## 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 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.
feb26,'76. R. NEWTON SHAW.

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.

### 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.

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

### F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,

**Bankers and Brokers,**

Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

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

## Dentistry.

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in residence of Dr. Hills, opposite the Shaw House. mch13, '75-tf.

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.)

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth:

Clearfield, Pa., May 2, 1877-1y.

## Miscellaneous.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

### 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 us

F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

### Just Received!

Just Received by ARNOLD, at CURWENSVILLE:—

Car Load Nova Scotia Plaster!
Car Load pure Corn, Rye and Oats Chop!
Car Load Deaken Salt!
Car Load Choice Family Flour!
Car Load Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.!
☞ Shingles, Bark, R. R. Ties and Grain will be taken in exchange.
Curwensville, May 1, 1878.

"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 Reed 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.

JOB. H. DERRING,
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, 1868-tf

### The Bell's Run Woolen Factory

Penn township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

BURNED OUT!

BUT NOT

BURNED UP!

The subscribers have, at great expense, rebuilt a neighborhood necessity, in the erection of a first-class Woolen Manufactory, with all the modern improvements attached, and are prepared to make all kinds of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinette Blankets, Flannels, &c. Plenty of goods on hand to supply all our old and a thousand new customers, whom we ask to come and examine our stock.

The business of

CARDING AND FULLING

will receive our especial attention. Proper arrangements will be made to receive and deliver Wool, to suit customers. All work warranted and done upon the shortest notice, and by strict attention to business we hope to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED!

We will pay the highest market price for Wool and sell our manufactured goods as low as similar goods can be bought in the county, and wherever we fail to render reasonable satisfaction we can always be found at home ready to make proper explanation, either in person or by letter.

JAMES JOHNSON & SONS,
april28tf Bower P. O.

## 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 square, | 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. 30, 1878.

## *HOYT A KNOW NOTHING.*

Notwithstanding the utter absurdity of the charge in the face of developed facts as to the insufficiency of his age, the more rabid of the Republican press still persist in accusing Mr. Dill of having been a violent Know Nothing. For this reason, and this alone, we ask attention to the fact that Henry M. Hoyt was the candidate of the Know Nothing party in this county for District Attorney in 1855, and was defeated by General Winchester, the Democratic candidate.

The *Record of the Times*, the now Republican, and then Whig and Know Nothing organ of the county, in its issue of September 19th, 1855, contained the following:

"The American County Convention assembled at Pittston last Wednesday (Sept. 12th), and put in nomination the following named persons for the offices to be filled at the ensuing election: * * * * * District Attorney, Henry M. Hoyt."

And in another column of the same issue, the following:

"The Whig Convention met yesterday (Sept. 18th) at the house of F. Helme, Kingston, and nominated the following ticket: * * * * District Attorney, Henry M. Hoyt." * *

It will be observed that Hoyt's nomination came first from the Americans, or Know Nothings. In further evidence of his connection with that organization, the *Record* of October 17th, of that year, in commenting upon the result of the election, said:

"He (Ketcham) alone, of all the candidates, stood a pure Whig, unconnected with the other parties."

The Know Nothing party was in those days in the hands of very bigoted men in this county, in confirmation of which statement we have only to refer to the further extracts below from the same *Record* editorial:

"Our ideas of an American party favor opposition to the tremendous influence of a united foreign party in the country to control elections. The Popish-Irish under Bishop Hughes and the lager beer Germans who worship their drink as the former do the Pope, are full of *Democracy* and easily led by Locofoco leaders. These never show favor to the Whigs, but always go with the strong party for the sake of lager and office. * * * Why not make a platform broad enough for them (the Protestant Irish and Republican English, Scotch, Welsh and Germans) to stand on with us all? We know some of them who go heart and soul with Americanism for the sake of their children, even farther than we go, because they hate and fear the influence of Popery on future generations, if permitted to rule by holding the balance of power now. Clay and Frelinghuysen were defeated by Catholic votes, because the latter was President of the Bible Society. Every Papist and Jesuit in the land worked against him on that ground. Is it wonderful that Protestant of all other countries should lean to the other side and form an American party to oppose the Roman?

"A pretty thing to make us a province of Rome when Rome is controled by French bayonets. We believe a platform can be built to hold us all. Try it."

