Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH

ON and after Monday, MAY 24, 1880, the Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville,..3.30,	P. M.	Tyrone,.....	9.00, A. M
Riverview.....3.36,	"	Vanscoyoc,....	9.25, "
Clearfield,.....3.40,	"	Summit,.....	9.30, "
Leonard,.....3.49,	"	Powelton,.....	10.00, "
Barrett,.....3.54,	"	Osceola,.....	10.12, "
Woodland,.....4.01,	"	Boynton,.....	10.17, "
Bigler,.....4.06,	"	Steiner's,.....	10.22, "
Wallaceton,.....4.17,	"	Philipsburg,...	10.25, "
Blue Ball,.....4.25,	"	Graham,.....	10.29, "
Graham,.....4.31,	"	Blue Ball,.....	10.37, "
Philipsburg,.....4.35,	"	Wallaceton,....	10.44, "
Steiner's,.....4.39,	"	Bigler,.....	10.52, "
Boynton,.....4.46,	"	Woodland,.....	10.59, "
Osceola,.....4.52,	"	Barrett,.....	11.07, "
Powelton,.....5.05,	"	Leonard,.....	11.12, "
Summit,.....5.15,	"	Clearfield,.....	11.19, "
Vanscoyoc,.....5.25,	"	Riverview.....	11.25, "
Tyrone,.....6.00,	"	Curwensville,..	11.40, A. M

CLEARFIELD EXPRESS.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Curwensville..5.30,	A. M.	Tyrone,.....	7.20, P. M.
Riverview.....5.36,	"	Vanscoyoc,.....	7.42, "
Clearfield.....5.40,	"	Summit,.....	8.05, "
Leonard,.....5.49,	"	Powelton,.....	8.17, "
Barrett,.....5.57,	"	Osceola,.....	8.25, "
Woodland,.....6.05,	"	Boynton,.....	8.34, "
Bigler,.....6.08,	"	Steiner's,.....	8.39, "
Wallaceton,.....6.15,	"	Philipsburg,...	8.42, "
Blue Ball,.....6.21,	"	Graham,.....	8.47, "
Graham,.....6.25,	"	Blue Ball,.....	8.55, "
Philipsburg,.....6.29,	"	Wallaceton,....	9.02, "
Steiner's,.....6.32,	"	Bigler,.....	9.10, "
Boynton,.....6.37,	"	Woodland,.....	9.17, "
Osceola,.....6.42,	"	Barrett,.....	9.25, "
Powelton,.....6.53,	"	Leonard,.....	9.36, "
Summit,.....7.05,	"	Clearfield,.....	9.38, "
Vanscoyoc,.....7.25,	"	Riverview,.....	9.45, "
Tyrone,.....7.45,	"	Curwensville....	10.00, "

PHILIPSBURG & MOSHANNON BRANCHES

LEAVE SOUTH. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE NORTH. P. M.
2.00			Morrisdale,		12.40	
2.15		7.00	Philipsburg,		12.25	4.50
2.19		7.05	Steiner's		12.22	4.24
2.24		7.09	Boynton,		12.14	4.16
2.30	10.20	7.15	Osceola,	9.10	12.04	4.01
2.44	10.33	7.31	Moshannon,	8.55	11.51	3.37
2.47	10.43	7.35	Stirling,	8.52	11.42	3.30
2.52	10.48	7.40	Houtzdale,	8.45	11.38	3.45
2.57	10.53	7.55	McCauley,	8.40	11.35	3.45
3.07	10.58	8.01	Kendrick's,	8.35	11.30	3.30
3.12	11.02	8.09	Ramey,	8.30	11.25	3.30

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Ex. Mail. P. M.	A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Exp. A. M.
7.05	9.20	leave Tyrone	arrive	6.32	7.55
2.23	8.37	Bald Eagle		6.17	7.42
8.01	9.16	Julian		5.38	7.03
8.24	9.43	Milesburg		5.12	6.43
8.32	9.51	Bellefonte		5.05	6.33
8.45	10.05	Milesburg		4.55	6.23
9.00	10.20	Howard		4.51	6.08
9.42	11.08	arrive L. Haven	leave	3.55	5.25

TYRONE STATION.

EASTWARD.	A. M.	WESTWARD.	A. M
Pacific Express	8.14	Pittsburgh Exp'ss,	1.53
Johnstown Express	8.51	Pacific Express,	8.18
	P. M.		P.M.
Day Express	12.54	Way Passenger,	1.15
Mail Train,	3.27	Chicago Express,	3.33
Atlantic Express,	6.51	Mail Train,	6.34
Phila. Express,	9.32	Fast Line,	7.08

Close connections made by all trains at Tyrone and Lock Haven.

