Educational Department

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Communications may be sent to either of the above editors, as may be preferred, and will appear in the issue of which he has charge.

E. E. QUINLAN, Editor, present week.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations of teachers for the public schools will be held as follows:

Oct. 23, Standing Stone, at Stevens' School House; Oct. 24, Orwell, at Orwell Hill School House; Oct 25, Warren, at Rowen Hollow School House; Oct 26, Windham, at Kuykendall School House; Oct. 29, Litchfield, at Centre School House; Oct. 30, Athens Boro' school House; November 1, Sheshequin, Centre school House; Nov. 2, Ulster, at Village School House; Nov. 3, Burlington and West Burlington, Boro' School House; Nov. 4, Smithfield, East Smithfield School House; Nov. 5, Springfield, at Centre School House; Nov. 6, Ridgbury and South Creek, at Doty Hill School House; Nov. 8, Wells, Beckwith school House; Nov. 9, Columbia, at Austinville school House; Nov. 10, Troy, Boro' School House; Nov. 11, Canton, Boro' School House; Nov. 12, Colley Corners' School House; Nov. 16, Granville Centre; Nov. 17, Franklin, Varney School House; Nov. 18, Monroe, Monroeton School House; Nov. 19, Albany and Overton, at Bahr School House; Nov. 20, Terry and Wilmot, Sugar Run School House; Nov. 22, Pike, Lellaysville School House; Nov. 23, Herrick, Camp School House; Nov. 24, Wyalusing, at Camptown School House; Nov 25, Overton, at Kelsey school House; Nov 26, Asylum, Centre School House; Nov 27, Towanda Boro' School House; Nov 29, Wysox, East Towanda School House.

Applicants will please come provided with pen, pencil, foolscap, and sixth reader. Examination to begin at 9 o'clock A. M.

A. A. KEENEY, County superintendent.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 4, 1875.

For the Educational Department.

OUR WINTER SCHOOLS.

Directors will have their attention directed more or less for a few weeks to the subject of hiring proper teachers for their respective schools. The duty is a responsible one, and should be most judiciously performed. Young men and women have their events of their lives turned in changing through which they flow in after life, usually before they have left school. In fewer years, many cases the teacher is the one who gives direction to their post-up ambition and energy. He in many cases is not only the one who instructs, who disciplines, who arouses an interest in study, but also the one who, by holding up possibilities and probabilities before unthought of by the student, develops effort that stops not short of great accomplishments. Certain it is, that next to wise, prudent parents is a faithful, enthusiastic and capable teacher? When Alexander the Great was born, his father, Philip of Macedon, wrote a letter to Aristotle, coupled in the following terms: "Be informed that I have a son, and for this I am grateful to the gods, not so much for his birth as that he was born in your age; my joy is that if you will undertake the charge of his education, I assure myself that he will become worthy of his father, and of the kingdom which he is to inherit." Too much care, then, cannot be taken by directors to secure the best teaching. One consideration, and one only, should influence them, and that one the good of the children. No matter how worthy, or how needy the applicant, unless qualified he should be refused. We cannot afford to dwarf the minds and aspirations of our children, that we may ameliorate the condition of any person, however pitiable his condition.

Did farmer who, in buying a horse, secured the one which he could obtain at the lowest price without any regard to his real value, would be justly called injudicious, if not exceedingly foolish. Few farmers would act thus foolishly. Are they wise in exercising more care, as they frequently do in purchasing horses to draw their loads, than they do in selecting teachers to train the minds and souls of their children? There is an abundance of those who are willing and anxious to "teach schools" but let the directors secure those only who are *qualified to teach*, and then let their merit be recognized by paying them an adequate salary. If we would have thorough, educated and experienced teachers in Bradford county, we must pay the young men in our county such salaries that they will be induced to prepare themselves to teach in their own county, and teach for a period of years. That which we can purchase at the lowest price is not always the cheapest. There is too much truth at the present time in what Good Roger Asham wrote nearly four hundred years ago: "It is a pity that more care is had, yea, and that among very wise men, to find out a running man rather for their horse, than a competent man for their children. They say, yea, in word, but they do so in deed, that rather one they will gladly give a stipend of two hundred crowns by the year, and to the other two hundred shillings. God, that sitteth in heaven, laugheth the children to scorn, and rewardeth their liberality as he should: for he suffereth them to have tame and well-ordered horses, but wild and unfortunate children; and therefore, in the end they find more pleasure in their horses than pleasure in their children."

As a general rule those teachers will teach best who have had the best educational advantages. It ought not to be expected that young teachers will originate methods of teaching, of government and of general management. They will pattern more or less after their teachers, by whom they have been instructed, and after those schools in which they have studied. Those having had good educational advantages not only will be best prepared, but will best understand how a school should be conducted to make it successful and efficient.

A high premium should also be placed on a successful experience. Directors that prefer to reward to experience and ability, act on a different plan from what they do in other business. Schools do exist in Bradford, where teachers of ten years experience, and those of ten days, are put on the same plain. The laborer is worthy of his hire. He who by long years of patient work has learned to be skillful in his trade, should receive more than he who is making trial of untried power.

A great discrimination should be made in selecting teachers of the most approved moral character. We consider it almost a crime if children, surrounded by vicious companions, and reared by immoral or dissolute parents become either culpably or orthodoxably immoral. We cannot expect that foul hands will mould the plastic minds of our children without leaving stains. Not only moral, but Christian teachers should be employed, if possible. Directors will find much chaff among the wheat, but if they do their whole duty they will make a reasonable effort to discriminate between the different applicants, or if necessary, take time to inform themselves in regard to whom they had best employ.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of E. Grant & Sons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills and accounts will remain with J. L. Grant for settlement.

E. GRANT & SONS.

The business of the Saw & Planing Mill, will be carried on by J. L. Grant, who will be glad to fill orders of all old and new customers, for flooring, siding, and planed lumber of every description. Large stock of Pine lumber now on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Persons contemplating building will do well to call. All work guaranteed.

J. L. GRANT.

Legal.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, J. MONROE SMITH, Sheriff of the county of Bradford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bradford, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1875,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November,)

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Bradford are as follows, to-wit:

Armenia, at the house of John S. Becker.
Alba boro, at the house of Ira Smith.
Albany, at the Bahr school house.
Asylum, at the school house near S. Decker's.
Athens boro, at the house of Chas. Daley.
Athens twp, at the Exchange Hotel.
Berlington boro, at the Royse House.
Burlington twp, at the Royse House, Burlington boro.
Burlington West, at the M E Church.
Barclay, at the school house.
Canton boro, at the Central house.
Canton twp, at the Central House, Canton boro.
Columbia, at the house of Jas Morgan.
Franklin, at the Town Hall.
Granville, at the house of B F Taylor.
Herrick, at the school house Herrickville.
Lellaysville, at house of F E Case.
Litchfield, at the house of S B Carmeh
Leroy, at Centre School House.
Monroe twp at the house once occupied by J L Rockwell.
Monroe boro, at the house of Ormall Kellogg.
Orwell, at the Town Hall.
Overton, at school house No 2.
Pike, at the house of Trover Bosworth.
Rome twp, at the academy in Rome boro.
Rome boro, at the Academy.
Ridgbury, at the house of Chas Hendy.
Sheshequin, at the Valley House.
Springfield, at the house of Mrs Thos Smead.
Standing Stone, at the house of Simon Stevens.
Smithfield, at the house of L D Forest.
Sylvania boro, at the house of Curtis Merritt.
South Creek at the house of C E Coe.
Terry, at the house of E J Shepard.
Towanda boro—First Ward, at the hotel of Patrick Sullivan. Second Ward, at the Court House. Third Ward, at the Grocery Store of G S Smith.
Towanda twp, at the school house near H L Scott's.
Tuscarora, at the house of S. A. Mills.
Troy boro, at the house of V M Long.
Troy twp, at the house of V M Long, Troy boro.
Tuscarora, at the school house near Jas Blacks.
Ulster, at the Forest House.
Warren, at the house of B Dodge.
Windham, at the house of B Kuykendall.
Wyalusing, at the house of J H Black.
Wilmot, at the house of A J Stone.
Wysox, at the house of R E C Myer.
Wells, at the house of I. Seeley.

ONE PERSON for the office Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of said county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of County Commissioner of said county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditors of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said county.

Special attention is hereby directed to the 5th Article of the New Constitution

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

1st. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2nd. 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.

3d. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4th. 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.

Section 2. 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.

Section 3. 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.

Section 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 or shall be prescribed by law, as fully 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 an 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 other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or offer to receive for himself or another any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, thereby forfeits 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 55 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 an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and 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 a term of four years.

Section 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Section 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each election 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 shall be filled, as provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest, upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, or felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may challenge a venire from jury duty during their terms of service.

Section 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an 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 justice of the peace and alderman, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State, nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by general law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of June 30th, 1871.—Section 3. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

Section 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.

The said act of Assembly entitled, "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2nd, 1836, provides as follows, viz:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2nd, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter in such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an 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; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by the law for 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 elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of 20th of July, 1874, further provides, viz: Section 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 said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Section 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 witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of an election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there 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, and signed by the officer 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, 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 first duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who shall claim 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 to vote shall also take and subscribe to 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 a 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 one; 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 that he 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 affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States for 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 in which he shall immediately preceding said 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.

Section 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the making of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the burden of the proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be fully 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 where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate, 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 father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall 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, on 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.

Section 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is provided 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 permit 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.

Section 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of ten hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where is has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischevious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court. Any keeper, clerk or election officer who shall disclose how any elector voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up the window or avenue of any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation or threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly any election, or awe any elector or prevent him from voting; or restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one, nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than one year.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election law of the Commonwealth further provides that "the inspectors, judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their office, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman, or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the judge and other inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"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 and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d 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 shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: "I, (A.B.) do ——— that I will duly attend to the holding of election during the continuance thereof as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to a vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I wrongfully delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to a vote as aforesaid, and I will not disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding; but that I will in all things truly and impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager, on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: "I, (A. B.) do ——— that I will as judge duly attend the enduing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse, in carrying on the same, by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and that I will not disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the form of oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: "I (A. B.) do ——— that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name the name of the township, ward or district, and the number of the vote, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspector thereof, and that I will not disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The qualified electors will take notice of the following Act of Assembly, approved the twelfth day of March, 1866, "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the qualified 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 or written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and shall be labeled outside, 'Judiciary'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labled 'State'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled 'County'; an ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labled 'Township'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labled 'Borough' and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES B. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, the thirteenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled, "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes;" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, city, parish, township school-district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and is such exercised the people Dressed Cutaway Vest Suits; the Pioneer Suits; the Huzzar Vest suits; the Centennial Suits, of all of which I ask a careful examination, by all who are in want of cheap and substantial clothing and furnishing goods.

OVERCOATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S,

aug16-75. TOWANDA, PA.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient *had not been taking* DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened in this instance has happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting *physicians, druggists, and themselves*, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so**; for they contain the **pure Oil** in the **best and cheapest form**.

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OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superceding every other remedy, sixty Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by the medical profession, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of nauseous medicines.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

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☞ **These were the only capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.**

Send for circular to 35 Wooster street, New York.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

aug 16.

NO THEY DON'T!

People complain of

HARD TIMES.

But those who are wise enough to

BUY THEIR CLOTHING

—AT—

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Never find fault with the quality of the

GOODS HE SELLS.

MR. JACOBS

Now takes pleasure in calling attention to his

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—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—FOR—

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

An inspection of his stock will be sufficient to satisfy all that he can offer greater inducements than ever.

aug17-75.

Hotels and Restaurants.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.,

CORNER MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS.

The Horses, Harness, &c., of all guests of this house, insured against loss by Fire, without any extra charge.

A superior quality of Old English Pale Ale received.

Towanda, Dec. 8, 1869. J. L. MEANS.

ELWOOD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.,

Having lease, and the temperance people the coming county were satisfied to give him a chance, as it was, and had petitioned him to let it stand. Thus in the new block, each and vote of Mr. C. deserves as Representative, he has served the Legislature and by his votes and acts as a staunch temperance man, the party has honored him with the age of his own he has ever asked or expected.

BETHINK YOU that the Republican party in "OLD" county is obliged to publish its attacks upon men who are above reproach, in order to defeat. A cause that will not bear such a defense ought to fall the people say Amen.

Old Alford, if you don't want the cause of "The Prohibition Party" to make the REPORTER a mud-machine, nor a medium of false-hoods on behalf of my assailed friends, "The Prohibition Party."

J. B. SUMNER.

LETTER TO MR. CHUBBUCK.

THE propounds some pertinent questions in the following letter. Honestly answered will

HORSE FIXINGS GENERALLY

Is at C. F. DATON'S in the store lately occupied by James Wolf as a Clothing Store. Having removed my establishment to more commodious and convenient quarters, I respectfully invite my old customers, and all in want of anything in the line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, NETS, &C.,

to give me a call, feeling satisfied that from the facilities I possess for purchasing stock, I can do a better job, at a lower price than any other establishment in the county.

Then, forget the place one door below the old stand of Fox & Mercur.

C. F. DAYTON.

may26.

PLOWS AND POINTS.

Farmers are hereby informed that I am now prepared to furnish the celebrated

LERAYSVILLE "L" PLOWS,

of every kind. Also Points, or any portion of the plow furnished at lowest rates.

JAMES VANN.

Gheen, August 3, 1875tf.

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Athens twp., laying 2½ miles from Athens Boro, and 2 miles from Waverly. Contains 156 acres, of which 125 are in grass and grain. A dairy of 25 cows has been kept on it, and there is basement stabling for that number. It has a gentle inclination to the south, and is warm, strong land. It will be sold low and possession given immediately. Address

E. D. DREW, Elmira, N. Y.
D. F. PARK, Athens, Pa.
J. PREW, on the farm.

nov16 74tf

WOOL CARDING,

AT THE

WOOLEN MILLS, CAMPTOWN, PENNA.

Also manufacturing and cloth dressing attended to on short notice. We are already making rolls from the new clip, and are prepared to do work as fast as offered.

H. B. INGHAM.

Camptownmel. Jn, 1876.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FALL AND WINTER OF 1875-6

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

—AT—

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S,

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This popular house has now ready one of the finest stocks of Clothing in America, for style quality and fit, which is a guarantee that every garment will prove what I represent it to be.

FARMERS,
GRANGERS,
MECHANICS,
—AND—
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

Coming to town, are particularly requested to call at my store and examine the leading styles, made from French, Scotch and American Cloths, for Men, Boys and Youths' wear. In it will be found many leading styles for the coming season, such as the Double Breasted Cutaway Vest Suits; the Pioneer Suits; the Huzzar Vest suits; the Centennial Suits, of all of which I ask a careful examination, by all who are in want of cheap and substantial clothing and furnishing goods.

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