumed next session at least. Why it was I do not know. I supposed that all the papers had been returned to the file room. If they cannot be found there, it is possible that they may be in the possession of the vandals who enlisted the figure of his child's tomb stone. I felt no personal interest in the matter, and I paid no further attention to it after I exposed his villainy with regard to the Caldwell telegram. I am very truly your friend,
J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

THEY WERE CREMATED.

Tannelson, West Va, Oct. 21.—Last night at the Thomas coke ovens three men and a boy were pushing a coal car along the tramway above the ovens. As they stepped over the one it caved in, precipitating all four into the white-hot oaks. They were literally burned to ashes. When the oven was emptied the mangled traces of them found was the melted metal of buttons and coins and the steel mounting of tools, which went down with them.

THE LEGEND OF GLEN PLYM.

In 1868, when the Indians made a raid into Douglass and El Paso Counties, they sought hiding-places in this country—Colorado—but the canyon of Deer Creek is too small for a covert. Turkey Creek canyon gives more secure hiding-places. Among other interesting matters connected with Deer Creek and the Platte country is the legend of an old Indian chief and his daughter, Blazing Star, a war chief of the Arapahoes, had attained the greatest influence among his tribe, earnest and invincible in council, he cared little for women, and was accustomed to regard all squaws as very inferior creatures. The Colorado pioneers had reached the country, and the great chief felt very jealous of their approach. But doubt and uncertainty prevailed among the tribe, and Blazing Star believed they were about to yield to the white man.

Noted for his boldness and unheard-of intrepidity, the war chief resolved to reconcile the opposing factions by a grand coup d'etat. Calling all chiefs and warriors to assemble on a certain day, he suddenly appeared before them on the topmost point of a crag, which rises above the most romantic and beautiful part of the canyon, a spot known as Glen Plym, where, through groves of cotton-wood, Deer Creek, clear as crystal, dashes along with a sound that is wonderfully musical. How he got up to that height no one knows, but it was to be tried again soon after, as the story will show. Assuming that the Great Manitou inspired him to stand there, the warrior addressed those in the glen below him, urging them to a relentless war against the pale-face. His cries for the white man's blood were heard and answered, and many spears flashed in the sunlight at his appeals. But one old chief returned from the pow-wow sad and disheartened.

Laughing Eyes, the chief's daughter, was so beloved by Wagull as if she had been his own child. He knew that one of the pale faces, a young scout, who, a mere boy, had come west in the days of Kit Carson, loved and was beloved by the Indian maiden. He knew that Blazing Star had contracted a special hatred for the young scout. Hence he resolved to warn the young girl. His warning came none too soon, but when the maiden started for the settlement to warn her lover she was beset by highwaymen, and a thousand perils escaped to find the settlement burned and her lover a prisoner in the hands of her father. She soon knew the worst. On the crag above Glen Plym was the body of her lover, who had been laid there to die of starvation and exposure. She attempted to scale the perilous rock, but slipped and fell into the canyon beneath, a corpse. The father, finding the daughter dead, and arriving in the same way at the cause, succeeded by the means he knew in reaching the top of the crag. But his aid came too late—the young scout had breathed his last.

Since that time it is said that in the dead of night cries are heard as of the old Indian chief bewailing the loss of his daughter, and other and feebler cries as of an Indian maiden weeping for her lover. So runs this legend, hardly old enough to be called so, for the old pioneers are so near the Coloradoan of today that it is not at all unlikely that the legend had some foundation in the love of a young man named Walters for an Indian chief's daughter.

RIG DOSES.

The Southern negro does not take kindly to pellets of the homeopathist. He believes in the largest doses of the old-school practice, and will toss off a tumblerful or castor-oil with a smack of his lips. Even a glass of salts and senna will be swallowed with gusto, while a bolus is taken without a moment's hesitation. An Englishman, who hunted in the Soudan, says that nothing gives an African savage greater pleasure than a good dose of medicine. He found his medicine-chest more useful in making the negroes friendly than his revolver and breech-loading rifle.

But the medicine must be strong and rapid in its effects, for the savage is too impatient to wait several hours for the medicine to operate, and to much influenced by his sight and taste to be satisfied by a small dose. He is never so happy as when he has taken a good dose of opium and colocyth, or four or five grains of tartar emetic.

Holloway's pills were as popular in the Soudan as in London, and the sportsman found that the more liberal he was with these powerful cathartics the more willing were the negroes to serve him. Whenever he opened his medicine-chest, the natives respected him as a great "medicine-man." The more he physicked them the better they liked it. But willing as they were to be doctored internally, not one of them would submit to an operation with the knife.

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Boston, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says: The boiler of a threshing machine on the Leach & Nichols farm at Beltrami, exploded to-day, instantly killing Thomas Evender, the engineer; John Smith, John Lingwood, Chris. Swanson and John Johnson, farm hands, and Wm. Pierce, aged 11 years. An unknown man was badly scalded. The engineer was recovering from a debauch.

A sensation was caused in the court house at Louisville, Ky., the other day, by a fight between Judge Hargis (until recently Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals) and Colonel Bennett A. Young, a well known lawyer, and President of the Southern Exposition. In an argument in an injunction case Hargis made a remark reflecting on Young, who immediately denounced the ex-Chief Justice as an infamous liar. At this Hargis hurled two law books at Young. The two clinched, and were having a regular mill, when they were separated by friends.

Recently a frightened pheasant flew into Phillipsburg and darted into a large plate glass window breaking the glass and killing itself.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.
I, Thomas J. Dunkle, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1884, (being the Tuesday next, following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:
3 persons for Electors-at-Large for President and Vice President of the United States;
27 persons for District Electors for President and Vice President of the United States;
One person for Congressman-at-Large for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for Congressman from this district.
One person for President Judge of the district of Centre and Huntingdon counties.
One person for Associate Judge for the county of Centre.
Two persons for members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Centre County.
One person for High Sheriff for the county of Centre.
One person for Prothonotary for the County of Centre.
One person for Treasurer for the county of Centre.
One person for Register for the county of Centre.
One person for Recorder for the county of Centre.
Three persons for Commissioners for the county of Centre.
Three persons for Auditors for the county of Centre.
I also hereby make known and give notice that the places 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 And. Immel at Armstrong west precinct.
Haines township, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.
For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.
For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merz in Woodward.
For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D. J. Meyer in Centre Hall.
For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, Pottery Mills.
For the township of Greig, northern precinct, at Murray's school house.
For the township of Greig, southern precinct, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, of Penn Hill.
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 Haneyville.
For the township of Spring and exercise in the school house at Boalsburg.
For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.
For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Bunner, at the Court house in Bellefonte.
For the borough and township of Howard at the school house of said borough.
For the township of Hays, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream school house.
For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at Foytown school house.
For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.
For the township of Spring and exercise, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.
For the township of Marion at the house of Joel King in Jacksonsville.
For the borough of Milesburg at the school house of Milesburg.
For the township of Boggs, north precinct, at the Walker school house.
For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at the Central City school house.
For the township of Hutton at the Silver Dale school house.
For the township of Penn at the public house of Joseph Kleckner, Coburn.
For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.
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 school house of K. Beck.
For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Mann's.
For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union at the new school house at Unionville.
For the first and second wards of the borough of Phillipsburg at the large public school house.
For the Third ward of the borough of Phillipsburg at the small public school house.
NOTICE is also hereby given, That all persons, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.
The qualified electors will take notice of the following order of the Board of Supervisors, approved the 12th day of March, 1884: "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and to be labeled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for, and shall be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of the Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

THOMAS J. DUNKLE,
Sheriff of Centre County.