S. S. BLAIR,
Superintendent.

my17-tf.

STAGE LINES.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily for Reynoldsville, at 1 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Reynoldsville at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Reynoldsville daily, at 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $2.

A stage leaves Curwensville daily, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for DuBois City, arriving at DuBois City at 6 o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves DuBois at 7 o'clock, a. m., daily, arriving at Curwensville at 12 o'clock, m. Fare, each way, $1.50.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, June 28th, 1880, the passenger trains will run daily (except Sunday) between Red Bank and Driftwood, as follows:—

EASTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Pittsburg 5.55 a. m.; Red Bank 11.35; Sligo Junction 11.51; New Bethlehem 12.55 p. m.; Maysville 1.10; Troy 1.35; Brookville 1.55; Fuller's 2.20; Reynoldsville 2.38; DuBois 3.05; Summit Tunnel 3.21; Penfield 3.42; Tyler's 3.55; Benezette 4.31; arrives at Driftwood at 5.20.

WESTWARD.—Day Mail leaves Driftwood 12.20 p. m.; Benezette 1.00; Tyler's 1.28; Penfield 1.40; Summit Tunnel 2.08; DuBois 2.15; Reynoldsville 2.38; Fuller's 2.54; Brookville 3.15; Troy 3.32; Maysville 3.55; New Bethlehem 4.09; Sligo Junction 4.47; Red Bank 5.03; arrives at Pittsburg at 7.40 p. m.

☞ The Reynoldsville Accommodation leaves Reynoldsville daily at 7.55 a. m.; and arrives at Red Bank at 10.30 a. m., Pittsburgh at 1.40 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 3.15 p. m.; Red Bank at 5.55 p. m.; arriving at Reynoldsville at 9.05 p. m.

Close connections made with trains on P. & E Railroad at Driftwood, and with trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Red Bank.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. JAQUESS, Sup't L. G. Div.

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO			
Bellefonte, Pa.....$2 65	Middletown		$3 00
Lock Haven..... 2 70	Marietta.....		3 55
Williamsport..... 3 60	Lancaster.....		5 80
Huntingdon..... 1 80	PHILADELPHIA		7 90
Lewistown..... 2 90	Altoona.....		1 65
Marysville..... 4 30	Johnstown.....		2 85
Cumberville..... 20	Philipsburg.....		51
Osceola..... 65	Tyrone.....		1 22
HARRISBURG..... 4 75	PITTSBURG.....		5 15

Miscellaneous.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale, his farm, located in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing

SIXTY ACRES,

half of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a frame dwelling, log barn, a thrifty orchard and an excellent spring of never failing water, together with the necessary outbuildings. The portion not cleared is heavily timbered, and all is underlaid with coal and iron. It will be sold low and on easy terms. For further information call on the premises, or address the subscriber at Grampian Hills P. O. OWEN J. KEENAN.
Grampian Hills, June 24, 1880-3m.

CENTRAL

State Normal School.

(Eighth Normal School District.)

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Ph. D., Principal.

This School as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful and easy of access.

Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.

Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough.

Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted at any time.

Course of study prescribed by the State; I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADJUNCT COURSES:

I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements and Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.

For catalogue and terms address the Principal, or the Secretary of the Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

STOCKHOLDERS' TRUSTEES.

J. H. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. G. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kleinfeltz, E. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, W. H. Brown.

STATE TRUSTEES.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, Gen. Jesse Merrill, Hon. Wm. Bigler, J. C. C. Whaley, S. Miller McCormick, Esq.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BIGLER,
President, Clearfield, Pa.
Gen. JESSE MERRILL,
Vice President, Lock Haven, Pa.
S. MILLAR McCORMICK,
Secretary, Lock Haven, Pa.
THOMAS YARDLEY,
Treasurer, Lock Haven, Pa.

Lock Haven, Pa., August 4, 1880-1y.

Miscellaneous.

ARNOLD HAS ADVANCED

Prices of Shingles,

SHAVED AND SAWED

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

E. S. HENDERSON,

UNDERTAKER

BURNSIDE, PENN'A.

THE subscriber now offers to the citizens of Burnside and vicinity, an unprovided specialty. Hereafter all kinds of Caskets and Coffins will be kept on hand, and orders filled at once.

Funerals Attended Anywhere.

