The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 41. HUNTINGDON, PA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1877. NO. 43.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - J. A. NASH,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3m	6m	9m	1 yr		3m	6m	9m	1yr
1 In	$3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½col	18 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾col	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	18 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,'71

E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap128, '76.

GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,'75

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap19,'71

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office, 229 Penn Street, corner of Court House Square. [dec4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street. [jan4,'71

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street. [jan4,'71

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House. [feb5,'71

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,'74-6mos

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Penn Street. [ap19,'71

School and Miscellaneous Books.

GOOD BOOKS FOR THE FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the Huntingdon JOURNAL. Any one or more of these books will be sent *post-paid* to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book	$2 50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle*	2 50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book	1 50
Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture	1 50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
American Bird Fancier	30
American Gentleman's Stable Guide*	1 00
American Rose Culturist	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Atwood's Modern American Homesteads*	3 50
Baker's Practical and Scientific Fruit Culture*	2 50
Barber's Crack Shot*	1 75
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50
Bell's Carpentry Made Easy*	5 00
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	30
Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement. 1 Vol*	12 00
Bicknell's Supplement to Village Builder*	5 00
Bogardus' Field Cover, and Trap Shooting*	2 00
Bommer's Method of Making Manures	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 60
Brackett's Farm Talk*.........paper, 50cts.; cloth	75
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00
Broom-Corn and Brooms.........paper, 50cts.; cloth	75
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual*	1 00
Bruckner's American Manures*	1 50
Buchanan's Culture of the Grape and Wine making*	75
Buel's Cider-Maker's Manual*	1 50
Buist's Flower-Garden Directory	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00
Burges' American Kennel and Sporting Field*	4 00
Burnham's The China Fowl*	1 00
Burn's Architectural Drawing Book*	1 00
Burns' Illustrated Drawing Book*	1 00
Burns' Ornamental Drawing Book*	1 00
Burr's Vegetables of America*	3 00
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2 00
Canary Birds. Paper 50 cts Cloth	75
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide	75
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture*	1 50
Clok's Diseases of Sheep*	1 25
Cobbett's American Gardener	75
Cole's American Fruit Book	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Cooked and Cooking Food for Domestic Animals*	20
Cooper's Game Fowls*	5 00
Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market*pa. 50cts., cloth	75
Croff's Progressive American Architecture*	10 00
Cummings' Architectural Details	10 00
Cummings & Miller's Architecture*	10 00
Cupper's Universal Stair-Builder	3 50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12 mo	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 12 mo	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 8vo, cloth*	2 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8 vo, cloth*	2 50
Dada's Muck Manual	1 25
Darwin's Variations of Animals & Plants. 2 vols* [new ed.]	5 00
Dead Shot; or, Sportsman's Complete Guide*	1 75
Detail Cottage and Constructive Architecture*	10 00
De Voe's Market Assistant*	2 50
Dinks, Mayhew, and Hutchison, on the Dog*	3 00
Downing's Landscape Gardening	6 50
Dwyer's Horse Book*	2 00
Eastwood on Cranberry	75
Eggleston's Circuit Rider*	1 75
Eggleston's End of the World	1 50
Eggleston's Hoosier School-Master	1 25
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville	1 50
Eggleston's (Geo. C.) A Man of Honor	1 25
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers* Pa., 60c.; clo.	1 00
Elliott's Hand-Book of Practical Landscape Gardening*	1 50
Elliott's Lawn and Shade Trees*	1 50
Elliott's Western Fruit-Grower's Guide	1 50
Eveleth's School House Architecture*	6 00
Every Horse Owner's Cyclopædia*	3 75
Field's Pear Culture	1 25
Flax Culture. [Seven Prize Essays by practical growers.]	30
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses*	2 50
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming*	2 50
Frank Forester's American Game in its Season*	3 00
Frank Forester's Field Sports, 8 vo., 2 vols*	6 00
Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing, 8vo., 100 Engs*	3 50
Frank Forester's Horse of America, 8 vo., 2 vols*	10 00
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen, 8 vo.	3 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 50
Fuller's Forest-Tree Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist	20
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture	1 50
Gardner's Carriage Painters' Manual*	1 00
Gardner's How to Paint*	1 00
Geyelin's Poultry-Breeding	1 25
Gould's American Stair-Builder's*	4 00
Gould's Carpenter's and Builder's Assistant*	3 00
Gregory on Cabbages*..........paper	30
Gregory on Onion Raising*..........paper	30
Gregory on Squashes..........paper	30
Guenon on Milch Cows	75
Guillaume's Interior Architecture*	3 00
Gun, Rod, and Saddle*	1 00
Hallett's Builders' Specifications*	1 75
Hallett's Builders' Contracts*	10
Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings, and Fences*	6 00
Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation...Plain $4; Colored Engravings	6 50
Harris on the Pig	1 50
Hedges' on Sorgho or the Northern Sugar Plant*	1 50
Helmsley's Hardy Trees, Shrubs, and Plants*	7 50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure	1 50
Henderson Gardening for Profit	1 50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture	1 50
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers	1 75
Holden's Book of Birds..........paper 25c.; cloth	50
Hooper's Book of Evergreens	3 00
Hooper's Dog and Gun..........paper 30c.; cloth	60
Hooper' Western Fruit Book*	1 50
Hop Culture. By nine experienced cultivators	30
How to get a Farm and Where to find One	1 25

THE JOURNAL STORE

Is the place to buy all kinds of

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT HARD PAN PRICES

Vote for James P. Sterrett.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within said Commonwealth," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give public notice of the officers to be elected, and the time and place of holding said elections in the election districts, and the laws governing the holding thereof:

Now therefore, I, THOMAS K. HENDERSON, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, do hereby made known that the General Election will be held in and for said county

On Tuesday, November 6th, 1877,

it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (*the polls to be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.*) at which time the Freemen of Huntindon county will vote by ballot for following officers, namely:

One person for Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for High Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

Two persons for Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person for County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person for Coroner of Huntingdon county.

The Election Polls in all the wards, townships, boroughs, and districts of the county shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southernly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to the Little Juniata river, thence down the same to place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the public School House, in the village of Franklinville, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union meeting house in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the Railroad school house, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in McConnelstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at Centre Union School House.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Grafton, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mount Union,) namely:—Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river: thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of 4th Street in the borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township; constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the south east window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward and east of the centre of 7th street composing the second Ward at the Engine House in the borough aforesaid.

27th district, composed of all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river, and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of 11th street to the line of Oneida township constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the east ward, at the office of James Simpson, No. 831 Washington street, in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory north of the third ward of said borough, constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public School House near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of Juniata township at Hawn's school house, in said township.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township to wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm: south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township, thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the public school house in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the public school house in said borough.

36th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house in said borough

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs at the public school house in said borough.

38th district, composed of the borough of Shade Gap, at the public school house in said borough.

39th district, the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house.

40th district, composed of the borough of Marklesburg, at the main public school house in said borough.

41st district, composed of the borough of Saltillo, at the public school house in said borough.

42d district, composed of the borough of Dudley, incorporated on the 13th November, 1876, at the public school house, in said borough.

The 15th Section of Art. 8, of the Constitution, provides:

SECTION 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board; commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in military services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

An act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong; before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 1st Tuesday of November, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of the electian, 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, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and 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 officer shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill the 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 assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Vote for William B. Hart.

Election Proclamation.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed from and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

By Section 1 of act of 30th of March, 1866, it is provided as follows:

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter 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 all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for including office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SECTION 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SECTION 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SECTION 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election,

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

SECTION 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registery of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SECTION 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon the ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers, and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

I also give official notice to the electors of Huntingdon County, that by an act entitled "An Act further supplimental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth, approved Jan. 30, A. D. 1874.

That it is provided in Section 10, that on the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at the 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 a period of at least two months next preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affired and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavits shall define clearly where the residence is, of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned; that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceeding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has if 22 years of age and upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month, before said election; and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; that said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant 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 father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the state one year, or, if a native-born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesses 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 file within the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerk in each case respectfully on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Also, that in Section 11th of said Act, it is provided that it shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of the 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 on by the election board, and the vote admitted or 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 five years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, 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 person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of high misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment more than 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 endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

Also that in Section 12 of said Act, it is provided that if any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right 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 voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envel pe, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridan of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridan of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president President judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and com-

Vote for John A. M. Passmore.

Election Proclamation.

puted by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, of where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of the of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots.

Also in Section 17 of said Act, it is provided that the respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person 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 one of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter and thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privilleged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SECTION 19. Any 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 knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, 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 voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence and intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of the district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district; it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of the election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeeing one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court: or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

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

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified.

SEC. 111. It shall be the duty of every mayor, sheriff, deputy sheriff, alderman, justice of the peace, and constable or deputy constable of every city, county and township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by any three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window, or avenue to any window, at the place of the general election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and on neglect or refusal to do on such requisition, said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the respective constables of each ward, district or township within this Commonwealth, to be present in person or by deputy, at the place of holding such elections in said ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace, as aforesaid.

SEC. 112. It shall be the duty of every peace officer, as aforesaid, who shall be present at any such disturbance at an election as is described in this act, to report the same to the next court of quarter sessions, and also the names of the witnesses who can prove the same; and it shall be the duty of said court to cause indictments to be preferred before the grand jury against the persons so offending.

SEC. 113. If it shall be made to appear to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth that any riot or disturbance occurred at the time and place of holding any election under this act, and the constables who are enjoined by law to attend at such elections have not given information thereof, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said court to cause the officer or officers, so neglecting the duty aforesaid, to be proceeded against by indictment for a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, the said officer shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 114. It shall be the duty of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, at the next term of said court after any election shall have been held under the act, to cause the respective constables in said county to be examined on oath, as to whether any breaches of the peace took place at the election within their respective townships, wards or districts, and it shall be the duty of said constables respectively to make return thereof as part of their official return at said court.

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 28th day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1877. } THOMAS K. HENDERSON, SHERIFF.

Miscellaneous.

TO ALL MEN—A SPEEDY CURE.

The direful results of Early Indiscretion, which renders Marriage impossible, Destroying both body and mind General Organic Weakness, Pain in the Head or Back, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Timidity, Tremblings, Bashfulness, Blushing, Languor, Lassitude, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Consumption, &c., with those Fearful Effects of mind so much to be dreaded, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, etc.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.

A SPEEDY CURE WARRANTED.

In recent diseases immediate Relief—No Mercury. Persons ruining their Health, Wasting Time with Ignorant Pretenders and Improper treatment. Driving Disease into the System by that deadly poison, Mercury, and causing Fatal Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels, speedily cured. Let no false delicacy prevent your applying.

Enclose stamp to use on reply. Address,

DR. J. CLEGG,
LOCK HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD.
Sep21-1y] Offices, 89 & 91, South High Street.

WILLIAM W. DORRIS,
Attorney-at-Law,
402 Penn Street, HUNTINGDON, PA
March 16, 1877-y

Vote for Samuel H. Irvin.

The Huntingdon Journal.

The Auditor-Generalship.

Miners' Journal.]

As Democratic journals are endeavoring by innendoes and otherwise to tarnish the character of J. A. M. Passmore, the Republican candidate for the office of Auditor General, we will give our readers a brief history of his career, and a few facts relative to his standing where he is known.

J. A. M. Passmore was born in Chester county, in 1836. He was one of a respected Quaker family, whose ancestors had settled in Pennsylvania in 1682. The family has been held in high esteem among their neighbors.

No man has warmer friends or more earnest supporters than are the relatives and former neighbors of Mr. Passmore, in the old Quaker settlement in Chester county, his former home.

As an expression of the estimate which Chester county places on him we may also refer to the action of the Republican Convention of Chester county, in passing the following resolution a few months ago.

"*Resolved*, That we, the representatives of the Republican party of Chester county, in convention assembled, recognize in John A. M. Passmore, Esq., (a native of this county, but now a resident of Schuylkill county), who is suggested as the next Republican candidate for the office of Auditor-General, a gentleman of culture and refinement, an earnest and thorough-going Republican, and a man in every way eminently qualified for the proper discharge of the duties of the office for which he is named, and that we instruct our delegates to the State Convention to support him, and to do all in their power to secure his nomination."

Mr. Passmore's father died poor, and left his son an orphan, without property, at the age of twelve years. When only eight years old the boy became a *miner* by working in the chrome mines, where he toiled faithfully year after year, until at the age of fifteen, being disabled by an accident, he was obliged to give up that employment. Meanwhile he had been able to attend school for a few weeks each winter, where he began to acquire the education which his natural thirst for knowledge prompted him to seek. Leaving the mines, he worked two years on a farm, teaching in the winter a district school.

Subsequently, he taught in order to support himself while at the same time he pursued his studies in the State Normal School at Millersville. During those years of labor it required strenuous efforts for the young man to discharge his responsible duties as teacher and at the same time keep up with his class.—Young Passmore's energy was equal to the emergency, and after four years of continued effort, he graduated with honor in 1860 in the Normal School. His health had become impaired. He stepped out into the world beyond the pupil's life to essay his "commencement" as a man. Without money, without health, without aid to place, he began a new struggle in a new field.

He then came to Pottsville to reside, and after faithful management of the public school during five years, he was desired to open a select school, which, under the name of the Paschall Institute, he controlled until he abandoned teaching in 1869. In the meantime he had studied law, and in 1866 had been admitted to the bar, but never entered into its active practice. In 1869 he was made an agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of which he afterward became manager and attorney for Pennsylvania.