We have all along known, of course, of Mr. Hoyt's early training in the dark-lantern cabals of 1854-55, but have hitherto been restrained from alluding thereto by our own belief and Mr. Dill's explicity expressed wish, that the campaign on his behalf should be conducted strictly upon living issues and without resort to personalities. We should not refer to now, but for the blind and bigoted persistency of the opposition press in the repetition of the similar allegation against Mr. Dill, which is utterly without foundation, and which has been so clearly and emphatically disproven.—*From the Wilkesbarre Leader, October 17.*

## *HOYT AND KEHOE.*

THE REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA TO SUSTAIN THE PURCHASE OF THE MOLLY MAGUIRE VOTE.

The death warrant of Jack Kehoe has not been issued, and if it should be issued will be followed by a reprieve from the Governor *after the election.* The Republican politicians *are trading on the life of the convicted man*, and they take their cue from the corrupt bargain and sale *engineered their candidate, Col. Hoyt*, in 1875, when he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. We will let Mr. J. H. Lambert, the staff correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, tell the story. Mr. Lambert in writing to the *Times* from Pittsburg, under the date of Oct. 10th, says:

"It is a fact, that the important question of buying this vote (the Molly Maguire) with money, was discussed at length and earnestly by the Republican State Committee in the campaign of 1875. The proposition for the purchase as presented to the Committee met with opposition from a few of the members, notably Mr. Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, who vigorously protested against the permanent disgrace and injury which such action, if consummated, would bring upon the Republican party. He was voted down, however, by a considerable majority of the members, and a fund of between four and five thousand dollars was immediately provided, which was passed over, through General Seigfried and other local politicians of Schuylkill, to work its infamous purpose. Colonel Henry M. Hoyt, the present Republican candidate for Governor, was Chairman of the State Committee which decided upon this policy and provided the money. He will not deny the accuracy of this statement, nor will any member of his Committee of that year."

This statement puts the *responsibility* for the purchase of the Molly Maguire vote for Hartranft in 1875, through the agency of Jack Kehoe and his conferees, *upon Henry M. Hoyt.* This is a part of *his* record. It is a record, too, which he cannot dispute or explain. The money raised by the State Committee, of which Hoyt was Chairman, *was paid to Jack Kehoe by General Seigfried*, of Schuylkill county, who to-day holds office under Hartranft, and who is the bosom friend of Hoyt. This fact was proved under oath upon the Molly Maguire trials. When even so thorough-paced a partisan as William H. Kemble recoiled from the proposition which was afterwards carried into effect by Hoyt and his Committee, it may be understood how disgraceful and revolting it was. Now, according to Mr. Lambert, the Hoyt managers are actively engaged in an effort to repeat the corrupt and infamous bargain of 1875 with the Molly Maguires. The new contract is based on the *life of Jack Kehoe.* A fellow of the name of J. J. Gallagher, of McKeesport, has been procured to go among Irishmen, to represent that in order to save Jack Kehoe from the gallows, they must vote the *Greenback ticket.* As the Irish vote is chiefly Democratic, the purpose of Gallagher's employers is to divert it if possible from Mr. Dill. They know they cannot get it for Hoyt. But their fraudulent and desperate scheme has been exposed and will certainly fail. All that Hoyt and his managers will make by this atrocious trick will be the humiliation and disgrace they deserve. If decent Republicans mean to vote consistently for a Republican candidate for Governor they had better recall their Convention and place another name at the head of the ticket.—*Patriot.*

## *SENATOR THURMAN'S VIEWS OF THIRD PARTIES.*

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently called upon Senator Thurman, at his office in Columbus, Ohio, and, after discussing the results of the late election, the inquiry was made, "Senator, what do you think of the third party—the Nationals?" To this Senator Thurman replied:—

"It contains many good men, some bad men, and not a few misguided men. The idea that it can absorb the Democratic party, or the Republican party, or draw enough from them both to become the dominant party, is fallacious. In a country of free institutions there never has been, and there never will be, but two great permanent parties—the one a party of privileges created by law, and the other a party of equal rights. In our country the party of equal rights is the Democratic party. The party of privileges, created by law, has ever been, and yet is, the party opposed to the Democracy. I exclude from the comparison the slavery of the blacks that formerly existed, not only in the South, but in the North. That was forced upon us by our English ancestors against the earnest protest of our forefathers. Excluding that, what statute was ever passed by a Democratic Congress, or a Democratic Legislature, to confer special privileges upon Democrats? Not one. But on the other hand, every public debt law, every banking law, has conferred immense privileges upon our opponents. Sir, the Democratic party is the natural party of free institutions. It is indestructible so long as such institutions exist. Ambitious men, seeking for a 'new deal,' may strive to destroy it, but they will only realize the vanity of 'kicking against the pricks.' Look at our vote this year in Ohio and see how the party has maintained its organization and its integrity. I tell you, sir, that should the Democratic party cease to exist, liberty would cease to exist. The contest would then be between Despotism and Communism. The Democratic party is the breakwater against both, and it is the only truly conservative party in the land. There is no reason whatever why a Democrat should join or remain in the National party. The Democratic party is in nowise responsible for which he complains. For nearly eighteen years our party has been out of power. Every act of legislation of which the Nationals complain was passed by a Radical Congress and approved by a Radical President. No relief from the consequences of these acts can be obtained except by the agency of the Democratic party. No third party can afford relief. This fact, which is becoming more and more apparent day by day, will in the end draw to the Democratic party all who are opposed to ruinous Radical legislation and put an end to Radical rule."