I will furnish the finest as well as the cheapest articles dedicated to funerals. All orders left at the store of JOHN C. CAWEN will receive prompt attention. For further particulars, call on or address

E. S. HENDERSON.

Dec. 10, 1879-tf.

GEO. WEAVER & CO.,

SECOND STREET,

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Have opened up, in the store room lately occupied by Weaver & Betts, on Second street, a large and well selected stock of

Dry - Goods Groceries,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, &c.

Which they will dispose of at reasonable rates for cash, or exchange for country produce.

GEORGE WEAVER & CO.

Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 9, 1878-tf.

REMOVAL!

James L. Leavy,

Having purchased the entire stock of Fred. Sackett, hereby gives notice that he has moved into the room lately occupied by Reed & Hagerty, on Second street, where he is prepared to offer to the public

COOK STOVES,

HEATING AND

PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Gas Fixtures and Tinware.

Reading, Spouting, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Repairing Pumps a specialty. All work warranted.

Anything in my line will be ordered special if desired.

JAS. L. LEAVY,
Proprietor.
FRED. SACKETT,
Agent.

Clearfield, Pa., January 1, 1879-tf.

IN THE FACE OF THE FACT

—THAT ALL—

WOOLEN GOODS

HAVE ADVANCED

ENORMOUSLY

IN VALUE,

THE PRICES OF OUR

New Spring Clothing

Will Be Found As Low

AS LAST YEAR.

GUINZBURG'S

—ONE PRICE—

CLOTHING STORE,

WESTERN HOTEL CORNER,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Clearfield, Pa., April 14th, 1880-2m.

HOFFER'S

Cheap Cash Store.

ROOM NO. THREE, OPERA HOUSE,

Clearfield, Pa.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Dress Goods of the very latest styles, consisting in part of Cashmeres, Manchester Fancies, Alpacas, and all manner of

Fancy Dress Goods,

Such as Cretons, Mohair Lusters, Plaids, Dress Ginghams, Dress Fancies of the very latest styles, and as cheap as they can be sold in this market.

NOTIONS,

Consisting of Gloves for Gents, Ladies and Misses. Hose of all shades, Silk Fringes, Laces, Fancy Dress Buttons. Ladies' Ties of all shades and styles, Cuffs and Collars, Ribbons of all kinds and qualities. Merino Underwear, Trimmings, etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Tinware,

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

WALL PAPER,

LEATHER, FISH, Etc.,

Which will be sold wholesale or retail. Will take

Country Produce

In Exchange for Goods at Market Prices.

WM. J. HOFFER.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1879-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1880.

REASONS FOR RADICAL DEFEAT.

An exchange states the case in this way:

There are many obvious reasons why it ought to be impossible for the Republican party to succeed in the canvass. We will cite a few.

It would hopelessly impair our self-respect as a people, to see the crime of 1876 forgiven and the criminals rewarded.

It would irremediably degrade us in the opinion of all civilized nations if the Executive office, now universally known to be held by fraud, were continued in the hands that stole it, by the votes of the majority.

Such a satire on Republican government would set back the cause of liberty all over the world, and give to every despot a sense of security unfelt for many years.

It would offer a premium on conspiracy and usurpation, and encourage the setting aside of any National election by the party in power.

It would advertise us as a people unfit for self-government, and thus give force to the movement that is already setting towards a crown and a throne.

The election of General Garfield would be the highest possible indorsement of the crimes on which he has been tried, convicted and branded by his own political associates.

It would declare that integrity is not a necessary qualification for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

It would say that a man who has been convicted, by friendly and partial tribunals, of perjury and the sale of his official influence is the man whom this country most delights to honor.

It would admonish ambitious youths that the path of rectitude is not the path to the White House; that the statesman who rises to the greatest height is not the pure and incorruptible, but the one whose character is blotted all over with the condemnation of the best men in his own party.

The election of General Arthur to the Vice-Presidency would indorse such corruption in office as caused his expulsion from the New York Custom House.

It would say to the world that the people of this country honor those who are unfaithful in office by promotion to highest stations.

The election of Garfield and Arthur would make every honest, self-respecting, patriotic man hang his head in shame. Thousands of those who will vote for these men, under the force of party discipline and prejudice, know that they are unworthy of the support of good men, and will feel that we've escaped disgrace if they are defeated.

These are a few of the many weighty reasons why a Republican triumph in this contest ought to be impossible. If we are capable of protecting our National honor, a majority of both the popular and electoral votes will be recorded against the party of fraud and its branded candidates.

THE PANIC MANUFACTURERS.

