Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

[illegible] the past year [illegible] in the 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 each train. W. C. CARDON,
July 12-'77-tf 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. R. 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 residence, Second street.]
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 guaranted satisfactory.☜
Clearfield, June 13, 1877-tf. A. M. HILLS.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."—All others must pay for their work before it leaves the shop. And as all flesh is as the grass of the field, and the promises of men are like the flowers thereof—they are given one day and forgotten the next—therefore it is best not to trust anybody.

All kinds of work will be done in this shop for cash or ready pay. Boots and shoes of all sizes and styles—the best and cheapest in town.

I have removed my shop to the lower end of town, in Taylor's row, on Read street, near the depot, where I will be found at all times, waiting for customers. All work warranted good and cheap.

Also, all kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.

The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give me a call.
JOS. H. DEERING,
Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1877.

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

A. R. REED. A. J. HAGERTY.

REED & HAGERTY,

Successors to

J. G. SCHRYVER,

DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE.

COOKING STOVES,

HEATING STOVES and RANGES.

Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have purchased the Hardware Store of J. G. Schryver, and will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of Hardware in all its branches, such as

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Bench Stops, Hand Saws, Great American Cross-cut Saws, D. B. and Peeling Axes, Hatchets, Planes and Plane Irons, all kinds of Nails, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, Files, Hoes, Rakes, Hay Forks, Shovels and Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Plows, Grain Cradles, Cultivators, Double and Single Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Bevels and Try Squares, Shovel Blades, Mill Saw and Taper Files, Chisels, Bits, Augers, Adzes, Barn Door Hangers, Butt, T and Strap Hinges, Benny's Hollow Augers, all kinds of Locks, Screws, Sash Cord and Pulleys,

GLASS and PUTTY,

Foot and Chain Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Barrel Bolts, Sad Cord, Sad Irons, Horse Brushes and Curry-Combs, Grindstone Fixtures, Gum, Hemp and Soap-stone Packing, Cable Chains, etc.

They will also keep on hand a full assortment of Tinware, and a general stock of House Furnishing Goods, which they will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons wishing anything in their line are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing. REED & HAGERTY.
Clearfield, May 30, 1877-1y.

Our Own Advertisement.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Published every Wednesday Morning,

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. 31, 1877.

FALL OF THE TRIUMVIRS.

