Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render visitors who favor it with their patronage comfortable while at this house. Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train.
July 12-77-tf W. C. CARDON, Proprietor

ALLEGHENY HOTEL.—

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,

Wm. S. Bradley, formerly proprietor of the Leonard House, having leased the Allegheny Hotel, solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and guests will find it a pleasant stopping place. The table will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. At the bar will be found the best wines and liquors. Good stabling attached. WM. S. BRADLEY,
May 17, '76. Proprietor.

SHAW HOUSE,

(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage.
jan1'75 D. R. FULLERTON.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

NEW WASHINGTON, PA.

This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

LOYD HOUSE,

Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.

Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
Jan.1,'76. ROBERT LOYD.

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. B. ARNOLD

F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,

OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. jan1,'77

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

DR. E. M. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

(Office in Bank Building,)
Curwensville, Clearfield Co., Pa.
mch 22 '76-tf.

J. M. STEWART,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

(Office in Masonic Building.)
Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. A. M. Hills would inform his friends and patrons that he is now putting up Artificial Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS PER SET.

By a new and greatly improved process of polishing Rubber Plates, he can give a much stronger plate with less thickness—the plate being all over the palate of an equal thickness, renders it much more pleasant to the patient than the old style plates. As I have the exclusive right to use this process in this county, no other Dentist can put up as good plates by any other mode.

All work guaranteed satisfactory.
Clearfield, June 13, 1877-tf. A. M. HILLS.

MEAT MARKET.

F. M. CARDON & BRO.,

On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

FRESH MEAT—NEW SHOP.

The undersigned hereby informs the public in general that they keep on hand, regularly, at their shop, adjoining JOHN GULICH'S furniture rooms, opposite the Court House, the

BEST FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON LAMB, PORK, ETC., AT

REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

Market mornings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays. Meat delivered at residence when desired.
A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
March 1, 1876-1y. STAGE & NORRIS.

JOHN TROUTMAN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES,

AND

Improved Spring Beds,

MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c

MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,

looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec1973 JOHN TROUTMAN.

H. A. KRATZER,

(SUCCESSOR TO)

KRATZER & LYTLE,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LEATHER,
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Jan. 3, 1877-tf

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; White and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap, Sheet Music, for either Piano, Flute or Violin, constantly on hand. Any books or stationary desired that I may not have on hand, will be ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c.
P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield, May 7, 1873-tf

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday by

GOODLANDER & LEE,

Has the Largest Circulation of any paper in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the REPUBLICAN, renders it valuable to business men as a medium thro' which to reach the public.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance,	$2 00
If paid after three months,	2 50
If paid after six months,	3 00

When papers are sent outside of the county payment must be in advance.

ADVERTISING:

Ten lines, or less, 3 times,	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	50
Administrator' Notices,	2 50
Executors' Notices,	2 50
Auditors' Notices,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays,	1 50
Dissolution Notices,	2 50
Professional Cards, 5 lines, year,	5 00
Special notices, per line,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One square, 10 lines,	$8 00
Two squares,	15 00
Three squares,	20 00
One fourth column,	50 00
One-half column,	70 00
One column,	120 00

BLANKS.

We have always on hand a large stock of blanks of all descriptions.

SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
LEASES,
BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,
&c., &c., &c.

ORDERS BY MAIL FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Goodlander & Lee,
Clearfield,
Clearfield County, Pa.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1877.

GROWTH OF THE DEMOCRACY

nothing can be more interesting than the growth of the Democratic party within the last ten years. While the Democratic party is consolidating its strength, the Republican party is crumbling asunder. One of the most striking signs of this disintegration is found in the various organizations that have recently sprung into existence in Pennsylvania and other Northern States. These organizations are but forms of the expression of popular discontent with the methods and policy of the Republican party. While thousands of citizens have determined to dissolve their connections with the Republican party they are restrained by force of habit and ancient prejudices from joining the Democracy and they accordingly halt for a season in these outside organizations.

In 1876 the Democratic party came out of the Presidential contest with a clear popular majority of more than a quarter of a million. Out of 2,545,000 votes in the Southern States Mr. Tilden had a majority of 487,000, or nearly one-fifth. In nearly that entire section the Republican party has vanished from the political field, and no new organizations have sprung from its carcass to dispute with the Democracy. In the New England States, out of 668,000 votes, Mr. Hayes had 64,000 majority, or about ten per cent. of the vote. The bulk of this majority is from the two small States of Vermont and Maine, while Massachusetts, a former citadel of Republican strength, has become disputed ground. Out of the Republican party have sprung four or five organizations which are sapping its power, while the Democratic strength in the State is steadily growing. Connecticut has been wholly redeemed. In the three central States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Republicans were in a minority, obtaining 997,000 votes out of 2,000,000. In the six great States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, containing nearly half the population of the Union and more than half its wealth and enterprise, the aggregate shows a majority for the Democrats. In the four Northwestern States of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, Mr. Hayes had 540,000 votes out of 980,000. In the four States of the far West, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado and Kansas, Mr. Hayes had 133,000 out of 222,000. In the two Pacific States of California and Oregon, he had only 93,000 out of 184,000. Of the nine great cities of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the two latter alone gave a majority for Mr. Hayes.

This great Democratic strength has been steadily and irresistibly growing since General Grant's inauguration in 1869. From a minority of less than one-third of the representation in both branches of Congress in the beginning of Grant's second administration, the Democrats have come into a majority in the House and are almost within reach of a majority in the Senate. In the next Congress the Democratic majority in the Senate will be assured by the expiration of the time of the last remnant of carpet-bag *regime*.—What is of almost as much importance is the adoption of the Democratic policy with regard to the South by the National Executive. Though defrauded of their victory, they have nevertheless impressed their moral power upon the administration. Little is wanting to their power but the patronage of the Government, and the Democratic party has shown that it can thrive without official patronage. In this healthy condition of the party, when in full view of complete possession of every department of the National Government, Democrats are asked to join outside organizations which are but the offshoots of the decaying Republican party? For what good? The reforms in legislation that are necessary to relieve the depressed business of the country, that have been neglected by the Republicans, as well as to remove abuses that have grown up with their rule, can be accomplished only by and through the Democratic party. These fragmentary and straggling organizations, by whatever name they may be known, can do nothing either in Congress or in State Legislatures where they have no representation. Democrats who may be lured into them and vote for their candidates, only throw half votes to the Republican party. Most of these organizations will disappear with the election, probably to reappear in new forms with new leaders. But they cannot retard the growth or check the success of the great National Democratic party.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A PROPHECY.

The following remarkable article appeared as an editorial in the Philadelphia *Times*, of February 21, 1877—at a time when the country was convulsed with the still unsettled issues of the Presidential election, and when the Tilden organs were predicting dire results should an attempt be made to inaugurate Mr. Hayes President. The article reads now so much like a political prophecy that we produce it. It illustrates Colonel McClure's wonderful sagacity as an observer of passing events in the political world, a quality in which he is to-day without a peer in the profession of journalism or in the councils of statesmen. It is this quality, among many others, which has enabled him to make the *Times* the marvelous success of modern newspaper enterprises. The article in question reads as follows:—

SOME THINGS WHICH ARE SETTLED.

1. Rutherford B. Hayes will be declared the next President of the United States, will be peaceably inaugurated with the practical assent of the whole country, and will be sustained as the lawful President by the whole people, while two-thirds of them believe that, although legally commissioned, he was not honestly elected.

2. He will signalize his assumption of the national authority by discarding the men and rejecting the agencies which gave him his questionable title to the highest trust of the Republic. He will make an entirely new Cabinet, and the names of Morton and Cameron will not be found in its list of honored advisers of the Executive.

3. He will aim at a new Republican departure, that will disrupt the parties both North and South. He will invite Democrats, Greeley men, Liberals, Southern Democrats, and independents of all shades of opinion to join with the Republicans in a new party, in which there will be room for all who will accept the results of the war, and will be willing to see the South governed by her ablest and most patriotic citizens. He will recognize the Democracy as the party of the South, and will invite its leaders to co-operate with him in the government of that section. He will recognize the Democratic House of Representatives as a co-ordinate branch of the government, and will invite its members to co-operate with him in the government of the country. He will invite the Democrats to unite with him in the reorganization of the Republican party, and will invite the Republicans to unite with him in the reorganization of the Democratic party, so that the new parties may be free from the taint of sectionalism, and may be ready for the contest of 1880. He will invite the Liberals to a fair recognition of their principles, and will invite the Independents to a share in the government, that they may be disarmed of their hostility to the Republic. He will invite the Southern States to take back their Senators and Representatives, and will promise them that their rights under the Constitution shall be respected in the future as they have been in the past. He will invite the South Carolina, recall the bayonets from the Southern States, and invite carpet-baggers and plunderers to play by themselves hereafter. He will teach Louisiana that his tainted victory from the Wells Return Board of that State is the very last that the country can stand, and that Packard must retire, Kellogg must vanish, and Wells be branded as an outcast. The safety of the Hayes administration imperatively demands it, and the country will suffer no convulsion by the final overthrow of the adventurers who have shamed the Nation and left the South one field of desolation.

4. He will cast from him the dregs of the Grant administration by the dismissal from his trust of the Cameron, the Chandlers, the Mortons, and the Shermans, of the party. He will not hurl them over the battlements of the administration by any aggressive acts, but he will end their revolutionary policy, discard their dependents, and offend them in his earnest effort to teach forgetfulness of the stains upon his own skirts, by disowning those who waded through usurpation and corruption to bear him his crown.

5. He will aim to harmonize both branches of Congress with the administration. He well understands that he has the lawful but not the moral support of the Nation in his great office, and he cannot confront an adverse House or Senate. He will disever the South by giving the Conservatives the control of every State Government, and ending all military interference with their local affairs. With that done, what will they have to war against? Their great battle will be won, and how easily may they inaugurate a Conservative administration organization in the House by the election of some such man as Banks to the Speakership? The South wants government, law and peace, and Hayes has those commodities to give them in exchange for tolerance of his blotted title to the Presidency.

6. The North will share the infection of political disruption, and uncertainty will be stamped on every Northern State from New Hampshire to the Mississippi, with the single exception of Vermont. The worst element of Republicanism, those which have been fostered by Grant and have been the prolific authors of reproach upon the Republican name will desert Hayes, for they are true only to the instincts of the jobber. They will be the loudest and fiercest to denounce Hayes as a pretender and a fraud that was spawned of fraud; but just to the extent that such elements condemn him, will the better element of both parties sustain him. The Nation will never love Hayes, nor can it ever esteem him as having justly won the chief authority of a great people, but it will honor his just acts and sustain him in so far as he shall be right.

7. The organs of the party which have been proclaiming Hampton and Nicholls from day to day as conspirators, assassins and usurpers, and which have been flaming with hate and vengeance against the South, will, within thirty days, declare Hampton and Nicholls to be estimable gentlemen and lawful Governors, and they will pay tribute to peace and universal brotherhood as the shrines at which every patriot should bow.

—The world moves!

HAMPTON'S JOKE.—Governor Wade Hampton makes jokes as well as the President. At Nashville, Tenn., while on his recent tour through the country, Mr. Hayes stood erect in the carriage, bowing to the shouting throng and steadying himself by a hand placed on Hampton's shoulder. In making a gesture, he removed his hand, and, the horses starting at the same moment, he was suddenly thrown down in the carriage. "Mr. President, said Hampton, quietly, "if you want to stand firm, you must lean on the South." And the President laughed.

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:

Barnside borough at the public school house in said borough.

Clearfield borough, at the Commissioners' office, in the Court House.

Curwensville borough, at the house of Samuel Way, corner of State and Walnut streets, in said borough.

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 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 public house of William Schwen, Jr., in Luthersburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

Chest township, at the public school house near Simon Horaisugh'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 town ship, at the public house of Samuel Hultgren, in said township.

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

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

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

Knox township, at Turkey Hill school house.

Karthaus township, at Bridgen's school house.

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

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

Penn township, at the hotel formerly kept by W. W. Anderson.

Pike township, at the township school house 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 this Commonwealth.

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 labeled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the State officers voted for, and be labeled, "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 labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled, "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. 2. 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 election 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 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 to the genuineness 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 aldermen, 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.

HOW 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 the residence 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 they 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 list of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SECTION 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 noted 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 votes so cast so 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 public information. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and 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 all 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, next meridian, of the day after the election, and all other judges within the county shall within three days after the election, deliver or cause to be delivered 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 in computing said 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 each 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 affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses 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 at elections and in going to and returning there from.

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 their 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 or 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. 12. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his being employed in the service, civil or military, of this State or of 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 asylum 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 offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by general laws.

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

ANDREW PENTZ, Jr., Sheriff.

Legal Advertisements.

SEC. 15. *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 labeled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the State officers voted for, and be labeled, "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 labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled, "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. 2. 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 election 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 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