Colonel Forney, in alluding to the commercial effort now being made by the Radical leaders, says:

"No one thing more utterly proves the absolute incapacity of the modern Republican rulers for administration than their bad blunders in the present effort to elect General Garfield. His proceedings and theirs have been equally calamitous. Their last trick is the worst, and is sure to be a terrible catastrophe. They now start out declaring that if Hancock is elected the country will be ruined, and the worst of that experiment is that nobody believes that the authors of the scheme believe it themselves. And, besides being laughed at by everybody for their attempt, they now have the poor satisfaction to know that counter memorials are being circulated, and signed by thousands of business men all over the North, stating that so far from Hancock's election bringing ruin to our industries and trade, that event will produce an exactly contrary result. The attempt to create a panic is a good deal like the attempt to create a pestilence. A disaster cannot be created. A catastrophe is an accident, and you can no more make one than you can make an eclipse or a comet. The only effect of the scheme to prove that Hancock's election will create a panic is to put Hancock on his guard to do better, because his foes said he would be worse than themselves. Blunder 329."

IN OHIO.

THE DEMOCRATS PICKING THEIR FLINTS FOR THE NEXT BATTLE.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—We have called a meeting of the State Committee, County Committee Chairmen, the Electoral ticket and leading Democrats, to meet here to-morrow to organize for the final struggle.

The frauds by which the Republican majority of last Tuesday was procured will not be repeated in November. One thousand more votes were cast in Columbus than the census shows there were male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years, which clearly shows that Republican repeaters got in their work to much greater extent in this city than at first supposed.

An estimate from official returns received from twenty counties shows that the Democracy polled last Tuesday 30,000 more votes than at any previous election. Thousands of Democratic workingmen who were bulldozed by their Republican employers to vote the Republican ticket will vote for Hancock in November.

Whilst the Democracy of Ohio are disappointed at Tuesday's result there is an earnest determination to leave nothing undone and continue the fight for the "Hero of Gettysburg" and "Victory," until the polls close on the 2d proximo.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
Chairman State Committee.

NO IMPROVEMENT.—As the Gentiles cannot get control of the Mormon Legislature in Utah, Governor Murray proposes to head off the polygamists by abrogating the Legislature and governing the Territory by a Commission. The Governor claims that there are precedents for such a procedure, but the precedents are almost as unendurable as the evil it is sought to abolish.

MERCHANDISE.—The St. Louis *Republican* says "the portable negro" furnishes the only sufficient explanation of the result in Indiana. As compared with the vote of 1876 both parties make large gains, but the Republican gains are double what they should be on any hypothesis of increased population.

CHEAP MARRIAGES.—An exchange says: "In 1878 the ratio of divorce to marriages in Vermont was as 1 to 14. The Legislature of that year passed an act to restrict divorces, and Gov. Proctor's farewell address says that the ratio last year was 1 in 21½—the smallest of any New England State."

The whole Democratic State ticket has been elected in West Virginia by about 17,000 majority. The returns show a Democratic gain of 2,237 from 37 counties. Governor Matthews' majority in 1876 was 12,729.

Legal Advertisements.

"God Save the Commonwealth!"

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, JAMES MAHAFFEY, 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 2d day of the month), at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote—

For twenty-nine electors for President and Vice President.

For one person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

For one person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union (the XX. District) in the Congress of the United States.

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

For one person for Prothonotary of Clearfield county.

For one person for Register and Recorder of Clearfield county.

For one person for 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 in said borough.

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

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

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

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

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

Bell township, at the house of Robert Mahaffey.

Bloom township, at the house of the late James Bloom, Sr.

Bigler 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 Lutherburg.

Burnside township, at Young's school house.

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

Covington township, at the school house in Mineburg.

Decatur 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 Shawville.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Ryder.

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

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

Sandy township, at the public school house in the town of DuBois.

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

Woodward township, at the public school house in the town of Houtzdale.

Form of Tickets.

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 member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

When the Polls are to be Kept Open.

A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth, approved January 30, and February 13, A. D. 1874:

SEC. 2. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

Appointment of Judges and 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 his 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 attended 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 at 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; that he 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 affidavit 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 lists, 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 as 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 the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as now required by law shall be publicly made, and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof 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 enlargement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

Neglect of Duty of Election Officers.

SEC. 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 make 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 in 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 one open and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city on the line of railroad leading to the county seat, shall before ten 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 12 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 each 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 certified 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, as if it in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary be 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 consider 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 said 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 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.

Persons Prohibited from Serving on Election Boards.

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

Of Election Officers.

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

Election Board Oaths.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839. "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared or administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 23d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors