The Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT., 3d, 1877.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. JOHN TRUNKEY,
OF VENANGO COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
HON. AMOS C. NOYES,
OF CLINTON COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
ELI BLOOM, of Clearfield.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
L. J. MORGAN, of Clearfield.

FOR SURVEYOR:
S. F. M'CLOSKEY, of Curwensville.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten.

ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

"Our Normal School Building," "His Last Shove," and "Hampton's Speech," will all be found on our first page.

THAT'S SO.—"A manly deliverance," is what the Philadelphia *Commonwealth* calls Col. Noyes' letter of acceptance. The letter is a "square timber reflection," and it was rude to insinuate anything else.

"SQUARE TIMBER" NOYES.—Those who are not personally acquainted with our nominee for Treasurer, can learn something to their advantage by reading an article on our fourth page relating to the gentleman in question.

SHIPPED HOME.—All the Radical Clerks from Ohio, in the several departments at Washington, have been sent home to vote on the 9th of October. After having stumped the State himself, Hayes fears defeat in his own State.

PLEASED.—The wonderful omission in our platform which startled a few journalists, we are pleased to chronicle, has been supplied by Col. Noyes' letter of acceptance, and the aforesaid are all happy now. This is more than we expected, and makes us feel good, too.

COMPLETE.—At our mast-head will be found a full hand to vote for on the 6th of November next. Our State and county ticket is now complete, and let all go to work and labor heartily for the cause of Democracy. The names of Trunkey, Schell and Noyes makes up the State ticket. No better men were ever offered to fill those offices. No Democrat need hesitate about voting for them. The gentlemen on our county ticket—Bloom, Morgan and McCloskey—are just as worthy. They are personally well known to many of our people, and their integrity and Democracy being above reproach, it becomes the duty of Democrats to vote the whole ticket, from Trunkey down to McCloskey, without hesitation.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The latest we have from the seat of war in Europe, is up to Saturday and Sunday, the 29th and 30th. Hard fighting took place around Plevna and in some of the passes in the Balkan Mountains on these two days. The Russians and the Roumanians suffered heavy losses. The Turks have also gained several strong positions in the Balkans, heretofore held by the Roumanians and the Russians. The hints at a peace are discarded by the Turkish Commander. He says the battlefield must settle the question, and there shall be no peace while a Russian soldier remains South of the Danube. Mediation is therefore impossible for the present. More men must be slaughtered to appease the wrath of the bloody rulers, who play as complacently with the lives of men as a billiard player with his balls.

SATISFIED.—We are highly pleased that Col. Noyes' letter of acceptance is satisfactory to the editors of the *Sun*, *Commonwealth* and *Intelligencer*. The Colonel having supplied the "strange oversight" omitted in the platform by the State Convention, we hope the editorial trio will now keep quiet until after the election.

CONKLING.—The Radical United States Senator from New York, who is after Hayes with a sharp stick, was compelled to do one of two things at the Radical Convention in that State on Thursday last. He had both Hayes and Geo. W. Curtis on hands, and he made an effort to whip both, and in doing so he and his friends have given the Democrats a clean sweep. Conkling, like Clay, would rather be right than be President.

A DEFUNCT SENATOR.

The Philadelphia *Times* in alluding to the course of United States Senator Conklin, of New York, since his return from Europe says: "There's a time in the affairs of public men which, when taken at the flood, leads them to make tools of themselves. Conkling had one grand opportunity to make himself great—great in respect of the country and the world and great in history;

hour arrived that was big with his destiny. Had he taken the floor of the Senate and made the master effort of his life against the fraudulent count of Louisiana for Hayes, as he had once decided to do and as was widely expected, when the Senate met to accept or reject the judgment of the Electoral Commission, he would have been the first man of the Republic; but he was dwarfed by his fears and failed to appear in the momentous deliberations of the body when he might have averted a national wrong that has inflicted the deepest wound on free institutions. Such an opportunity comes to but few and only once in a lifetime, and Conkling, the pigmy of the great occasion of his career, sunk out of sight to reappear as the giant to lock horns with what he termed the man-milliner of politics. He was brilliant, pungent, triumphant, but whom has he vanquished? Is not George William Curtis greater to-day than a week ago? Conkling has made him Conkling's peer, and there they will stand on equal ground. The Rochester speech of the New York Senator was but the breaking of the storm that muttered in cowardice in the Senate when Louisiana was recorded for Hayes, and the attack upon the administration is but the attempt to cripple what he feared to kill when it was a public duty to deliver the death-blow. Conkling, therefore, falls a victim of his own vengeance upon himself, and there the country will leave him. How wisely the action of the younger Cameron contrasts with the imperious folly of the New York leader. Cameron has less love for the policy of Hayes than has Conkling, but he is wise as the dove. Both had strong anti-admistration Conventions, and both were supreme in their respective States, Cameron coerced a most reluctant Convention to give Hayes a qualified indorsement, and will have peace with the hope of future success. Conkling pulled the pillars down upon himself, and Hayes is not of those who fell with them. Such is the lesson of Rochester.

SOMETHING WRONG.—The public is aware that "fire-proof" buildings have been erected in Washington for every department of the Government, at an enormous expense. Yet, since Congressional investigating Committees have become fashionable, fires are constantly occurring. The War Department has been twice fired, and last week an attempt was made to burn the Patent Office. The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in alluding to it, says: "The suspicious recurrence of disastrous fires in the "fire-proof" government buildings, stored with important archives, justifies the suspicion that they are the incendiary work of those anxious to check damaging investigations. But if the thieves have to burn out the department of the interior to avoid the consequences of a Republican Secretary's investigation, what would have been the result had an entire Democratic administration come in? The whole of the government buildings would probably have been sacked and the record of sixteen years villainy destroyed."

A REBEL OUTRAGE.—"The story has been started that a Confederate flag was displayed at Atlanta during the President's reception at that place. It may be a fact, as we all know the fool-killer has not recently given that close attention to business which the fool crop has seemed to call for. Under these circumstances it is remarkable that the administration ever lived to reach Washington. How it got safely around that Confederate flag ought to be explained, for it was a narrow escape. If there are any more Confederate flags at large in Georgia let them be caged at once. The people of the North don't want to be terrorized and kept awake o' nights by a Confederate flag."—*Philadelphia Times.*

HOME AGAIN.—The government circus has just made the home stretch and has gone into winter quarters at Washington. And Hayes reports all the States in the Union, except Iowa and New York, in which there is a considerable rebellion raging just now. Whether troops will be sent there to quell the rebels, has not transpired. "The government," as now constituted, is odious to the rebel portion of those two once excessive loyal States. But we suspect that the Democratic victories next November will restore the rebellious again to their true allegience to the Union.

STULTIFICATION.—Geo. W. Curtis, editor of Harpers, *Journal of Civilization* (?) was a delegate to the Radical State Convention, New York. He is one of these inflated "civil service" reformers who never accomplish anything only in theory. He offered a resolution declaring "the title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency as clear and perfect as that of George Washington," which was rejected by a vote of three to one. The members of the Convention refused to stultify themselves by adopting such a palpable falsehood.

HAYESISM.—Referring to the statement of General Smith, of the United States Treasury, that 500 Ohio government clerks can be "induced" to go home and vote the Republican ticket, the Pittsburg *Leader* (Rep.) says: "We think that 5,000 waverers will be induced to vote the Democratic ticket there by this shameless exhibition of the contempt civil service reform is held in by some persons prominent in the administration, and the most unwise confession of the doubtfulness of the issue in Ohio it involves."

EMBLEMS.—We are clipping mottoes, from Hayes speeches made down South. Here is one: "The gallant Confederates were as honest in their belief and as brave in battle, as were the Northern soldiers," etc., etc., for use by any Republican procession that may desire them. They will be printed on the reverse side of the "bloody shirt," so as to destroy the ghostly appearance of that loyal garment.

SEARCH THE RECORDS.

The general crookedness in the management of our State Treasury for past years is as notorious as Tweed's bribery—"the country talk." The Harrisburg *Patriot* in alluding to it, says: "It has been charged that a large sum in worthless certificates of broken banking institutions which some years since held deposits of State funds was turned over to the present State Treas- [illegible] credited to his predecessor in settlement. The Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, of Union county, is quoted as having declared that State Treasurer Rawle had made the statement that among those certificates was one of a defunct bank of Erie for $30,000. A report similar to the statement accredited to Mr. Wolfe was current at the time Mr. Rawle was installed in office, coupled, however, with the additional allegation that the latter refused to accept the certificate of the broken bank until he was amply secured. Whether or not the worthless certificate still remains in the vaults of the treasury we do not pretend to know. Mr. Rawle's published statements of the condition of the Treasury shed no light upon the subject. If it is still among the assets of the Treasury, and Mr. Rawle is merely secured against the loss of the amount which it represents, it will probably remain there after Rawle shall have retired from office, should Capt. Hart be elected. Of course at the expiration of Mr. Rawle's term of office the security he privately holds for the redemption of the check will be released, though Capt. Hart, in case of his election, might require his patron and friend, ex-Treasure Mackey, to secure him in like manner. Now, while there is no present danger that the State will lose the amount represented by the worthless certificate spoken of (a recovery upon the bonds of Mr. Mackey and Mr. Rawle respectively being assured), there is nevertheless just this peril, that if the present management of the Treasury be continued indefinitely no effort will ever be made to obtain a settlement. Should Capt. Hart be elected somebody will go on his bond who will represent the worthless certificate, and should the ring succeed in choosing his successor two years hence the same process will be repeated, and so on *ad infinitum*. The election of Col. Noyes, however, would mean a settlment with the outgoing Treasurer which would dispose of the matter forever."

Reflect a Little.—Workingmen, before they form a distinct party organization in an endeavor to cure the evils they complain of, should ask themselves by whom the country has been governed for the last twelve years. A correct answer to this will be—the leaders of the Republican party. If, then, misgovernment is at the bottom of the suffering and wretchedness now endured by the working classes, the Republican party is at fault. And this party asks with brazen effrontery for a still longer lease of power! And the workingmen, by separate political organization, will help them to secure it. Let workingmen think of this.

Passmore on the Hunt.—The nominee of the Radicals for Auditor General, has presented his claims before the Greenback, Labor Union, and Workingmen's State Conventions for adoption, but neither took the bait he offered. Still with the Radical nomination he can call,

Tally one score
For Passmore.

How much better is it that the office seek the man, instead of this case in which the man must go about and seek the office. Whoever can seek the nomination from all parties, and has no stability of party or principles, should not be elected to any office. He is unworthy of it.

A Posey of a Candidate.—The editor of the Norristown *Register* is a neighbor of the Radical candidate for Treasurer, and has known him ever since he was born. In alluding to him, he says:—

> Wm. B. Hart, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is thirty-three years of age, sixteen of which he was engaged in making mud pies, five years as a special pet of Gov. Hartranft in the army, and twelve years a "statesman" at Harrisburg.

And yet the *Herald* calls him a workingman's candidate. Papa Noyes will show the *Herald* a trick worth two of this before the campaign is through.

Certainly in Time.—The Philadelphia *Chronicle* has nailed a ticket to its mast-head for 1880:

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. WADE HAMPTON,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Well, there's nothing like being in time. The enterprise of the journal in question is certainly commendable, and we cannot find any fault with the material out of which the ticket is made.

Bogy's Successor.—St. Louis, September 29.—Col. David H. Armstrong, an old citizen of St. Louis, and the wheel horse of the Democracy of this State for the past twenty-five years, was appointed United States Senator this evening by Governor Phelps to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy. Col. Armstrong is at present Vice President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city.

A Look Inside.—Those who do not exactly understand the workings of Radicalism in this State, can get a true picture by reading Mr. Brewster's speech made in the Philadelphia Radical Convention, and found on our fourth page. Brewster is a prominent leader of his party, having served as Attorney General under Governor Geary, and knows exactly what he is saying.

> The candidates for Auditor General and State Treasurer on the Republican ticket are both workingmen.—*Radical Exchange.*

That's a whopper! Neither of these men have ever done a square day's work since they were twenty-one years of age, and it is very doubtful if they ever did before.

State Fair.—There were not less than fifteen thousand people in the Erie Fair Grounds last Wednesday. But Passmore did not succeed in wringing the hands of more than eleven thousand five hundred of them.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Tuesday evening September 25th, was the annual gathering at the Court House of the Democracy of Clearfield county, and right well did they turn out, although no effort was made to procure a turnout. But for the accidental presence of the Citizens' Band, of Osceola, no music would have cheered the audience. The meeting was called to order by Israel Test, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, on whose motion Dr. T. J. Boyer was [illegible] taking the chair, made a brief but spirited address, congratulating the Democracy for their zeal and watchfulness of local and national interests. He referred to the past history of the party, and pointed out the fatal results, when the teachings of the Democracy were not heeded. He arraigned the Electoral Commission for His Fraudulency's Wandering-Jew mountebank, itinerent side-show, now trailing over the country. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Test moved that Col. Walter Barrett, D. W. Moore, Capt. John S. McKiernan, Capt. T. J. Frow, Major Abraham Humphrey and Jacob Faust, Esq., be appointed a committee to wait upon the Hon. Wm. P. Schell, our nominee for Auditor General, and escort him to the Court House.

Mr. Test then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That Wm. Rothrock, of Morris, Geo. H. Hall, of Lawrence, Jas. McIntyre, of Curwensville, D. W. Wise, of Jordan, Westley Thompson, of Chest, Samuel Postlethwaite, of Brady, Scott Flegal, of Goshen, S. P. Wilson, of Bradford, Jas. Flynn, of Gulich, Philip Dotts, of Beccaria, R. C. Thompson, of Greenwood, Richard Freeman, of Pike, Adam Kephart, of Decatur, John M. Riter, of Covington, and George Kneigh, of Wallaceton, are hereby appointed Vice Presidents, and J. F. McKenrick, of Clearfield, and Frank Reed, of Houtzdale, Secretaries.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting was now fully organized, and while the committee was absent after Mr. Schell, Mr. Test was call out and delivered one of his best speeches, producing roars of laughter.

The committee having returned with Mr. Schell, Chairman Test introduced him to the audience, and he at once proceeded to address his fellow-citizens, detailing many of the wrongs entailed upon the people and the country by the party in power, the evil results of which must be overcome by a change of government policy on the part of our rulers, and this would never be accomplished while the present party continued in power. At the conclusion of Mr. Schell's remarks, Senator Wallace was called out, and at once proceeded, in his eloquent manner, to elucidate the true position of the government and the people, and the mutual relations that each should uphold for the common welfare of both. The Senator gave the enemies of free government some awful blows, demonstrating that those in power would never change their downward policy, and if the people wanted the old time prosperity to return, they must remove those from place and position who have bequeathed us this legacy of bankruptcy which is now sweeping over the country, as destructive in its effects as a prairie fire or a cyclone. At the conclusion of the Senator's remarks, three rousing cheers were given for the County and State tickets, and after some music by the Osceola band, the meeting on motion adjourned.

John's Reply.—The Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward, New York city, elected John Morrisey a delegate to the State Convention. The editor of the St. Louis *Globe*, the Radical organ of Missouri, notices the fact and comments upon it to the effect that he never heard of any reform that Morrisey headed or endorsed. John replies: "A great many things have transpired in this world of which neither of us have been apprised until after they occurred. This fact I do know: I never stole any public money nor successfully plundered the government of millions of its revenues, nor am I the owner of a Penitentiary Pardon." Deacon McKee, the editor in question, was one of Babcock's butties in the crooked whisky business, and was fined $5,000, sent to the Missouri penitentiary for three years, and pardoned out after a year's service. McKee is the last man who should upbraid anybody for crookedness. He has again found his match in Morrisey, and we doubt not but that he will let him alone after this.

Good Advice.—The Philadelphia *North American*, the oldest opposition organ in the Union, advises its Radical friends in the interior of the State "not to rely upon the city of Philadelphia to carry the State this year," because the dissatisfaction manifested towards the city nominees on the part of the Radical leaders, renders it very doubtful whether any part of the ticket will be elected. We are satisfied that this old organ understands the case, and knows very well that there is no hope of carrying the State this fall. Democrats, it looks bright—north, south, east and west—especially in Pennsylvania. After this fall the Democrats will be able to "hold the fort" without molestation.

The Ghost of the Confederacy.—As soon as the Hayes circus landed in Washington, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, the Confederate Vice President, in company with his brother Congressman, Young, called upon Mr. Hayes and requested him to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench by appointing Hon. Hershell V. Johnston, of Georgia, to that position. Mr. Johnston was the Vice Presidential candidate on the Douglass ticket, in 1860, and is one of the ablest statesmen in the Union.

Thoughtful Hayes.—A great many persons have wondered why the vacancy on the Supreme bench, caused by the election of Judge Davis, of Illinois, to the United States Senate, has not been filled. But now it is explained that the vacancy is kept open for Stanley Matthews, in case the Ohio elections should rule him out of the Senate.

An Awful Feeling.—The fat officeholders in Philadelphia and New York, are nearly annoyed to death because it is given out at Washington that Hayes will make a clean sweep of things in these two cities, after the November elections. Poor fellows, how sad they must feel! Why not strike, and defy His Fraudulency!

Good for Him.—The other day, Judge Pershing sentenced a respectable citizen of Schuylkill county thirty days in jail and fined him $50, because, as a mine boss, he had not obeyed the law and seen if the mine was free from gas before the men entered it. An explosion took place and several of the men were severely burned.

Disconsolate Soul.—John Sherman has been shedding tears as large as marrow-fat peas, for two weeks because he finds so many Radicals in Ohio who will cut the ticket and go straight over to the copperheads.

"SQUARE TIMBER."

COL. NOYES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following correspondence has just been made public:

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 20, 1877.—*Col. Amos C Noyes*—DEAR SIR: In pursuance of a resolution of the Democratic State Convention, we have the honor to inform you officially of your nomination for the office of State Treasurer.

In your past official career, your [illegible] private character and you, unerring devotion at all times to the best interests of the Commonwealth, the people will find complete assurance that in your hands their financial concerns will hereafter be managed with an eye single to the public good; that the money of the State will no longer be used for partisan purposes, or to keep in power the leaders of a party which has been condemned by the votes of an outraged people. We are, sir, your most obedient servants,

J. S. DILLINGER,
WILLIAM W. KER,
S. A. COSGRAVE,
EDWARD S. REILEY,
JAMES B. REILLY.

WESTPORT, Pa., September 26, 1877.—GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention for the office of State Treasurer.

For the very kind terms in which you are pleased to refer to my past life I am much indebted to you, and you but do me justice in assuming that in the event of my election I will manage the "financial concerns" of our State "with an eye single to the public good."

The management of the Treasury of

OFFICIAL PLUNDER.

It seems almost superfluous to say that the most alarming symptom of corruption under the form of Government with which this country should be blest, in every sense, has been the unblushing venality to be traced in so many official quarters. This is an evil which increased upon us so rapidly that where a case of conscientious discharge of duty occurred, it possibly became a matter of especial remark [illegible] Not, indeed, that offices were generally filled by men who commenced with thorough-going rascality; but one used to hear upon the street such remarks as these:—"This place has a *regular* salary of $3,000 per annum, but *he* can *make* $10,000 out of it." Again—"So-and-so is worth $200,000, and when he took that office, two years ago, at $6,000, he hadn't a cent." Honest, toiling men of industry, talent, frugality, and self-denial, heard these things with amazement and aversion at first, but finding them continually repeated amid the smiles and not the frowns of the by-standers, who were as likely to be men of note as any others, grew familiar with the thought, and, at last, insensibly lost that keen, delicate sense of rectitude that should have been their nature. Then came, perhaps, the pressure of sudden calamity and poverty, the taunts, the sneers, the petty contumelies

* * * "That patient merit
Of the unworthy takes,"

and, in some sad moment of forgetful despair, even a noble nature may have stumbled and failed. Something like this may have been the history of many a heart that was swept into the vortex of an evil time. Others commenced with ripened knavery, and,

GRIM SATIRE.

"The people of Louisville," said Mayor Jacob in his address of welcome to Mr. President Hayes, "proud of their grand statesman, 'Old Harry of the West,' who uttered one of the noblest sentiments that ever fell from the lips of mortal man: 'I would rather be right than be President,' greet joyously his disciple.'" We are bound to suppose that the Mayor of Louisville made this comparison in good faith, [illegible] —of the man who would rather be right than be President! Never during all the troublous times of last winter, when Republican madness threatened to seat a usurper at the point of the bayonet, was the voice of Rutherford B. Hayes heard in protest against that outrage. He was dumb when the returning-board conspiracy roused the scorn of every honest man; dumb when it was proposed to force the count in by President *pro tem.* Ferry; dumb when public opinion demanded the Electoral Commission; dumb when the Republican conspirators urged the rejection of all evidence of fraud; dumb as an oyster to the end, when the eight-by-seven laid the stolen Presidency at his feet. Not once did the words of Henry Clay rise to his lips: "I would rather be right than be President." Well did he know what sacrifice those words implied. It is grim, cruel, cutting satire to say that this man, whom chance raised to power, is the disciple of Kentucky's favorite son; and we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Hayes "did not reply." If ever, in the course of his life, he has felt the sting of conscience, he must have felt it then. For Mr. Hayes is the first American who has shown that he would rather be President than be right, and the

Legal Advertisements.

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.

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 [illegible] and special elections ... 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 labled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all 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 "with an eye single to the public good."

The management of the Treasury of the State for some time past has been regarded with disfavor by a very large number of the people. True or false, charges have been made which have brought discredit on the administration of this important office, and the partial investigations or rather attempted ones heretofore made in accordance with aroused public opinion, have failed to relieve the office of the odor of wrong-doing so repeatedly charged against its management.

Whoever may be elected State Treasurer at the coming election should be so free from all complications, so independent of all associations, so fearless of all consequences as to be able thoroughly and honestly to investigate the records of the Treasury of the people and to present to them a statement that will plainly exhibit the actual condition of the office. This the tax-payers of the State of all parties expect, and unless the candidate for State Treasurer is prepared to give them the assurance of his determination faithfully to perform this high duty he ought not to receive their support. This assurance I give without qualification, and in accepting the nomination tendered to me I desire to say in reference particularly to that portion of the platform which refers to the subject of corporations that in my judgment the time has arrived for those who assume to be the leaders of public sentiment to fully and cordially recognize the fact that the people are aroused and alive to their interests, and in no respect are they more so than in the determination to see that while the rights of capital shall be carefully and fully protected, combinations of capital in the shape of corporations shall be conducted for the common good and not by mismanagement and misdirection to enable a few to grow rich at the expense of the many. With every regard, I am very truly yours,

AMOS C. NOYES.

To J. S. Dillinger, William W. Ker, S. A. Cosgrave, Edward S. Reiley and James B. Reilly, Committee.

THE ASSASSIN.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from the sea shore, has the following personal notice of Edward S. Stokes, the assassinator of James Fisk: Edward S. Stokes has, since his return to the world, run down frequently to Cape May. He is worn and haggard, with white hair and tired eyes. He dresses in his old time elegance, carries himself jauntily, looks at the girls through his glasses, is particular about his button-hole boquet, can bow beautifully, bends all devotion over the ladies to whom he is presented, talks man talk—with his practiced eyes saying more of admiration than his lips; he is attentive to wraps, shawls, seats; will put himself to any inconvenience to commode the lady whom he escorts; he takes long strolls with a beautiful Philadelphian, and is devoted and admiring. So once he wooed the lovely woman who became his wife. So afterwards he beamed upon the glowing Mansfield. Scarcely has he got the prison-rust from his person before he begins his "Julius Caezar arts, again."

"BIG INJUNS."—Ten chiefs of the Sioux tribe from the Spotted Tail agency, ten from the Red Cloud agency and three Arapahoes, making twenty-three in all, passed through to Washington on Friday last. Among them were Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse, Spotted Tail, Jr., Little Big Man, Black Coat, Sharp Nose and other noted chiefs of the two tribes, and their object is to endeavor to obtain a reservation on the Tongue rive in lieu of the territory in the Black Hills, which they have lost by the encroachment of the white men. Some two or three months ago Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Black Coat went to see the country south, and decided it was unhealthy. Another committee of chiefs went north, and the region of the Tongue river has been decided upon. The delegation is in charge of Lieutenant Clark, of the United States army, from the Red Cloud agency.

A WONDERFUL RESPONSIBILITY.—There are some people in the world who shoulder great responsibilities. John Sherman, Hayes' Secretary of the Treasury, belongs to that class. He has written a plaintive appeal to the Radicals of Ohio to wake up and carry that State for the Hayes policy. He says he is "uneasy and restless" because he cannot participate in the fray, and that the President and Providence have done so much for the country this year that they deserve especial indorsement at the hands of Ohio Republicans. The Secretary betrays too much anxiety. He had better look after the syndicate and the four per cents and let the Ohio Republicans shift for themselves. Now, if "the President and Providence" fail to relieve Sherman of his uncomfortable position, what a misfortune must overtake us all.

A RAD. SPLIT.—The Coroner business is such a fat job in Philadelphia, that the Radicals of that city have put two candidates in the field for that office. Well, when rogues fall out, honest men will get their dues. If Hayes and Cameron cannot sleep in one bed and behave themselves, let the people turn both out of the house. Let us have peace.

vortex of an evil time. Others commenced with ripened knavery, and, finding little restraint either in the public conscience or in the barriers which law imposed, were not satisfied till they had gorged themselves with immense sums of the people's money. We now look with amazement at the mountains of debt—State, municipal and corporate—piled up within the last decade, large portions of the avails of which were stolen by those who had the handling of the funds. The wonder now is, *first*, how we could ever have permitted such a state of things to occur; and *second*, how we shall ever become extricated from the load. Doubtless it is easier to answer the first of these questions than the second; but one thing is certain, we shall never get out of trouble unless we stop its cause. Public and official thieving must be stopped.

We believe an effective blow has been struck at this evil, and that for the present it will not be so easy or profitable for office holders to put their hands into the public purse; but we have this to remember—ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF SAFETY.—*New York True Citizen.*

ALARMED.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, one of the Radical family organs of that city, warns its "loyal" readers as follows:

> It is not only that there is a new contestant of unknown strength in the shape of the Labor party, but there is a general want of harmony among the leaders of the Republicans. Possibly this is a thing more to be dreaded than a third organization; but no one with the power to harmonize antagonisms is doing anything in that direction.

The case must be desperate when an old organ, like the one in question, openly confesses its weakness in the face of the opposition. Democrats should take courage from this exhibition of weakness on the part of the enemy of free government, and assail it at every vital point.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.—The Bellefonte *Watchman*, in alluding to the Radical county Convention of Centre county, which assembled in that borough last week, remarks: "Thirteen delegates comprised the Radical County Convention in this place on Wednesday last—nine of them were from the borough of Bellefonte, and the other four were self-constituted. By hard work General Beaver got the endorsement for Governor next fall, and Hartranft would have been recommended for Senator, but the Cameron man had seven to the other fellow's six.

THAT JEWEL, CONSISTENCY.—The inconsistency of the workingmen's party, in Massachusetts, in nominating candidates for office is illustrated in the nomination of Wendell Phillips for Governor of that State. Wendell is worth a quarter of a million of dollars. The Philadelphia *Times* says "he is a workingman who labors with his chin." He never did one day's work in his life, and yet, he is set up as the workingmen's candidate. Shoo fly!

MOVING EARLY.—The Radicals of Mifflin county have instructed their delegate to the next State Convention, to vote for Gov. Hartranft for United States Senator, and for D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, for Governor. This is the first gun in the fight between Don. Cameron and his rivals for the next Senatorship.

CALIFORNIA.—"Let the world wag as it will, we will be gay and happy still." The Democratic majority in the California Legislature, hitherto reported as thirty-eight, is really fifty-one. This result will remove one of the corruptest men from the Senate Chamber that ever held a seat in that body.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Hon. J. P. Davis, one of the oldest citizens of Meadville, aged about eighty years, and who was at one time President Judge of Crawford county, was found dead in his barn on the 16th ult. The deceased was blind and is supposed to have suffocated in the hay.

HOLD ON A LITTLE.—Forney's *Press* is taking a good deal of pains to prove that Gen. McClellan "is in square opposition to the Democratic party." But we prefer to wait until after the November election to see what the Jerseymen have to say about it. We don't think they believe it.

ONE VOTE.—The importance of one vote is seen in the case of the California election. Mr. Wiggington, Democrat, is elected over Pancheo, Republican, by two votes. He was supposed to have been beaten by one vote, but three additional votes have been discovered.

HOWARD LOST.—Gen. Howard has not been heard from since Gen. Sherman has taken hold of the telegraph. The Commander-in-Chief is evidently a poor fighter by telegraph, or he does not know how to utilize the concern as an Indian war measure.

RUDE.—A cotemporary says: "It was unkind in some of the delegates to the Republican Convention to call Passmore 'that Insurance tramp from Schuylkill.' When a man wants to turn from the error of his ways, he ought to be encouraged."

Newell, who is little Mac's opponent in New Jersey, is a carpet-bagger from Ohio. The star of empire never moves toward the rising sun.

who has shown that he would rather be President than be right, and the name of Clay will be held in tender reverence by the people long after his own shall have been consigned to oblivion. Let Old Kentucky greet her Presidential guest with all due courtesy, but let her not forget hereafter the unfathomable gulf which yawns between the patriot and the pretender.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

* * *

A PERSONAL ORGAN.—Messrs. Hayes & Co. have gathered up cash enough to start a newspaper at Washington. It is to be a daily, entitled the "National Union," devoted specially to upholding Hayes' southern policy. Ex-Congressman Lynch, from Maine, is to boss the job and see that His Fraudulency is not misrepresented by such men as Conklin, Butler and Blaine.

* * *

The Boston *Herald* believes that John Sherman will have to step out before civil service reform will get much of a foothold, as "he does more to defeat the President's intentions than any other man."

* * *

REVERSED.—The Supreme Court on Monday reversed the case of Arthurs vs. King *et. al.*, an appeal from the Common Pleas of Clearfield county.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—I hereby caution all persons against trespassing on my premises, and I hereby give notice to those who are in the habit of running through my pasture lots, that I will prosecute all who will not desist and continue to violate all rules of propriety and law. ISAAC C. McCLOSKY.

Salt Lick, Oct. 3, 1877-3t*

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of JAMES PHILIPS, late of Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

ISABEL PHILIPS,

Philipsburg, Pa., Oct. 3, '77-6t. Executrix.

TRADE SALE OF

100

CARRIAGES.

ON TUESDAY MORNING,

OCTOBER 9TH, 1877,

at 11 o'clock, at

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,

NINTH & SANSOM STS., PHIL'A.

☞ This sale will include all the finished Stock of the late firms of HUMPHREYS & CO., and CHAMBERS & SANBORN. Catalogues three days previous to Sale.

ALFRED M. HERKNESS & CO.,

Oct. 3-1t. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT!

The Penn'a R. R. Co. will offer at public sale, on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described articles, now at station warehouse, unless owners or consignees pay charges and remove the same before day of sale, viz:

Three bdls wash machines, D. Benner,
One barrel ale, J. D. Guppy,
One coil rope, D. Bell,
Four bdls soap stones, J. E. Atwood,
One safety valve, 1 lever, 1 ball, Bigler, Young & Reed,
Twelve plow points, Eli Harmon.
By order of JOHN REILLY,
Sup't transportation, P. R. R. Co.
GEO. W. REYNOLDS,
Clearfield, Oct. 3, '77-3t. Agent, P. R. R. Co.

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, ANDREW PENTZ, Jr., 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 6th 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 Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Auditor General of this Commonwealth.

For one person for State Treasurer of this Commonwealth.

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

For one person for Register & Recorder of Clearfield county.

For one person for 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:

Burnside borough at the public school house in said borough.

Clearfield borough, at the Court House.

Curwensville borough, at the house of the late Isaac Bloom.

Houtzdale borough, at the public house of Wm. Parker, in said borough.

Lumber City borough, at the public school house.

Newburg borough, at the school house, in said borough.

New Washington borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

Osceola borough, at the public house of Milo Hoyt, in said borough.

Wallaceton borough, at the public school house in said borough.

Beccaria township, at the Union Hotel, in Glen Hope.

Bell township, at the house of Robert Mahaffey.

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 public house of William Schwem, jr, in Luthersburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

Chest township, at the public school house near Simon Rorabaugh's.

Covington township, at the school house in Mulsonburg.

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 the late Jacob Hubler.

Greenwood township, at the public house of Samuel Huligan, in said township.

Gulich township, at the public school house, in Janesville.

Huston township, at the house of the late Jesse Wilson.

Jordan township, at the public school house, in Ansonville.

Knox township, at Turkey Hill school house.

Karthaus township, at Bridgen's school house.

Lawrence township, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield.

Morris township, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyler.

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 said 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.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizens 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.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is described 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 take 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

Legal Advertisements.

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 on 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 returns, together with return sheet, to the pro- [illegible] 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 certify 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 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 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 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 jurisdiction 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 courts 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 of 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 proven 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 select one out 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.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

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.

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 therefrom 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 or 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.

Sec. 4. 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 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 affirm not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witness in a judicial proceeding.

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

Sec. 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 the citizens, under such regulations as if they were present at their usual places 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 8. Any person who shall give or promise to offer to give, to any 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 person or party for such 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 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for the term of four years.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, of either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or 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 asylums at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Sec. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Sec. 15 No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or 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 aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service 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 laws.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield,
Penn'a, this tenth day of October, in
[L. S.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and seventy-seven and of the
Independence of the United States the one
hundred and first.

ANDREW PENTZ, Jr., Sheriff.