The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WARREN J. WOODWARD,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN LATTA,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JUSTUS F. TEMPLE,
OF GREEN COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
L. A. MACKEY,
OF LOCK HAVEN.

FOR ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE,
JOHN H. ORVIS,
OF BELLEFONTE.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
OF CLEARFIELD.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
W. R. HARTSHORN,
OF CURWENSVILLE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &C.,
ELI BLOOM,
OF CURWENSVILLE.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, &C.,
L. J. MORGAN,
OF WALLACETON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CONRAD W. KYLER, 1 year,
OF GRAHAM TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
HENRY WHITEHEAD, 1 year,
OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL F. McCLOSKEY,
OF CURWENSVILLE.

WHO MAY VOTE.

It is well to remind our readers that under the new Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

1. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month.—This will cut off all persons naturalized after the 3rd day of October in the present year.

2. That he has resided in the State a year, or, if formerly a resident and removed therefrom shall have returned six months preceeding the election.—This is the same provision that prevailed in the old Constitution.

3. That he has resided in the election district where he offers to vote, at least two months immediately before the election.

4. That he has, within two years and at least a month before the election, paid a State or county tax assessed at least two months prior to the election.

Let no man move from one ward or district immediately before the election and expect to vote.

Remember, Tuesday next is election day.

The "Harrisburg slate" candidate, Judge McEnally, expects to be elected to stay at home by about 2,000 majority.

What wonderful consistency must be displayed by the Radical who can be tuned up to vote for an old discarded Democratic rooster like Alexander for Congress.

It appears the tremendous Radical defeat in Ohio and Indiana two weeks ago was brought about by the Rads staying at home and threshing buckwheat on election day. What a pity!

HOW TO DO IT.—Those voters who wish to send an upright, intelligent man to Congress will of course vote for L. A. Mackey. Those who wish to be represented by an old Harrisburg "rooster" will vote for C. T. Alexander.

The election opens at 7 o'clock in the morning and closes at seven in the evening, thus giving every man 12 hours in which to exercise the rights of a freeman.

THAT SLATE.—The McEnally-Murray letter, found elsewhere, addressed to Gov. Hartranft, pretty clearly indicates who invented the Harrisburg slate, about which we have heard so much within the past six months.

THE ROOSTER.—A prominent Mifflin county Radical says he purchased Alexander, the Radical candidate for Congress, for $25, for the whole session while he was in the Legislature. Rather cheap we should say for a Congressman.

The Radicals, who were unable to find a man within their party in this District who had brains enough to make a Congressman, finally settled on a rooster who had formerly been a Democratic but notoriously unqualified for the position.

THE GREAT COMPOUND.—Cyrus—coupled with Alexander—makes people who despise Legislative roosters stop and think. The Bellefonte man will never cry because he has no more world's to conquer. He cannot even subjugate himself.

The Radicals in Lancaster county, although they have already nominated three several candidates for Senator, are still without a nominee. "Fraud," "Fraud," did the work. It would be a huge joke if the Democrats would succeed in electing a Senator in that benighted country, because of the systematic frauds each of the Radical factions practice upon each of the others.

RADICAL ECONOMISTS.—It is evident from the proceedings of the several Radical District Conferences, that that party knows how to practice economy in party affairs if they do not in governmental. To illustrate practically:

The Congressional Conferees were D. W. McCurdy, J. C. Henderson, J. M. Ross.

The Senatorial Conference was blessed by the presence of J. C. Henderson, J. M. Ross and D. W. McCurdy.

And the Judiciary body was enlightened by the smiling countenances of D. W. McCurdy, J. C. Henderson and J. M. Ross.

THE HARRISBURG SLATE.

This "slate" has annoyed our opponents exceedingly for some time, and has even disturbed the equilibrium of some of our old staid Democrats, who seemed to think that there was a trick in it. So there was and a very dirty trick, at that. But as it happens no Democrat is involved in it. The trick lies at the door of the Radical leaders in this place, Bellefonte and Lock Haven; who, by their selfish and unscrupulous conduct, have involved Gov. Hartranft as well as themselves in the matter. However, if he can afford to be used in the "slate" business, we shall file no party accusation against him.

To show up some of the loyal trickery in this Judge business, we must enter into a statement of some facts in the case. When it was fixed by the Legislature that our district should have an additional law judge, no Democratic lawyer in or out of the district ever dreamed of being appointed by Gov. Hartranft to that position. But it soon became evident that there was a feud among the Radical lawyers in in the district, and so far did the fight go, that the Governor threatened that he would go outside of the District for a Judge, informing the factions that he could put his hand on a score of good men who would accept the position.—This still disturbed the happy family more intensely, and they filed a solemn protest in the Executive Chamber against any such independent party movements, and actually requested the Governor to appoint a Democraut in the district, rather than to go outside for a Judge. This the Governor refused to do, unless all the Radical lawyers in the district would recommend the man and send their petition to that effect, because his Excellency did not wish to incur the party odium which would be heaped upon him for appointing a Democratic Judge. Hence all the Radical lawyers in this place, Bellefonte and Lock Haven requested the appointment of John H. Orvis. The following is the card sent to the Governor from this county:

To His Excellency, J. F. Hartranft—
GOVERNOR: The Hon. John H. Orvis, of Bellefonte, possesses in a high degree the qualifications fitting him for Additional Law Judge of this district. *If he can accept the position*, his appointment will be perfectly satisfactory to us, and we think will give general satisfaction.
Yours truly
J. B. McENALLY,
JNO. H. FULFORD,
CYRUS GORDON,
DAN. W. McCURDY,
T. H. MURRAY.

Mr. Orvis was a member of the Legislature at the time, and it was thought by many that he was prevented by the new Constitution from accepting the position. Hence the words in italic in the above card. Now, why should men who claim to be "controlled by grand moral ideas" make a "slate" of this kind and then charge somebody else with making it; besides offering an insult to the Governor. Scallawags and "men of low degree" may, and do, act in this dissembling treacherous manner, but gentlemen who wear the cloth on the backs of those who signed the above card should either do more praying or lie less, because other people, as well as the poet, when he said:

"How vain are all things here below,
How false and yet how fair,"

will see them as he did unless they exchange their hypocrisy for something like ordinary uprightness.

Pretty fellows indeed to be howling "slate!" "slate!!" and defaming their superiors, when they made the "slate" themselves. Such conduct may be sharp, or termed strategy, but no *moral code* will excuse the infamy, much less "a higher law," by which these self same gentlemen profess to be guided.

Damn the dissembler and hypocrite. We have Divine Revelation for saying so. More: We will just say to our readers that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Mackey had about as much hand in making up this "Harrisburg slate" as Mr. Orvis, whom we have proven conclusively had no hand in it whatever. And if there was any slate made, it was made in the Governor's Chamber by Radical hands and not by Democrats, as these scallawags have been charging so flippantly and falsely

Democrats, Tuesday next is election day. Remember how nobly the Democrats of Ohio and other states deported themselves on the 2d Tuesday of October. They put to flight the Radical hosts. Go and do likewise.

WONDERFUL VOTING.—West Virginia did some awful voting on the 2d Tuesday of October. The first Congressional district gave Wilson, Democrat, 103 majority. This district two years ago, gave a Radical majority of 2,653. The second district gives Faulkner, Democrat, 6,524, and two years ago it gave Grant 1,973 majority. The third district was carried two years ago by Hereford, Democrat, by 1,794, this year his majority is 8,146. The aggregate therefore stands thus:

1st District Wilson Democrat has	103 maj.
2d District Faulkner Democrat has	6,524 maj.
3d District Hereford Democrat has	8,146 maj.
Total Democratic majority	14,773

Nearly 15,000 Democratic majority this year, to 2,864 for Grant two years ago. If the people continue to vote in November as they have in the past, we will be obliged to pronounce the Radical party dead by New Year.

THE TRAITOR.—Alexander was a candidate for Congress before the Democratic Conference and failing in securing the nomination, he has gone over to the enemy. It is well enough to say to those who are apposed to Mr. Mackey because he is president of a bank, that Alexander, when he found that he could not have himself nominated, did all he could to nominate Mr. Read, of Mifflin county, who, by the way, is also president of a bank. This goes to show how much Alexander is opposed to corporations, and should he unfortunately succeed in reaching Congress, he would be the cheapest rooster found promenading on Pennsylvania avenue. But then he will not get there, unless he goes on his own hook.

TURN OUT!—Democrats, turn out to the election on Tuesday next, and take a hand in winning the greatest party triumph ever won by any party since the organization of the government.

RATHER INCONSISTENT.—Radical stumpers and papers insist that the Democracy want to flood the country with greenbacks to pay the bond-holders, and in the same breath assert it is the object of the Democracy to destroy the currency. Wouldn't it be well enough to stick to one or the other of these propositions?

THE GODLY BAND.

Probably the greatest religious swindle ever palmed off on the American people was the job set up and headed by "those eminent Christian Bankers" Jay Cooke & Co, assisted by the publisher—Henry C. Bowen—of that "refined religous journal," the New York *Independent*, while under the editorial control of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and that classical lecturer, Theodore Tilton. This combination of moral thieves and freebooters succeeded in robbing the churches and people of more money than all other robbers combined, in the same space of time. Bowen actually sold his religous editorial columns to the Cookes for half a million of dollars. An exchange alluding to the matter says:

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, publisher of the New York *Independent*, has come to the rescue of his impeachment honesty as a man and an editor, by the publication of a statement in which he claims that the services for which Jay Cooke & Co. paid him $500,000 were strictly personal, and the contract did not include the purchase of the editorial columns of his paper. Whereupon the *Nation*, an independent journal, which savagely attacked Mr. Bowen's course in the matter, comes forward and states the following facts, which it clinches with a proposition to Mr. Bowen that no honest man can decline to accept:

The facts of the case are simply these: Mr. Bowen subscribed $50,000 for bonds and the stock of the road, but paid no money. He then entered into the contract with Jay Cooke which we have described, and under it paid for $50,000 in bonds and $460,000 in stock by the service described in the contract; and Mr. Cooke then gave him a receipt in full, as if for cash, a short time before his failure. The trustee now maintains that Mr. Bowen has obtained the bonds and stock under an immoral agreement, and without adequate consideration, and demands them back, as Jay Cooke himself might do if he were not met by the rule *in pari delicto*. It is absurd for us, however, to carry on a controversy with Mr. Bowen about the nature of a document found among a bankrupt's papers and now in a lawyer's hands awaiting submission to a court of law. We, therefore, beg to suggest that Mr. Bowen should publish the contract, with Mr. Robinson's certificate of the accuracy of the copy. There are several classes of persons who are fairly entitled to see it: 1. The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. 2. The bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad. 3. The subscribers to *The Independent*. 4. The divines and moralists who, by contributing to Mr. Bowen's paper, and lending him the use of their names, make his "money and editorial columns" worth purchasing.

The Radical party was weighed out West a few weeks ago, and lacked very much in weight. It has been losing ever since, and will still be lighter after the 3d of November.

THE TIDE CHANGING.—When Radicals usurped the powers of Congress, that party divided the State of Virginia for the purpose of geting two more Radicals into the United States Senate, in order to override the Constitution. The State of West Virginia was illegally carved out for political purposes, against the express wish of its inhabitants. However, the Democrats will have all the Senators and members in the next Congress. Again, the tide is changing in another direction. An exchange, alluding to the overwhelming Democratic majority in Alabama and Georgia at the recent election, says:

"The failure of the Freedmen's bank caused by mismanagement and dishonesty, whereby certain members of the Washington ring were permitted to filch the hard earnings of emancipated slaves, has had a healthy effect upon the colored people in some of the southern states. In some parts of Georgia the negroes who had been swindled by the managers of the bankrupt concern deserted the Republican party, carrying their friends with them and at the last election were to be seen marching up to the polls in company with their old masters and voting the straight Democratic ticket.—It is a significant fact that in nearly all parts of the reconstructed states when the colored people wish for assistance or advice regarding their personal affairs, they apply to their old masters, instead of carpet-baggers, even in sections where the influence of politicians and the terrorism exercised by the black leagues which exist all through the south lead them to vote persistently for the robber governments."

MURRAY'S LAST.—The Radical Chairman is greatly exercised over the result of the recent elections, and last week issued an address to the faithful, warning them not vote the Democratic ticket. He said:

"Every Republican who stays away from the polls will, in the same manner, vote for repudiation of our national debt, and the payment of the Southern Confederacy's debts. A Democratic majority in Congress means nothing short of this."

The surface indications are that the man who gave utterance to the above is either a knave or a fool, and it makes very little difference to us which he prefers. If he is too ignorant to know that this could not be done, then he is excusable upon that ground, however fit he may be for a Radical Chairman. If, in giving utterance to this language, he simply assumed the role of the demagogue and public libeller in order to frighten his followers, then we should say that a complete Sunday School education has had very little effect upon him in a moral sense. Because the language he has incorporated in his address is only uttered by the lowest political strumpets in the country, not one of whom believes it to be true. Again he remark:

"Not only this; under Democratic rule every industrial interest must weaken and perish."

We reply that the people of Ohio Indiana, Iowa, West Virginia and Arkansas believe no such stuff, nor does anybody else who prefers the truth to a falsehood.

ALEXANDER A SALARY GRABER.—The Centre *Reporter* says:

"When C. T. Alexander represented our county in the legislature, an extra session was held. For that special session they voted themselves an additional salary of $300. Although Mr. Alexander never showed his face in Harrisburg, the books of the State Treasurer show that he received his $300. Surely Mr. A. ought to take the stand. The people are not in a mood at present to be lenient to salary-grabbers; they have plenty of men of that character in Washington now, whom they are disposed to retire, and not to recruit their ranks with men who have proven themselves such wonderful adepts in a smaller arena. "All pay and no work" is no motto for hard times. We would rather contract for our legislation on the cooperative plan—large sales and small profits."

The voters must certainly be few in this congressional district who will prefer this salary-grabbing rooster to Mr. Mackey, on election day.

IN TROUBLE.—The *ad interim* editor of the Philadelphia *Press* is seriously injured by the result of the recent elections in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. If he does not get better in the next ten days, Col. Forney will have to be dispatched for to set up with him. Poor fellah!

FOR BUNCOMBE.—A Radical special from Washington says: "Sweeping changes are to be made soon in the Revenue and Post Office Departments"—on paper, we presume. This is given out for election purposes.

IN THE MARKET.—That first class demagogue, Alexander, has issued an address in which is found the following passage:

"It is true I was a candidate for the nomination which was given to L. A. Mackey. I was a candidate not because I wanted the office, but in order to prevent, if possible, a nomination being made which I conceived would be undemocratic and against the interests of the people. I fail'd to accomplish my purpose. In this, as the Ring combination, backed by the monied powers, was too strong; but I had the satisfaction of knowing that my efforts prevented the Democracy of Centre county from being made a party to a shameless bargain and sale."

This is nothing more nor less than an advertisement that he is already for sale. In fact he has been for sale for over two months, but the Democrats who know his true value refused to invest in him. Hence, he now offers himself to the Radicals. The egotism expressed in the last clause of the above extract reveals the mental calibre of the man. "I had the satisfaction of knowing, etc.," is so peculiarly, Alexandrian, that it simply produces a snigger where the writer is personally known. Besides, it is notorious that he was for sale, and we believe he could have been bought off for ten dollars had any Democrat seen fit to invest that sum in him.

"I was," "I wanted," "I conceived," "I had," "I prefered," "I will not refuse to serve you."
Very Respectfully yours,
C. T. ALEXANDER.

HE SEES AGAIN.—The editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, though seriously affected with a sore eye since the District nominations have been made, was enabled last week to see well enough to fully endorse the District Ticket and in refering to the nomination of Senator said:

"Hon. William A. Wallace, the Democratic candidate for Senator, is a gentleman whose record as a Democrat and a statesman is beyond dispute. He has always used his fine ability for the advancement of Democratic principles and for the unity and harmony of the Democratic party. He is an able lawyer, an eloquent orator, and a statesman, of whose power even the ablest of our opponents stand in wholesome fear. He will be a rallying centre for the Democracy in the Senate this winter, and we feel confident that he will not disappoint the expectations of the people. During his official record of twelve years in the Senate his Radical villifiers have failed to find a single wrong act to complain of. The only thing they complain of is his efforts in behalf of Democratic men and measures."

THE "ROOSTER" ALEXANDER.—There is no hope of correcting the morals of a Representative who has played "rooster" for two sessions at Harrisburg by sending him to Washington as a Congressman. Besides, it discounts the integrity of the honest voter very much when he casts his ballot for a man of that kind. It is also a very poor effort at vetoing corruption at either the State or National Capitol by promoting a lobyist from the former to the latter, where moral integrity seems to be the exception rather than the rule.

A PROPER REMARK.—An enthusiastic Radical in this place who finds himself without a candidate for Congress, very emphatically said. "If Alexander was too much of a rooster to receive the support of the Democratic conferees, I cannot swallow him either. If I cannot get a chance to vote for a straight Republican I'll be d—d if I dont vote for Mackey, the straight Democratic nominee. I do not like those 'benzine candidates;' I want something straight." Those are the words of a sensible man.

GOOD FOR THE SOUL.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, one of the staunchest Republican journals in Ohio, frankly says: "That the Republican party has done things that it ought not to have done, and left undone things that it ought to have done, is a proposition too plain to be questioned." What an opening there is just now for other Radical journalists to make honest confessions, and go and sin no more.

GRANTISM DEAD.—The official majority for the Democrats in Ohio on the State ticket is 17,204, and on the vote for Congressmen our majority is 22,416—5,212 of an excess on Congress. The people are bound to have the next Congress, and Grant will be well off if he is not impeached before he is two years older.

NO GO.—The government despatched a regiment of department clerks to Ohio and Indiana, a few days before the election, to make a Radical victory doubly sure. But it proved a dead failure. "They say" there is some awful swearing going on in the Departments since their return to duty.

NOT OUT.—The junior Radical organ, the *Times*, is very much behind time this week. It may have been suppressed or its cute editor may be working up some huge roorbacks, or some startling disclosures may be looked for. Some devilment a head, if not suppressed.

The Legislature of West Virginia is nearly unanimously Democratic, and it is said will elect Henry S. Walker United States Senator in the room of Boreman, Radical, who has so outrageously misrepresented his constituents for the past six years.

LETTER FROM CURWENSVILLE.

CURWENSVILLE, Oct. 26, 1874.

ED. REPUBLICAN, SIR: I have a little leisure this morning and thought it would not be out of order to drop you a line. Square business has not been so well looked after the past ten days as politics. The Republican-Modoc candidates for Prothonotary, and Register and Recorder canvassed our borough last week. It is pretty well settled that Kuntz don't know much and the estimate put upon him by his neighbors last February was a proper one. He was a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Brady, last spring, and out of over 400 votes he received just 15; that in my estimation tells the story of his popularity at home.—Smith is a good *stumper*, but the election returns will show that he cannot *run* worth a cuss; besides, nobody knows whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, or whether he is fit for the office or not.

Potter, the Radical candidate for the Legislature, stumped our town on Sunday and made *some impression* on our people on that account—we are a devotional people, any how. A prominent Republican vouches that Dr. Potter is pledged to vote for Simon Cameron's man for United States Senator, should he reach Harrisburg in time. This I do know, Dr. Potter is bound to cheat somebody should he be elected. Of his election, however, there is no probability, whatever. When he talks to Democrats he is a Democrat and promises that he will vote for the Democratic nominee for Senator; when he meets a Republican he says the reverse to him. If there is any honor in such work, I will confess I am too blind to see it in that light.

The Democrats will give a good account of themselves here and in Pike township, on election day. The ticket will be well supported. Hartshorn and Bloom will of course run considerable ahead in these two districts. They are both honest and competent, and deserve the united support of the party, as do all our nominees, on Tuesday next.

A TRUE BLUE.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Mrs. Fred. Grant is worth a million, and Fred. is worthless.

—Mrs Logan, mother of Senator John A. Logan, died at Murphysborough, Ill., on the 24th instant.

—Forty-two well formed pumpkins were pulled from one vine in Altoona the other day.

—The editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, Hon. P. G. Meek, is threatened with the loss of one of his eyes.

—Charlotte Cushman, who has trod the boards as an actress for about forty years, is about to retire from the stage.

—The old arsenal at Harrisburg was sold last week for less than $1,000. The new one will cost $40,000.

—A little girl, daughter of J. B. Kuhn, of Franklin, was thrown into convulsions, recently by eating peach kernels.

—F. J. Dickens, son of the late Novelist, is now in Ottawa, Canada, and will probably take up his residence there.

—A. W. Irwin & Co.'s dry goods store, in Allegheny City, was robbed on Tuesday night of last week, of about $8,000 worth of silks.

—Mrs. Catharine Leech died in Greenfield township, Blair county, two weeks since, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years.

—Miss Estelle Nathan, the eldest daughter of Benjamin Nathan, whose tragic death is yet well remembered, died at her residence in New York city, on Wednesday last.

—Harrisburg this winter will have to accommodate over one hundred members of the Legislature in excess of other winters—making two hundred and fifty-one in all.

—The Ogden House, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the finest hotels in the west, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st inst. Total loss, $80,000. Insurance, $35,000.

—Commodore Wm. Inman died in Philadelphia, on the 23d inst. He entered the navy in 1812, and at the time of his death was at the head of Commodores on the retired list.

—W. H. Gist, who was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1858, died at his residence in that State on the 30th of September. He had taken no part in public affairs since the rebellion.

—The remains of Miss Louie Coleman, who died recently in Colfax, California, arrived at Carlisle, Pa., on last Thursday a week, and was interred in the cemetery of that place on the day following.

—Miss Virginia Ingersoll, daughter of Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll of Connecticut, and Mr. Harry T. Grange, of Willington, Del., were married at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

—Mr. F. Schellenberg, of Mifflin county, one day week before last killed two wild turkeys at one shot on Shade mountain. He was looking for pheasants, when the two turkeys came marching along.

—Ex-Gov. Harry Flanigan died at his home in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, on the 23d inst. He was Governor of that State during the war and was one of the most prominent members of the late Constitutional Convention.

—On Monday of last week, an old man named Moses McGregor, while employed at chopping wood in Pinecreek township, Jefferson county, was instantly killed by a tree falling upon him and crashing him to the earth.

—Ex-President Johnson has upon his place at Greeneville, Tennessee, two large weeping willows that have grown from sprigs taken by a traveler from the tree that formerly overshadowed the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

—Hon. William Rank, one of the associate judges of Lebanon county, is seventy-nine years old. He received his first commission from Gov. Shunk in 1847 and has served, with two exceptions, ever since, giving him twenty years of judicial life.

—A Convocation of the Grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania is to take place at Harrisburg on the 11th of November, on which occasion Hon. Joseph S. Wareum, of Lewistown, is to be installed Grand Master at Arms of the Grand Lodge.

—Two Allegheny City butchers, named John and Jacob Esherman, were arrested last week on a charge of killing old and half-dead horses, and making sausage of their flesh. From the proprietors it was learned that they sold the most of the meat to sausage tactories, where it went into bolognas for family use. They were released by the Mayor, after paying $50 fine and costs of prosecution.

—Mr. Charles M. Bolton, ticket agent, and Miss Mary E. Walsh, one of the equestriennes of Barnum's Hippodrome, were married in the balloon connected with that institution on Monday a week, while sailing at an altitude of one mile, over the city of Cincinnati. The attendants were W. C. Coup, manager, and Miss Annie Yates another equestrienne, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. Jeffries, a Swedenborgian. After the marriage a repast of fruits and cakes was had by the party. The balloon landed about three miles from the city.

—Gov. Hartranft has issued death warrants in the cases of Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irvin, for the murder of the mother and sister of the former in Susquehanna county, and William E. Underzook, for the murder of Winfield S. Goss, in Chester county, and fixed the date of execution for Thursday, Nov. 12th. Udderzook, in a published statement last week, declares his innocence. He emphatically states that the parties from Baltimore charged with having a knowledge of the conspiracy are guiltless. He forgives every person.

—From the *Centre Reporter* we learn that recently, while the Lutheran Synod was in session at Aaronsburg, Centre county, in the afternoon while the audience room was densely crowded by people attending children's meeting, a loud crash was heard by the sexton, Mr. Confer, who was in the basement, and immediately left, but it was not noticed by the audience above, did not alarm them. After the meeting was closed it was found that the floor had given away so that the door leading to the basement could not be closed.

—The passenger trains of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway have been taken off. Hereafter only one freight train a day will run between Oil City and Irvineton, carrying the mails and passengers. This road was a few years ago one of the best paying in the country, but the falling off in oil freights has compelled a reduction of its expenses to keep its outlays within the margin of its receipts. It has not been paying its actual expenses for several months.

—The grave of Mrs. Richard J. Carey, recently deceased, at Holy Cross Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., was robbed of its contents a short time ago. The casket, outside coffin and the shroud were all left lying on the ground. Officers visited the Medical College with a search warrant and found the body, with four others. The students were surprised while at work dissecting them. Thirty-nine students were arrested and taken in a procession to the Police Court. Justice Nash released them on parole, to appear when they were wanted.

ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Twenty-one nations of the earth have accepted the invitation extended *by the Government of the United States*, to take part in the International Exhibition of 1876. Until recently there has been a national indifference, as to the arrangements for the display of the productions of the arts and industries of those nations, unworthy of the American people. Happily a much better feeling now exists. It must be borne in mind, however, that outside of Pennsylvania and New Jersey but little of a practical character has been effected. The latter, through her Legislature, and an appropriation of $100,000 and individual subscriptions have been quite liberal. Pennsylvania's contributions will amount to five million dollars directly, while Philadelphia's appropriations, of an indirect character—for paving, bridges, water supply, etc.—will amount to three millions more.

Despite the adverse feeling—unfortunately prevailing until lately—the few gentlemen actively engaged in making preparations to properly receive these nations and their exhibits, as well as the industries of our own people from every State and territory in the Union, have never for a moment faltered in the great work upon their hands. They have labored day and night for months with an unceasing industry that merits the commendation of all the people of this nation. For want of sufficient funds they have been obliged to reduce the buildings designed for the Exposition, very materially in size; the officers and employes have been required to do double duty and submit to a reduction of 40 per cent. on their salaries for doing it, and an economy, unworthy the American nation, is required to be practised. But amidst it all Messrs. John Welsh, John Wanamaker, Gov. Bigler, Thos. Cochran, Edward Steel, Jas. Robb, John Price Witherill and Clement M. Biddle, have kept straight on with their labors like American patriots.

The time has now came when the people of the United States ought to respond to their appeal for aid, and a response worthy of the great cause and of the American people will be made, and promptly, if the press of the country will take hold of the subject as it should.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

This exhibition is visited by about five thousand persons a day. The indications are that it will be kept open during the month of November instead of closing October 31st, as was the intention originally.

Atheton Ashton in his will divises $3,900 to the charitable institutions of this city, and the will of Thos. Sparks, shot manufacturer, gives the sum of $24,000 to 14 of the public charity institutions located here.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Of all the nations that have accepted the invitation of our government to take part in the Centennial Exhibition, the arts and industries of France will probably be more fully exhibited than those of any other nation, excepting our own. No other nation has yet gone more systematically and earnestly to work to make display of its productions, and from present indications I am led to observe that the genius and handicraft of the Parisians will be *the* wonder of the millions who will visit the exhibition of 1876.

The Chicago *Commercial Advertiser* in a recent editorial said of the Centennial:

The unqualified success of the Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and other industrial exhibitions, is an earnest of the forthcoming Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition of 1876. Unjust censure, sectional jealousy and personal difference have given way to individual and municipal expressions of sympathy and interest in its advantages, duties and honors.

Baltimore responds to the sentiments of Chicago, and Ex-Governor Bradford, and a score of the most solid business men of Baltimore have gone energetically to work to show what the Monumental city can do in the way of raising funds to aid in making the event one of which the American nation will be more than proud.

The ladies of Haddonfield, N. J., held a Centennial tea party during the week, in the Presbyterian Church, lasting for two days; the costumes worn on the occasion were of the Martha Washington style; souvenirs of 1776, and relics of Revolutionary times were exhibited, and a handsome sum for investment in the Centennial stock was realized.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

This subject ought to receive the thoughtful consideration of the 14 most prominent Western railroad companies which have, for the month of September, shown a falling off in receipts of $480,499 as compared with those of September, 1873.

During September, 1873, the shipment of grain at the Western ports amounted to 25,490,357 bushels against 14,030,203 bushels for September, 1874. From this it would appear that the Western farmers have held back 11,460,154 bushels of grain during a single month rather than pay the exorbitant rates of 35 cents a bushel for transportation from Chicago to the seaboard.

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

The excitement attending the stealing of little Charlie Ross has died out. The detectives still keep up their watch for the lad, and the father keeps to his bed, a shattered wreck, mentally and physically, of a once strong man. Mr. Ross' illness is attended with no fever; his ailment is a complete prostration of the physical man, attended with a collapse of his mental forces, and his nearest friends regard the statements published in the New York *Herald*, charging Mr. Ross with a guilty knowledge of his child's abduction as the primary cause of his mental and physical sufferings. He could have stood up under the loss of his little boy, sustained by the hope that sooner or later he would be returned to him. To be looked upon as guilty of a crime that would startle the world, which, added to the grief from his loss, was too much to be borne, and he has gone down under it. Mr. Ross may recover under the most careful treatment, or he may die at any moment, and here let me observe that from a recent conversation with his business partner I learn that the family desire the fullest penalty inflicted upon the publishers of the Reading *Eagle*, "not so much for Mr. Ross' sake," he remarked, "as for his son's, who must never be taunted with the allegations charged in that journal without being able to point to the complete vindication of their father in the imprisonment of his traducers."

Ohio and Indiana have knocked the third term business higher than a kite, so far as this city is concerned. Judge Kelley attributes the contraction folly of the Republican party as expressed by their State Conventions, and their cowardice in not resolving manfully against the third term nonsense. The remark of Mr. Kelly in a speech he made in his Congress district, that "it would be better to have a bad President one term, than to depart from the principal established by Washington and confirmed by Jefferson and Jackson, of retiring at the end of eight years," was received with the wildest plaudits of approval. There are but three gentlemen in this city who favor a third term for Grant.

The New York *Republic* is *given away* very frequently in this city, which to my mind is evidence of failure to meet the expectations concerning it. It is said that General Grant owns $50,000 worth of the stock, George W. Childs and Senator Morton of Indiana, each $20,000.

The Sunday *Tribune* of this city, the anti-ring journal, is said to be owned by M. Hall Stanton, recently a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. E. Joy Morris, Hon. Leonard Myers, and Benjamin L. Berry, the two last named are independant Republican candidates for Congress in this city.

Both parties are doing their level best to win on the third day of November. Ohio and Indiana have given courage to the Democrats and have aroused the Republicans. The latter have the advantage in point of organization for I believe the Republican party is more thoroughly and systematically organized in this city than anywhere in this country. The Democrats are better organized this fall than any time during the past five years, although the dissensions still existing between the Ludlow-Temple wing on one side, and the Cassidy wing upon the other will be perceptibly felt.

A NEW DODGE.

Mrs. Catherine Furterer of this city, "if ever she lived till the day dawned to-morrow, expected to go back to old Ireland again," and as her "old man" wouldn't come down, she concluded to obtain possession of the $400 in city bonds, registered in the name of her husband, by taking out letters of administration upon his estate. The lady swore her husband was dead, entered her scrutiny before the Register of Wills and obtained letters testamentary. As madam had taken possession of the bonds some time previous her husband, who was not dead at all, thought it safest to notify the city Treasurer not to transfer the bonds standing in his name; while he was at the Treasurer's office, his wife came in to make the transfer, was taken into custody for want of bail and sent to prison. She has postponed her proposed visit.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—The editor of the New York *Sun* puts the following points:

Who brought the business and industry of the country into the present condition of stagnation and distress? Who caused the stoppage of mills and workshops, the dismissal of workmen, and the impossibility of finding employment? Who is primarily responsible for the suffering, want, misery and starvation that stare working people in the face?

It is the Grant Republican party, its leaders and managers. For years they have had control of the Government. They have shaped legislation, made the policy of the country, held its offices, stolen its money, and managed its affairs. There has been no opposition to control or check them, and for all that is they are responsible. It is their laws and their administration that have brought us where we are. It is they that have reduced the wives and children of the working multitude to rags and starvation and hopeless wretchedness.

New Advertisements.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only 1.20 a year, *postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate.*

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month, or 6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"
Oct. 28-6t. New York City

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following personal property, to wit:

All of the interest of Dan. Slimmer, the defendant, in the timber standing, growing, lying or being on a certain piece or tract of land, situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, being upon land owned by Philip Shaffer, and which said timber, with the right to enter upon said land for the purposes of cutting and removing the same, in reserve to and belongs to the said Dan. Slimmer by a certain article of agreement, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the said Dan. Slimmer.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 28, 1874. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a post corner of land of John Hockenberry, thence by land of said Hockenberry north 60° west 106 8-10 perches to stone corner, thence north 33½° east 15 perches, thence south 60° east by land of R. A. Irvin 106 8-10 perches to a post, thence south 33½° west 15 perches to a post and place of beginning containing, ten (10) acres, neat measure. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Martin Hockenberry.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

W. R. McPHERSON,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 28, 1874. Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between George W. Horn and Matthias Hollopeter, Jr., trading as Hollopeter & Co., in Brady township, Clearfield county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of October. The books and accounts are left with Geo. W. Horn for settlement and collection, to whom all payments are to be made. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle without delay.

HOLLOPETER & CO.
Luthersburg, Oct. 28, 1874-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration D. B. N. C. T. A., on the estate of WM. S. DICKEY, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

MARGARET A. DICKEY,
JAMES DICKEY,
Glen Hope, Oct. 14-6t. Administrators.

Legal Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected.

THEREFORE, I, W. ROSS McPHERSON, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, do hereby give Public Notice to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY FOLLOWING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER (being the 3d day of the month), at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote—

For one person for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union in the Congress of the United States.

For one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Additional Law Judge in the Judicial District composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton.

For one person for Senator, to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

For one person to represent the county of Clearfield in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Prothonotary, &c., of Clearfield county.

For one person for Register and Recorder, &c., of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of County Commissioner of Clearfield county for one year.

For one person for the office of County Auditor of Clearfield county.

For one person for the office of County Surveyor of Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take notice that the said election will be held at the following places, viz:

Beccaria township, at the Union Hotel, in Glen Hope.
Bell township, at the house of Robert Mehaffey.
Bloom township, at the house of the late James Bloom, Sr.
Boggs township, at the house of Edward Albert.
Bradford township, at the house of Jacob Pierce.
Brady township, at the house of Wm. Schwem, in Luthersburg.
Burnside township, at Young's school house.
Burnside borough at the public school house in said borough.
Chest township, at the public school house near Simon Rorabaugh's.
Clearfield borough, at the Court House.
Covington township, at the school house in Mulsonburg.
Curwensville borough, at the house of the late Isaac Bloom.
Decatur township, at Centre school house.
Ferguson township, at the house of John Gregory, formerly occupied by Thos. Robison, (Broadway.)
Girard township, at Congress Hill school house.
Goshen township, at the public school house at Shawsville.
Graham township, at the house of Jacob Hubler.
Gulich township, at the public school house, in Janesville.
Huston township, at the house of Jesse Wilson.
Houtzdale borough, at the public house of Wm. Parker, in said borough.
Jordan township, at the public school house, in Ansonville.
Karthaus township, at Bridget's school house.
Knox township, at Turkey Hill school house.
Lawrence township, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield.
Lumber City borough, at the public school house.
Morris township, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler.
New Washington borough, at the public school house.
Osceola borough, at the public house of Milo Hoyt, in said borough.
Penn township, at the hotel formerly kept by W. W. Anderson.
Pike township, at the house of the late Isaac Bloom, in the borough of Curwensville.
Union township, at the house of D. E. Brubaker.
Wallaceton borough, at the public school house in said borough.
Woodward township, at the house of Thomas Henderson.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, viz:

SECTION 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 authority of the same, 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 and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

A further supplement to the Act regulating elections in this Commonwealth, approved January 30, and February 13, A. D. 1874:

WHEN THE POLLS ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and closed at seven o'clock, P. M.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES & INSPECTORS.

SEC. 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officers or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors the political majority of the judges shall select one of such inspectors, and the minority judge or judges shall select the other.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SEC. 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 registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of the said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 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 his 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 shall 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 imprisonment not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court.

NON-REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit 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 when and where 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 native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding 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 preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and 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, 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; 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 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 of the age of twenty-one and under 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 two months immediately 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 affidavits 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 judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in 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 clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as 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, except where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a 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 one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of 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.

NEGLECT OF DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SEC. 12. 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 offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

CANVASS OF THE VOTES BY THE COURT.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make out 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 the presence of the officers, and one envelope 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 a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock, post meridian, of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian 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 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 computed 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 the return judges, and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of said court shall be open to the public, and in case the returns 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 mistake or fraud, or 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, and 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 said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of borough or township officers to be made to the court as directed in this section, but all the returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court, learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election he shall not sit with the court or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such case the other judges, if any, shall act, and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court under the provisions of this act present and able to act, then and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a Board, who, or a majority of whom shall have and exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such Board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said Board is required to count under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3. In all elections hereafter the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein, and where the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof; if such person does not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

Notice is further hereby given, That all persons except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial departments of this State or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

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

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield, Pa., this seventh day of October, in [L. S.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety eighth.

W. R. McPHERSON, Sheriff.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—

A good and well equipped Blacksmith Shop will be either sold or rented. The best stand in the county. Apply to THOS. J. BOOTH,
Oct. 21, 1874-3m. Rumbarger, Pa.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.