Conkling was the last of the triumvirs. Morton, who succumbed first, accepted his price in the appointment of Tyner, and now lies moribund. Blaine, who was expected to make "a magnificent fight" with the Administration, and who led off in the Senate with a dashing attack, came to grief in the Maine Convention, and, instead of leading it, was really carried by it as helpless as a monkey on a hand-organ. All is now peace between him and Hayes, but not a loving peace. But the magnificent Roscoe Conkling was cornered, and fought it out to the last—because he found that he had no hope in surrender. So he set his back against the wall and defied Mr. Hayes and all his works, his pomps and vanities, his Southern policy, title to office and Civil Service Reform. The superb Roscoe seemed to win the victory. The Convention, or a majority of it, thought and felt and acted as he had dictated, and the magnificent fight against the Administration which Blaine was compelled to abandon was contested single-handed by Conkling. But it is no new thing in love or war or politics for a man to perish by what would seem his victories. Skobeleff, who the other day stormed the bloody slopes of Plevna and took the Turkish redoubt, lost so many men that he was too weak to hold the fort, and so was driven out again, his army first shattered by its victory and then annihilated by its defeat. Thus it is with Conkling. His men in the packed Convention were too strong for Mr. Curtis, but the moral advantage of the combat was with the defeated faction. And now the Union League Club of New York are about to hold a meeting, which will wrench the victory from Roscoe and leave a barren sceptre in his grape. In short, Conkling will be "sat on," and will come back to the Senate a worse whipped sore-head than either Blaine or—or if he be still alive—Morton. Does anybody suppose that it is Mr. Hayes, or Mr. Evarts, or Mr Curtis, that brought Roscoe Conkling to discomfiture? It is the spirit of the times. Hayes represents the idea of a reunited, whole country, and States restored to their constitutional rights; he has been endorsed by New England Conventions, and cordially welcomed by the New England people; and he has been received by multitudes of Southerners with cheers and enthusiasm. It is not love for the man that prompts this, but the era of hope that he represents. His Civil Service Reform, though it has produced no positive results, has at least placed on record an official condemnation of the office-holders oligarchy of Grantism, and the people thank him for even that much. The politicians who still seek to run the old machine are pulling against the steady resistance of the voters of the country, and so the triumvirs Conkling, Blaine and Morton fall. Surely if ever there was poetic justice administered it is by this. If Tilden, who was rightfully elected, had been inaugurated, the Republican party, purified by adversity, would have been strong for 1880. But when those very leaders conspired to put Hayes into office by fraud and force, they not only made the chances of their party hopeless, but drew upon their own persons its concentrated odium. They disgraced themselves to serve their party, and now it repudiates them because they are disgraced.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE LOUISIANA GANG.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The special correspondent of the New York *Herald* at New Orleans telegraphs the statement that a bitter feud has grown out of matters connected with the approaching Returning Board trials, between the Wells-Anderson faction and the Kellogg-Packard crowd. The Collectorship of the port is the objective point of the contending factions, the Kellogg-Packard wing hoping for the conviction of Anderson, who is Deputy Collector, in which event they expect the control of the Custom House to pass into their hands. The Administration at Washington, it is alleged, have employed ex-Congressman Shellabarger, of Ohio, and another ex-Congressman, Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Indiana, to defend the Returning Boarders, and are trying to arrange with the Lousiana authorities to keep all matters relating to the Presidential title out of the trial. This programme is also said to be satisfactory to Kellogg and Packard who are willing that the allegation of fraud in the return of the latter as Governor-elect shall be made the sole subject of investigation. Their reason for agreeing to this arrangement is stated to be that as Packard received more votes in the State than Hayes, if the members of the Returning Board are convicted of making a false return for Governor, public opinion will hold the latter morally guilty of the same crime in giving certificates to the Hayes' Electors.

BLAINE'S MENACE.—Blaine sends greeting to Conkling. His organ, the Bangor *Whig* says: It is enough now to know that the Republican Convention of the Empire State has emulated the "stalwartness" of Maine and Iowa, and refused to hoist the "Stars and Bars" above the flag of the Union to "conciliate" the gentlemanly White Leagues and Rifle Clubs of the South.

WOUND UP.—The Philadelphia *Times* says: The Ohio branch of the Hayes traveling combination circus has gone into winter quarters, and is likely to disband indefinitely. Mr. Matthews, the funny man of the concern, begs to retire to "make one mourner weep the less."

HE SEES IT.—The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* intimates that Geo. H. Pendleton is after Stanley Matthews' shoes, and Dan Voorhees, over in Indiana, is after Morton's. What noble exchange. And we will add: They will get them, too.

General Grant is astonished at his own success as an orator. After reading his speeches he said he doubted whether in America they would be believed to be genuine.

ZACH. CHANDLER AND GENERAL MILES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The prominence won by Miles in his Indian fight recalls a good story.

Miles was in Washington while [illegible] ment, and the [illegible] being appealed to by a clerkess discharged from the Interior Office, wended his way to that interesting locality to use his influence to have the discharged restored. Miles sent in his pasteboard, and was bid to take a seat. But moments went by on leaden wings without a summons. He sought the messenger. The messenger reported that he had placed the pasteboard before the Secretary. Miles sent in another, and yet no doors flew open. At last he was called into the presence of the great Michigander, who, worn down by troublesome demands that he characterized to a pious member of Congress by saying that he would "as soon be in hell without a fan as in the Interior without appropriations," was in bad humor. Miles helped himself to a chair, and Zach. said, gruffly:

"Well, sir, what is your business?"

"I came, Mr. Secretary," responded Miles, smoothly, "to get a poor woman restored to her clerkship."

"What!" exclaimed Zach., with an emphasis that gave the force and explosion to the word as if shot from the deadly level of a gun.

"I came," repeated the distinguished relative, "to get a discharged clerk restored."

Zachariah rose solemnly from his chair, stalked to the door at which our friend entered, and, pointing to a printed placard thereon, roared:

"Can you read, sir?"

"Certainly," responded the military now, with a good deal of spunk taken out of him.

"Then read that!"

Miles read: "No vacancies in this Department."

"Good morning, sir!" growled Zach., and Miles hauled off to repair damages.

It happened that the very next Sunday Miles was entering the grounds of the Soldiers' Home on a visit to Colonel Pitcher. He had driven in his buggy when Zach. dashed up, but the Sergeant in charge closed the gate, refusing him admittance. Zach. had a friend with him to whom he was desirous of showing the Soldiers' Home, and noticing this military gentleman on the inside, sang out:

"I say, Colonel, tell this fellow who I am, will you?"

Miles dismounted from his buggy, went back through the gate, and said slowly to Zachariah:

"Can you read, sir?"

"Certainly I can," roared old Zach.

"Well, sir, read that!" and Miles pointed with the end of his whip to the sign on the gate:

"No Admission on Sunday."

"Good morning, sir!" said Miles, as he drove away. The Sergeant on duty heard a stout old party in the carriage say: "Well, I'll be damned."

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME.—Just think of a Philadelphia audience cheering the portrait of General Robert E. Lee and hissing that of President Hayes. Yet such was the case at the Walnut Street Theatre a few nights since.

THE BROKEN-HEARTED GILMAN.—The *Independent* thinks there is nearly all the distance which separates hell from heaven between the brazen, conscienceless effrontery of Tweed and the broken-hearted repentance of Gillman.

This business of whacking President Hayes over the shoulders of Mr. Stanley Matthews has proceeded far enough. Stanley suffers sufficiently for his own sins without doing penance for anybody else's.

The New York *Sun* thinks that "Solomon died too soon, or he might have added to his list of things past finding out the ways of Carl Schurz in the Department of the Interior."

The rooster of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* covers three-fourths of the front of the paper, and he stands proudly erect on the dome of the capitol.

Don Piatt says that every member of Hayes cabinet save one is a candidate for the Presidency.

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.

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 Schwem, Jr., in Luthersburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

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

Covington township, at the school house in Mulsonburg.

Decatur township, at Centre school house.

Ferguson township, at the house of John Gregory, formerly occupied by Thos. Robison, (Broadway.)

Girard township, at Congress Hill school house.

Goshen township, at the public school house at Shawville.

Graham township, at the house of the late Jacob Hubler.

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

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

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

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

Knox township, at Turkey Hill school house.

Karthaus township, at Bridgen's school house.

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

Legal Advertisements.

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 [illegible]

[illegible] meridian, of the day aforesaid, are [illegible] other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court; in counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall continue 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 so 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. 2. In all elections hereafter the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein, and where the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt of such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof; if such person does not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proven by the oath of such person, or other evidence stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

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

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

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

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

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Special attention is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presented 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, or a 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 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. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, of either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylums at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

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

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

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

[L. S.]

ANDREW PENTZ, Jr., Sheriff.

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

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be 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 labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes. A further supplement to the Act regulating elections in this Commonwealth, approved January 30, and February 13, A. D. 1874:

WHEN THE POLLS ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

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

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES & INSPECTORS.

SEC. 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officers or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judges 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 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 misdemanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court.

NON-REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of making the affidavit of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native-born citizen of the State, and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses, shall their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified 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 one 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 misdemanor, 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.

SKULKERS 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 as 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 so 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 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, [illegible] day or the line of a railroad leading [illegible]

April 18, 1877. Pittsburg, Maine.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN 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. Those who cannot cash up, will please hand over their notes and

CLOSE THE RECORD.

I am determined to sell my goods at cash prices, and at a discount far below that ever offered in this vicinity. The discount I allow my customers, will make them rich in twenty years if they follow my advice and buy their goods from me. I will pay cash for wheat, oats and clover-seed.

DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, January 17, 1877.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

CANDIS MERRELL

Has opened, in a building on Market street, on the old Western Hotel lot, opposite the Court House in Clearfield, a