We thus see that J. A. M. Passmore is a *self-made* man. He owes his success to his own efforts. He comes from the ranks of the laborers, and in elevating him to the position for which he has been nominated each workingman can feel that he is placing in office one of his own class. How much wiser is it for the laboring man to honor laboring men by voting for Mr. Passmore, who is of their number, than by voting for a labor reform candidate who cannot be elected, and thus indirectly aiding Mr. Schell, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Passmore's duties as State agent for the Metropolitan have for years required him to travel about from point to point in the State, and the large and friendly acquaintance which he tuhs made thro' all parts of the Commonwealth was one cause of his strength in the Convention at Harrisburg, and will give him many votes in November. Then has J. A. M. Passmore the esteem of the people among whom he is best known?

When he relinquished his position as teacher, he was chosen a school director. The School Board in turn elected him President, and he is now near the end of his fourth term of service. The public schools of Pottsville rank high in the Commonwealth, and the people of Pottsville are proud of the character which those schools have attained.

In 1867 Mr. Passmore was actively engaged, with W. L. Whitney its President, as one of the organizers of the Pottsville Benevolent Association, which is still in successful operation. The Benevolent Association's Home for Children, has since been founded, in 1873, as a branch of the association, and has for its objects "to afford a home, food, schooling and clothing for destitute, neglected and friendless children, and, at a suitable age, to place them with respectable persons and families, to learn some useful trade or occupation, and thus aid the Benevolent Association in its work, as one of its greatest difficulties was that many children needed help whose parents were poor and unworthy, and that some children, without parents and friends, were growing up neglected, wicked, ignorant and depraved."

Of the Home for Children Mr. Passmore filled the office of President for four years.—Speaking of these two institutions, the MINERS' JOURNAL some time since said: "There are no public or private institutions in our community of which our people are more proud than these; and it may be said that through their able management they have become the most effectual medium through which to distribute charities and provide homes for the friendless that have been established in any part of the Commonwealth."

The Republican county meeting of 1877 "*Resolved*, That the Republicans of Schuylkill county present the name of their fellow citizen, John A. M. Passmore, to the consideration of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for the nomination for Auditor General of this State; and our delegates to the State Convention are requested to earnestly insist upon his nomination, and that the nomination of John A. M. Passmore will insure for the Commonwealth a faithful, energetic and able officer, and by his popularity will materially strengthen the Republican party in the Anthracite coal region in the coming campaign."

Don't Let Them Fool You.

The following, from the Indiana *Democrat* is about the coolest and cheekiest production that we have met with in a long time. If Republicans cannot join with the Democrats and aid them in electing their ticket the *Democrat* urges them to join the Labor-Greenback party which is tantamount to voting with the Democracy. The *Democrat* says: "We are satisfied that the Labor-Greenback ticket, would run 500 votes in this county, if there was only some one to start the ball. There are hundreds of Republicans so thoroughly disgusted with the Cameron-Mackey rule, and the operations of the Treasury thieves at Harrisburg, that they are seeking an opportunity to leave the party. We invite them to join the Democracy, but their prejudices will hardly allow them to do so. The half way step is in the Labor Reform."

BECAUSE, through dissatisfaction with the Hayes southern and civil service policy, the Republicans of Ohio, gave the President a slap in the face, is no reason why the noble old Republican party of Pennsylvania should be lukewarm and allow our State and County tickets to be defeated, this fall. Ohio was the home of the President, and although we doubt the wisdom of our friends there, yet it is not necessary to follow their action in the Keystone State. Arouse, Republicans, and support your whole State and County tickets.

TWENTY years ago a Democratic State Treasurer went to Canada with the people's money. There has been none elected on the Democratic ticket since. Vote for Hart.

ALL our candidates are good men, honest and true. Vote for every one of them, from Supreme Judge to Coroner. Don't split.

Vote for James Harper.

Plain Facts for Voters to Read.

A REAL WORKINGMAN.

Philadelphia Telegraph.]

There is no reason or excuse for the organization of a new party of any kind except that good government cannot be accomplished under those already in existence; and a new party when it comes into the field is bound to justify its existence by proving that a desire for good government and not greed for plunder is the animating motive of those who comprise its rank and file and those who figure as its representative men.

