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 his guests comfortable while staying with him.

☞ The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of all passenger trains.

W. H. MOORE.

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 drafts on Europe 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 PRICE 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.

dec10'73 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,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

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.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

CARDS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

&c., &c.,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

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. 24, 1877.

AFTER THE GOVERNMENT.—The Grand Jury of Allegheny county which has been interviewing the Pittsburg rioters have also invited the State gov-

[illegible]

ed to put in an appearance. The following correspondence on the subject explains itself.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—This afternoon the grand jury made the following special presentment to the court, setting forth that certain persons who where subpœnaed in due form of law, namely, John F. Hartranft, Governor Pennsylvania, Adjutant General Latta, R. M. Brinton and Major A. W. Norris, to testify, have not appeared, although they have had sufficient notice; that they had also learned that Governor Hartranft had been induced to disobey the subpœna by the opinion of the Attorney General. The grand jury therefore ask that these persons may be adjudged guilty of contempt and that compulsory processes to compel them to appear and testify may issue.

Judge Kilpatrick said that while he did not know of anything that would excuse anyone from testifying, he would not give his decision until an opportunity had been granted the Attorney General to be heard. The District Attorney should have corresponded with him; he would be heard in the matter on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The following correspondence in regard to this matter passed in the order in which these dispatches are given:

HARRISBURG, Oct. 11.—To Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick: The general heads of departments and military officers cannot testify before your grand jury to matters which are State secrets. If they appear they can only give such information as every one knows. I have just learned that the subpœna was issued at your direction. To prevent an unpleasant conflict of authority, be good enough to relieve them from attendance.

GEORGE LEAR,
Attorney General.

PITTSBURG, October 11.—Hon. George Lear Attorney General, Harrisburg, Pa.

A subpœna blank, without designating any witness, was allowed upon request of the grand jury, as a matter of course. It is of course, impossible for me to anticipate that any witness will be interrogated in matters of privilege. If the grand jury apply for an attachment, I will, if you desire, take great pleasure in bearing you in regard to the application.

JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK.

HARRISBURG, October 11, 1877.—To Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick: If and application for an attachment is made please give me a chance to be heard before action is taken.

LYMAN D. GILBERT,
Deputy Attorney General.

AN INSURANCE ADVERTISEMENT.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "There has been a good deal of talk about the nomination of Passmore being a triumph of Cameron over Hartranft as a preliminary skirmish over the United States Senatorship. But the better opinion appears to be that this nomination was a shrewd advertising device of the Metropolitan Insurance Company. By making their agent the Republican candidate for Auditor General the company are enabled to obtain the gratuitous distribution in Pennsylvania of hundreds of thousands of their circulars, adorned with Passmore's handsome portrait, through the Republican State Committee. This gives the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York a decided advantage over all rivals. The company have been taken under the patronage as it were of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. It matters very little to the Metropolitan Insurance Company whether their agent be defeated by thirty thousand more or less, so that they have secured this large amount of advertising without the least expense. Passmore may soon be forgotten in the politics of Pennsylvania, but it is likely that the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York will be long and sadly remembered.

ANOTHER ROGUE BAGGED.—NEW YORK, October 14.—Niles C. Parker, the ex-State Treasurer of South Carolina, was confined in the Hudson county jail, at Jersey City, till noon yesterday, when Sheriff Laverty gave him in charge of one of his deputies and one of Pinkerton's detectives to take him back to South Carolina on Governor Hampton's requisition. His departure was lamented by many members of the First Free Union church, of which he had become an active member. He was also president of the First Reformed temperance club and leader of the Erie railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association He was about to take a prominent part in politics in the present campaign. His wife visited him in jail yesterday accompanied him to the Pennsylvania railroad depot. Parker is evidently a nice man, and it is too bad that he should be thus dragged away from his missionary duties in this rude manner.

WANTS A FRIEND AT COURT.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "Judge Sterrett, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, is first cousin of John J. Patterson, United States Senator from South Carolina, and formerly of Juniata county, this State. They both graduated at the same time, at Jefferson College. It may be of special importance to 'Honest John' that his distinguished cousn should be elected, in view of the possibility of habeas corpus proceedings or appeal from criminal courts, in case John should escape the South Carolina penitentiary and venture back into his native State of Pennsylvania. There is nothing like having a friend and first cousin on the bench.

GREAT THIEVES.—Jonathan Norcross, a leading Georgia Radical, charges the Democrats with being the greatest thieves in the World. He says: "After we have *counted Hayes in*, they have actually stolen the President of the United States, and we have our pains for nothing; it is too infernal bad to be chisled out of the whole Government by the Rebels and their sympathizers, after four years of bloody war for the Union." Well, Jonathan, it is a little rough; but there is no use in growling about it. It's so, and you had better subside and get ready for business without further ceremony.

A DOOR OPEN.—The English Mission is now vacant. Hon, Edwards Pierrepont, who paid $20,000 into the Grant campaign fund, and for his diplomatic shines before the court of England has been notified to let go. Mr. Hayes is looking for a fellow to fill the place.

YOU MUST ANSWER.—The editor of the Philadelphia *North American* is overwhelmed with grief because of the Ohio break-down. He wants the faithful to be on hand at roll-call. He was evidently looking through a blue glass and saw something straggling when he scored this:

We have everything on our side to warrant victory, but we cannot accomplish it without using all that we have, and particularly must we see to it that our force shall not be found straggling or absent at the November roll-call.

[illegible]

ber. Remember the straggling in Ohio. Pennsylvania is afflicted with the same malady, and there is no physician skilled enough to cure the disease.

THE LAST YELL.—Colonel Forney, the morning after the Ohio election, took his political telescope, and, glancing over Pennsylvania, recorded the following in the *Press*, of the 10th inst.:

The management of the Republican party in Philadelphia and, we fear, in the State, has either fallen into indifferent hands, or worse. The best and most unselfish Republicans stand aloof from the discouraging spectacle of personal disputes among sectional leaders, who, having grown prosperous as office-holders, now seem to have no higher object than that of quarreling and blackening each other.

What a truthful pen-picture he has drawn of his demoralized party. What a pity!

A PROPER INQUIRY.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Record* raises a government question of this kind:

Who says that Indians are not capable of civilization? Has any citizen of the Republic lately exhibited greater political acumen than the Sioux warrior who want their spoonbill stenographically reported and forwarded to their constituents? How superior he is this to the average congressman, who smuggles into the Congressional *Record* what he doesn't say, and makes his constituency pay for the printing of it.

That's a pretty good conundrum for some of the gentlemen who have been in the habit of attaching the initials of "M. C." to the rear end of their names.

RATHER DISPARAGING.—An exchange says: "There is a great deal of political metaphysics in Carl Schurz, but not enough executive ability to engineer a pig-pen. His deficiency in this respect is likely to cost the country more than the whole amount of the salaries of the President and his Cabinet. While he is deliberating what kind of a temporary roof to put on the Patent-Office, the fall rains are ruining its walls and entailing heavy expenses in the future.

NONE OF THAT!—A Washington telegram to the Associated Press says:

It is given out that the Secretary of War will recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to increase the army at his discretion to forty thousand men.

We want nothing of the kind. That would be entrusting Mr. Hayes with adding about 15,000 men to the regular army. The telegram in question is put forth as a feeler. We have no idea that the present Congress will agree to any such highhanded outrage upon the people and the Treasury.

A LUCKY DOG.—General Babcock, Grant's Private Secretary, who is guilty of doing many crooked things, is nevertheless comfortable. He is the owner of half a million of dollars worth of real estate in Washington, and thousands of cash besides. Just how he made his pile is not so apparent. His salary was only $3,000 a year for eight years, and he spent $10,000 a year, and still he has half a million left. It may be all straight, but it looks crooked at this distance from the field.

STILL VENOMOUS.—A "Confederate Brigadier," who had the wax in his ears warmed at Antietam by General McClellan, still holds a little spite against him, and in a conversation to the New Orleans *Times*, paraphrases in this way:

Little Mac's soliloquy:

"Tell me, ye Jersey winds,
That round my pathway stalk,
Do I indeed live here,
Or over in New York?"
Faith, Hope and Love, bright beams to mortals given,
Flapped their bright wings and said, "In both you're livin'."

A REMARKABLE CONTRAST.—If it were possible for all the tax-payers to personally take a look at the Democratic nominees and the Radical nominees on the State ticket, we are satisfied that the Democratic majority would not be less than 50,000 in November. Our nominees are statesmen, while those of the opposition are the mere cat's paws for those who have plundered the tax-payers for seventeen years.

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 Commissioners' office, in the Court House.

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

Chester Hill 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 Schwem, jr., in Luthersburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

Chest township, at the public school house near Simon Korsbaugh'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 Hulligan, 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 Anaconville.

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 Kyle.

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 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 the authority of the same, that the qualified electors 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 12, A. D. 1874:

WHEN THE VOTES ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

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

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES & INSPECTORS.

SEC. 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officers or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors the political majority of the judges shall select one of 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 refuse 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 farther 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 a tax. 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 his 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 citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as now required by law shall be publicly made, and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

NEGLECT OF DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

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 triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes

Legal Advertisements.

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 return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court at common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and inspected. At twelve o'clock on the succeeding 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 in case 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 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 on 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 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 or the manner of 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. 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 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 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'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.

Miscellaneous.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

April 18, 1877-1y*

A NEW DEPARTURE

LUTHERSBURG.

Hereafter, goods will be sold for CASH only, or in exchange for produce. No books will be kept in the future. All old accounts must be settled