## *WHICH?*

The Bellefonte *Republican* has hoisted the name of Judge Mayer, and is advocating his re-election. Cline G. Furst, Esq., addresses that paper through the columns of the *Clinton Republican*, and tells the people a thing or two about his (Furst's) nominee for Judge.—Among his statements, he says Mr. McCormick is "deeply religious" and a "sincere temperance man." He says he has "known him well for twenty years," and as a matter of course Mr. Mc. has known his friend Cline! They know and understand each other! The love and friendship of Damon and Pythias, or Jonathan and David, was milk and water to the thickness that mixes this loving couple! "He is a very truthful man," says the biographer. It is strange, passing strange! and yet we cannot doubt the veracity of one who has known him so long and so well. But what perplexes us, and will, no doubt, trouble the public, is to know just exactly the kind of truthful man he is—whether he is of the George Washington stamp, or of the Mark Twain. Georgie cut down the tree with his little hatchet, and wouldn't tell a lie to the old governor when threatened with a switching for the naughty little mischievous act. He couldn't tell a lie. Mark differs from the little Father of his Country—he *could* lie, but *wouldn't.* As there are two grades of character involved in this momentous issue, will the biographer please inform the public what they are to understand by the statement—whether his hero is like the Father of his County, or whether he is patterned after the Mark Twain stamp. The biographer has the floor.—*Clinton Democrat.*

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in referring to the nomination of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin for Congress in this district, remarks: "The Pennsylvania Democrats have not often afforded Republicans who were disgusted with the Cameron regime an opportunity to support anything better by voting the opposition ticket, but their nomination of ex-Gov. Curtin, the old-time Republican leader and open foe of the Camerons, in the Twentieth District, where nomination means election, is a hopeful sign alike of Democratic progress and Cameronian decadence."

"Why do the Democracy fight so desperately to secure Congress?" This is the heading to a very bloody shirt article which first appeared in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and afterwards copied in all the little Radical organs. It is the cheapest stuff that has appeared this campaign. But, then, it's like all their thunder—cheap and untrue.

## 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 5th 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 Governor of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

For one person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of this Commonwealth.

For one person for President Judge of the XXV. Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton.

For one person for Congress for the XX. Congressional District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union.

For one person for State Senator of the XXXIV. Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton.

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

For one person for Treasurer of Clearfield county.

For two persons to serve as Commissioners of Clearfield county.

For two persons to serve as Auditors of Clearfield county.

For one person to serve as Coroner 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 in said borough.

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

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

Orrevola 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 Mehaffy.

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 Lanthersburg.

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 Mulsenburg.

Penn township, at Centre school house.

Ferguson township, at the house of John Gregory, formerly occupied by Thos. Robinson, (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 Anson ville.

Knox township at Turkey Hill school house.

Karthaus township, at Bridgen's school house.

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

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

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

Pike township, at the township school house in the borough of Curwensville.

Union township, at the house of D. E. Brubaker.

Woodward township, at the house of Thomas Henderson.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in 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 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 POLLS ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

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

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES & INSPECTORS.

SEC. 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officers or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed, the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors the political majority of the judges shall select one of 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 clerk 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, 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 to which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of making the affidavit of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State, one year; or, if a native-born citizen of the State, and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding his name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons, 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 offense 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 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 and be sealed to 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 oath 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 of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the said court: in counties where there is no resident President Judge, the Associate Judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the Court of Common Pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the Prothonotary shall be opened by said court, and computed by such of its officers, and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns 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, 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 composed 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 he 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 to be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court, learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election he shall not sit with the court or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such case the other judges, if any, shall act, and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court under the provisions of this act present and able to act, then and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a Board, who, or a majority of whom shall have and exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such Board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said Board is required to count under the provisions of this section.

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

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

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

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

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

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards

## Legal Advertisements.

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 therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State and no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, any person