A new party must have clearly-defined principles and aims, or it can never achieve even a transient success, it must seek to accomplish its ends by fair, open and honorable means. The great trouble with the old Know-Nothing party was that it sought to accomplish its ends by tortuous, underhand, and grossly improper methods—the principles of that party are not necessarily under discussion—and the so called United Party, which to all seeming is even less animated by principle than the Know-Nothing organization was, can scarcely expect to be more successful in endeavors to win a permanent grasp of power by means that will not bear the examination of honorable men.

The so-called Labor party is a class party, and is consequently antagonistic to the genius of Republicanism. But the men who are attempting to run it are not true even to their own performances or pretensions. It was easily within their power to have demonstrated that they aimed at something more than a grab at power for the benefit of a certain clique, by confirming the nomination of such candidates on the ticket of the older party organizations who were unexceptionable, or who, by having risen from the ranks through their own merits and exertions, especially commended themselves to the suffrages of intelligent workingmen.

For instance, by confirming the nomination of such a man as Captain Hart, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, they could have done very much to make his election a certainty upon peradventure, while they would have won credit for an intelligent effort to give their principles a practical application. Captain Hart is a workingman—that is, he is a man who, until he obtained a position in the State Treasury Department, made his living by following a trade. Bricklaying was the trade which Captain Hart was brought up to, and which he followed until the breaking out of the war. During the war he served as a soldier, and won distinction as a gallant one, and when the war was over he doffed his uniform and went back to bricklaying again. Governor Hartranft knew him both as a soldier and a bricklayer, and knew him to be an honest, industrious, and trustworthy man, who, when he had a job of bricklaying to do, laid bricks with the same earnestness and conscientiousness that be performed his soldierly duties, and had him called to Harrisburg to fill a clerkship in the State Treasurer's office. From clerk he rose to Cashier, and his abilities, experience, talents, and integrity in discharge of his duties as Cashier pointed him out to the Republicans as the most fit man to nominate for their candidate for State Treasurer.

The nomination of Captain Hart by the Republicans was a proper one, but it would have been an even more proper one for the Labor party to make and by making it the managers of the Labor party might have demonstrated that they were aiming at something more than communism. In fact, the managers of the Labor party might have looked the whole State over without finding a man who so in every way filled the conditions which one would suppose ought to be filled by the candidate of a political organization which, if it has any intelligent and honorable aims, seeks to elevate the workingman, morally, socially and politically.

Instead of nominating him however, a nobody was put up to figure as the Labor party candidate for State Treasurer—a nobody for whom it will be impossible to secure a single vote outside of the communistical organizations which are now seeking to accomplish through the ballot box what riot and arson failed to accomplish last July.

These facts speak for themselves to all thinking people, and they ought to speak with particular force to well meaning workingmen who have been deluded under one specious pretext or another into joining a party which has no reasonable excuse for being, and which, if it succeeds in obtaining control of the government, will work incalculable injury to these for whose ostensible benefit it was organized.

Store Orders.

Insignificant words are those that head this article to he, who has never realized in practice the full force of their meaning. It is safe to assume that in no other mode has greater advantage been given corporations to oppress the workingman, To the mechanic resident in populous cities the subject has little interest, because through force of circumstances he has no knowledge of "store orders." But the miners laboring in the coal fields; the iron workers at furnaces, forges and mills; they all can bear testimony in denunciation of the practice. Wherever this infamous custom has existed, there will he found the living witnesses of this hell-born innovation of the Monopolist.

Its results may be summed up in this wise; John Smith, an honest, hard working furnaceman, finds employment at the Blood Squeezer furnace, of the Man-Killer Iron Company. Scant wages don't last long with seven or eight mouths to feed, that many bodies to clothe, and twice that many feet to cover. Sickness steps in, and the little hoard accumulated by thrift and economy fades away. And so it is when the family are moved to their new home, the savings of months and years are expended. Still with a brave heart, John commences the battle of life anew. From time to time during the month the wife needs household supplies, and obtains them at the Company store. She is a good housewife and economises at every step. Little luxuries are unknown, only the necessaries of life are seen on the table. Well, the month rolls round and pay-day comes. John has intended to surprise his wife with a new dress, little Tommy must have new shoes, the baby in the cradle a toy rattle. All these thoughts flit through his mind as he steps up to the paymaster's office. The dapper clerk calls out, "John Smith, $54.60, and a dapper clerk number two, from behind a big ledger, utters a refrain, "John Smith, store account, $62.18." John cannot credit his senses, he demands an explanation. It is given him. The only understanding he has is, that he is charged ten, twenty, and thirty per cent. more for pork, flour, coffee, sugar, &c., than he ever paid before. There is no help for it. The Man-Killer Iron Co. has long before driven off all other store keepers. With heavy heart, and tear burdened eyes, John walks slowly home. It is a new experience, and a sad realization. Home is reached. The little ones, knowing it is pay-day, go through an old practice of searching their father's pockets for candy. But alas! for them no treat exists, and looking in his tell-tale face they comprehend a father's sorrow This is but the beginning of a chapter of woe that in its monthly repetitions adds larger to the debt, that month by month forges the chains of slavery around the arms of a freeman. That for the aggrandizement of capital, the laborer must sustain the grinding, crushing process of reduction.

The moral of the recital of this homely story is just this. When a bill was offered in the Legislature to prevent this practice, a bill which provided that the workingman should be paid in cash, we find by the records that Amos C. Noyes voted to defeat its passage. All the promises and pledges of the wily politician cannot wipe out this damning blot. By his actions will he be judged. We have no fear that the workingmen of the State will hesitate to stamp him, the political imposter that he is.

AS PASSMORE, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, was brought up on a farm and worked in the mines for seven years, and Hart, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, learned the trade of bricklaying, it would seem that they are very proper candidates to receive the votes of those who want to honor working men. They strikingly illustrate how to open the path of honor is in this country to those who start in humble life and have industry and pluck to push their own way.

Vote for Richard Wills.

Mr. Schell's Record.

Schuylkill Republican.]

William P. Schell, General of Credit Mobilier and Labor Reformer by brevet, claims recognition as the friend of the workingman. We need, for the purpose of illustrating his friendship for the toiler, recite but a single instance of his devotion to their interests. The business community and its contingent interests are the life and essence of the property of the Commonwealth. That which operates for the good of the mass, must in a lesser degree help each single individual. The laws of economy—governing finance, trade, mining, manufacturing and commerce—are adjusted by the subtle nicety of careful management. Any cause which tends to promote a particular industry by sapping the life blood of all other avenues, is at once fatal and dangerous. The welfare of all depends upon the interchange of harmony throughout the whole fabric. These deductions are but the ripened fruition of experience. How, then as a lawmaker, does the record of William P. Schell accord with the principles noted? We answer, he has been the subservient creature of the capitalist and monopolist. The encroachments of corporations upon the rights of citizens are well known to be vicious and flagrant. The vested powers of corporations, not well defined by special or general legislation, affords many loop-holes for the oppression of the general community. At times the yoke of oppression becomes too burdensome, and with unanimity of action the people rise *en masse* and demand relief. Such junctures afford an opportunity for the observer to discern who among the public servants care for the public good, and who are body servants of the corporation monopolies. Senate bill, No. 287, Session of 1860, offers this test of Mr. Schell's motives. It was "An act to regulate the charges of railroad companies." Ruinuous competition between the inter state railroad companies was carried on in a reckless manner. The improvident mismanagement of railway officials reduced charges on traffic to competitive points, to figures far below the minimum of cost. Regular tariffs were abrogated and special rates, in times of competition, made lower notch by notch. Instructions to local agents contained one proviso, and that, "Get freight, no matter about the rate, get freight."

This practice operated to the disadvantage of every consumer throughout the State, and in this wise. The fact cannot be denied that to competitive points merchandise was carried for prices that did not near pay the costs.—The bondholder had to receive his interest, the stockholder his dividend, and so to get a right balance in the income account, the rates of freight to all way stations were raised to figures that enabled the railroad companies to carry through freight at a loss, and yet on the entire tonnage they would make handsome profits. Our Democratic journals endorse this practice, they say to the merchant in Pittsburgh or Williamsport, "it is none of your business whether the merchant in Chicago pays less freight from Philadelphia than you do." In other words, the merchants throughout this State had to pay in addition to fair charges, an extra amount that would cover every loss incurred by the railroad companies through competition.

Now, every consumer throughout the State was equally interested with the store-keepers, every article purchased, either for food or clothing, had to be raised in price to cover this increased cost. It therefore was the business of every person in the State who was concerned to protest against this practice.—They had a right to ask the Legislature not to forbid competition, but to say to the railroad companies, "you shall not make up your losses on through traffic by making unjust charges to the citizens of this State. With that end in view the bill aforementioned was prepared. It was eminently fair and just. But it met with opposition from the ring, and when Aleck McClure said, "I am opposed to this bill," its fate was settled. By ledgerdemain its title was changed, the text of the bill destroyed, and free license given the corporation magnates to pile onerous burdens upon our citizens.—William P. Schell followed the pathway hewn by McClure. The crooked finger of the monopolist held him captive, and with full deliberation he recorded his vote in favor of the wholesale robbery that his constituents begged and implored to be shielded from.

Look and Think.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette]

There are five parties before the people of this State claiming their votes this year.—These are, the Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Prohibition and Workingmen. One of the first two named will succeed, because they comprise an old and complete organization, and represent the leading issues before the country. The number of votes required for success for either of these will depend on the extent the others may draw on the voting population. Assume that 500,000 votes will be cast, and that 100,000 of these are divided between the three parties last named, and a majority of the remaining 400,000 will elect the party that get them. A few years ago the Prohibitionists polled a few more than 5,000 votes, nearly all of which came from the Republicans, who had enacted the local option law, the year before. This loss gave the Democrats power, which was at once used to repeal local option. The Greenback party, this year, may draw as largely from the Democrats as from the Republicans. It is, however, a national question, and has no place in an election involving only State issues. Whatever the vote it gets it can amount to nothing, as Congress only can deal with that question, and Congress is decidedly against them, in both parties and in both branches. The Prohibitionists are largely Republicans. Their vote will weaken the party just so much, and will, as it did before, benefit the Democracy just so much. It cannot by any possibility have any other effect. We appreciate those who act from principle, but a man who should stand in the way of a raging flood, that he may contribute to stop it when the known result will be his death, and suffering of his family, may be credited with pure motives and very bad judgment. So with those who vote prohibition just now. We do not doubt the purity of their motives, any more that the effect of their votes will be to help the Democratic party. Prohibition will never come that way.

A certain sympathy attends the movements of the working people. They have been oppressed, and the hard times have exerted a crushing influence upon them. Believing that politics have had more to do with this than they really have had, they turn to the ballot for relief. The motive is of the highest and best. But Ohio illustrated just what the effect of that course is. It gave the Democrats power in the State, including the Legislature. They will send a Democratic Senator to Congress. It is one vote nearer a Democratic majority. What will be the effect? Not to help the workingmen, but to oppress them by increasing the public debt with Southern claims. If the workingmen's party can command 28,000 votes in this State, as in Ohio, they will elect the Democratic ticket, beyond the peradventure of doubt. We therefore urge them to think of this. Is it not true?—Do they not know that this will be the effect of what they will accomplish, if they vote a separate ticket. All this is self evident, and is absolutely undeniable. We do not believe they wish this result, and therefore urge that they arrange to place their votes where they will accomplish their proper purpose, by cooperating with the party they would prefer to have succeed, as between the two great parties in the State. We cannot divest ourselves of responsibility by voting a side ticket. This country is as really in the conflict between the old spirit of slavery and freedom, as ever it was. The uprising of rebel influences proves this. To day, that clause of the Fourteenth amendment which requires that where the right of franchise is abridged representation shall be equally abridged, is a dead letter. There are members of Congress representing Southern constituencies that have not been allowed to vote. This evil will spread and broaden, and its influence on the country cannot be fully foretold. We can only meet it, by meeting the party that gave it existence, and that will extend the influence of the slave spirit.—And it can be met only by voting the Republican ticket.

MAKE it a point, Republicans, to see that your neighbor attends the election. Our opponents are quietly at work and will have out every vote.

Vote for William H. Booth.

Hon. Amos C. Noyes.

A Champion Monopolist—His Monopoly and War Record, While a Member of the House of Representatives.

"That capital combined in corporate organizations has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation."—*Democratic Platform.*

It is our province to recite below the official record of Hon. Amos C. Noyes, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, and let our readers comprehend the consistency that exists between the candidate and the platform.

Laurel Run Improvement Company, title afterwards changed to PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY. Voted AYE.—[House Journal, page 932, 1871.]

Amendments to the Constitution:

SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of the Commonwealth. Voted NAY.—[L. R., pages 414, 415, 416, 1864.

Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Co., act to hold lands, mine coal, &c. Voted AYE.—[L. R., page, 412, 1864.]

Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company, act to Incorporate. Same character as LAUREL RUN. Voted AYE.—[L. R., page, 591, 1864.]

An act to prevent the payment of workmen and laborers for wages due by orders upon corporation store keepers. Voted NAY.—[L. R., page 791, 1863.]

An act to repeal the fourth section of the supplement to the charter of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, approved April 6th, 1870. Voted NAY.—[L. R., page 476, 1872.]

The section referred to diverted from the State Annuity of Ten Thousand Dollars, paid by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, and transferred the same to Milford and Matamoras Railroad. The bill was "snaked" through in the interest of a few speculators owning the Milford and Matamoras Railroad. The act to repeal was in compliance with special message of Governor Geary denouncing the bill.—[L. R., page 370, 1872.]

HIS WAR RECORD.

An act to prevent the immigration of Negroes and Mulattoes into this State:

First section made it a penal offense for any person, white or colored, who aided in bringing Negroes or Mulattoes in the State.

Third section compelled Sheriffs, constables and police officers to arrest all transgressors of foregoing sections.

Voted YEA.—[L. R., page 547, 1863.]

Joint resolutions upon the state of the country declaring war, all war measures of Congress wrong, denouncing the war as a failure, and condemning the Emancipation Proclamation. Voted YEA.—[L. R., page 565, 566, 1863.]

"That this General Assembly, in common with all truly patriotic people of this great and loyal Commonwealth, execrate and condemn the traitors in arms against this, the best Government under Heaven, and that we will hail with pleasure and delight every victory of our gallant soldiers in the field, by which this wicked rebellion is to be crushed and its guilty authors brought to a just punishment."

Voted NAY.—[L. R., page 629, 1863.]

The Greenback and Labor Party.

Bellefonte Republican.]

The Greenback and Labor party is composed of two distinct organizations, united in one, for the purposes of this campaign. The Labor party met in convention at Harrisburg about the 10th of September last, and adopted a platform, denouncing the granting of subsidies of any kind whatever by the Government, in the most positive terms. At Williamsport, some weeks after, the Greenback convention met, and adopted a platform declaring in most unequivocal and emphatic terms, in favor of the granting of subsidies by the general Government. The Greenback and Labor party leaders had a conference and they thought they had better unite, on the principle that, in union there is strength. So a single ticket was wrought out of the Greenback and Labor tickets, which presents itself as the Greenback and Labor ticket. The question is, which platform is the joint ticket astride of? Does it stand on the Labor platform, or on the Greenback platform? So far as the public knows, neither platform has been revoked. The Labor platform and the Greenback platform antagonize each other in many vital particulars. On the question of subsidies, they are as wide apart as the poles, and are going in opposite directions. Is the Labor platform the true exponent of that party's principles? Is the Greenback platform the true exponent of the principles of that party? If the platforms do represent their principles honestly, which wing of the party is expected to surrender its principles, or which has already done so? And if either wing of the party has surrendered its principles, what was the consideration for its so doing? If neither wing has surrendered its principles, then we have the old spectacle of a single ticket riding two platforms, going in the opposite direction. The candidates have one foot on a platform in favor of subsidies and the other on a platform against subsidies, and the question is, where are the subsidies to come in?

We hope the party knows just what it seeks and where it stands, but it certainly has a peculiar jumble of principles. About the most that it can hope to accomplish is to aid the *free trade* Democracy of Pennsylvania to power. Without protection Pennsylvania becomes emasculated, and her industries must languish and die. The only protection we now have is the gift of the Republican party, and it has only been preserved by that party. The Democratic party is determined to enforce free trade upon the country if possible, and it behooves all honest Pennsylvanians to use their voice, influence and votes to prevent the Democratic party of Pennsylvania from being elevated to power on its free trade platform; and this can be done by Republicans remaining loyal to their party. We have enough Republicans in the State to prevent the State being put in a false position on the great questions of the day; but if they suffer themselves to be misled by any outside movement, they may contribute to elect the Democratic ticket, and thus contribute to put the State in a false position on these great questions, and help to bring upon the manufacturing industries great prostration and loss. Then let Republicans consider well these questions before they commit themselves to the Greenback and Labor party, on its double platform.

Do They?

Do the Republicans who are crying for "a change" remember that we have had a Democratic Congress for the past two years—two years of the hardest times the country has ever experienced? If they do not we advise them to brush up their memory. Why that Congress was so miserably penurious that they would not even appropriate money enough to pay the honest current expenses of the government. Think of our army and our courts serving five months without pay! How would it fare with the Pennsylvania Railroad company, or any individual business man, if such a policy were pursued by them!

JUDGE STERRETT is admitted to be one of the ablest and purest Judges in the State. Mr. Hart is a first class man in every particular, honest, reliable and true. Mr. Passmore has lived so correctly that he cannot be assailed. On the other hand Judge Trunkey has descended to the work of political canvassing for office. Noyes and Schell, are incontestably proven to be railroad corruptionists, and opposed to the workingmen. The choice between them is easy.

ANY workingman who, having always voted with the Republican party, now deserts it for the purpose of seeking relief for his idleness in third party movements, may be compared to a sailor who leaves a tight and safe ship in a storm to find succor on a piece of floating timber he discovers storm-tossed on the waves.

OUR ticket is composed of good men, and they deserve the hearty support of every Republican in the county. Vote for every one of them.

Vote for Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh.