JUNIATA SENTINEL.

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. ISAAC G. GORDON,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

STATE TREASURER,

HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATE,

DR. JOHN P. STERRETT,

OF JUNIATA COUNTY.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

ASSEMBLY,

DR. GEORGE M. GRAHAM,

OF PERRYSVILLE.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,

JACOB LEMON, ESQ.,

OF MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,

WILLIAM W. LANDIS, ESQ.,

OF TURBETT TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,

HENRY A. STAMBAUGH,

OF MIFFLINTOWN.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

J. BANKS WILSON, ESQ.,

OF FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN MOTZER, ESQ.,

OF WALKER TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR,

A. Y. M'AFEE, ESQ.,

OF TURBETT TOWNSHIP.

The Living Political Issues of the Day.

The Washington *Republic* says: To those who have carefully watched the tendencies of the times, the farmers', mechanics', and laborers' organizations, by whatever name called, are no surprise. A living nation demands living issues, and as soon as some questions of political importance are settled, new ones will be brought forth for solution. The supremacy of the Union over the States being secured beyond present dangers; the national debt having been placed upon a sound basis of prospective liquidation; the rights of all classes, white, black, foreign, or native, having been secured; foreign complications adjusted or avoided; and taxation measurably reduced, the ever active American mind is bringing forward new topics of discussion. Happily for our nation and times, these new questions are not likely to precipitate the country into violence and commotion, and their very statement shows that there is no deep cause of complaint. It is, moreover, gratifying that the demands are in the direction of progress and reform, so we need have no fear that we shall lose whatever has been gained, no matter how these new questions are decided.

These new issues of the present are based upon economic questions, and relate chiefly to the obtainment of greater compensation to the producing classes. That these topics are difficult of solution will appear more clearly as they are more generally and skilfully discussed, and the mental horizon of the disputants becomes enlarged. As at present presented, the topics may be stated to mean: The restraint of the monopolizing tendencies of large capitalists and railway and other joint-stock corporations; the providing of more adequate and cheaper channels of transport; the more economic administration of the national, State, and municipal machinery; a more skilful and honest civil service; the adjustment of national and State taxes, so that capital shall not escape its due share of taxation; and the assessment of import duties in a more simple and economic manner. We have heard of no other source of complaint or agitation, though our means of information are as extensive as those of any other individual or organization.

It is not merely the duty, but the anxious desire, of the Republican party to meet these new issues, and to provide affirmatively for their solution. The radical and fundamental difference between the Republican and the Opposition party, by whatever name it chooses to call itself, is, that it seeks to provide adequate remedies for all complaints, while the other party is simply one of negation, indicting the Administration and the party in power for its imperfections, but presenting no consistent and well-considered remedies. Thus far, however, this system of warfare has signally failed, because the people are too intelligent to trust the destiny of the country in the hands of those who have, in great part, been unreliable in the late war, and who seem not to have the intelligence to perceive suitable remedies for existing ills.

We have ever held that all political parties are simply means to secure certain ends; and in giving our preference to one party over the other, we must consider not merely whether one of the existing parties is, by the elements of its constitution, by its past history and tradition, and its general tendency, willing to take up our cause, but also whether it has the power to secure it by adequate legislation. It is as easy for a party without power or responsibility to promise all things to all men, as it was for Satan to promise all the kingdoms of the earth to the Savior; but before even the first step can be secured, that party must be placed in power, which cannot happen constitutionally under four years.—When, on the other hand, the Republican party has adopted a principle as a part of its platform, it has the power to execute the popular will at once, and thus the work is speedily accomplished.

That there are differences of opinion within the Republican party upon the question of the best means of accomplishing the reforms indicated, we freely admit, for the Republican party is composed of self-thinking men; but there is every evidence that both the Administration and the party at large are desirous to find the best possible solution, and to apply the remedy.—Therefore, only those men whose political aspirations have been thwarted are agitating for a new distribution of offices, being ready to ride any hobby for the sake of temporary success at the polls.

The questions of civil service reform in all its branches, of cheap transportation, of internal improvements, and the readjustment of the tariff, will be earnestly and fully discussed, and we invite the co-operation of the best thinkers of our land to aid us in the discussion. If there is any citizen in our broad domain who can contribute any fact, thought, or suggestion, which promises success, we shall consider him a great benefactor both to the country and to the Republican party, if he will bring it forward for examination, discussion, and adoption.

There is no class of men in whose intelligence, judgment, and conscience we place greater trust than the agriculturalists of the United States; and we consider it one of the most favorable omens of the times that they have taken up the discussion of social-economic questions. Of course there is danger that a portion at least of the organization may be captured by demagogues, and that through this instrumentality, the Patrons of Husbandry and other organizations may be destroyed. For, if purely political questions shall be made the pivot of discussion and agitation, there is no more reason to think that a Democratic farmer will agree with his Republican neighbor inside than outside of the grange. Therefore their motto should be only "One thing at a time!" and when the question of cheap transportation, upon which we all agree, shall be disposed of, we shall take up the tariff and the labor questions.

There are, moreover, a large number of household topics of great interest and importance which, in the aggregate, will add more to the happiness and comfort of farmers than mere political agitation. Prominent among these are:

First, What are the most profitable crops to be raised, considering climate and soil?

Second. What machinery is best adapted to the farmer's work?

Third. How can farm work be arranged so that the hours of work can be reduced to ten, without detriment or loss?

Fourth. What arrangements or combinations can be made to secure cheap transportation of our products?

Fifth. How far can Government aid or retard, by legislation, the progress and advancement of agriculture?

Sixth. The discussion of the merits of men whom the political parties may set up for office, so that only honest and capable men be elected.

Seventh. The union of all neighbors, without regard to political or other differences, to obtain recognition for the ability and talent of farmers in the distribution of high public trusts.

Eighth. The construction of bridges and the improvement of local roads. Very much can be done for "cheap transportation" in this direction.

Ninth. The procurement of competent and good teachers, and the establishment of courses of home lectures to encourage the youth in efforts of self-improvement.

The above are only a few of the many subjects that can be discussed to advantage in farmers' granges, clubs, lodges, or by what name monthly or weekly neighborhood meetings may be called; and if conducted with a loyal desire, not merely to hear one's self talk, or to gain an intellectual triumph, but to ascertain the absolute truth and right in the matter, will be of great benefit to all classes of society.

Without desiring to become the specific "organ" of the farmers or any other organization, we shall endeavor to advance correct views upon the pending issues, by accepting aid and light from every quarter, so that the Republican party may remain the standard-bearer of progress in the future, as it has been in the past.

As there seems to be considerable misunderstanding in regard to the law regulating the "meshes" or spaces in nets, we copy the following paragraph (section 25) of "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish," passed at the last session of the Legislature, and approved by Governor Hartranft May 1, 1873:

"In any of the inland waters of this State, inhabited by speckled trout or black bass, and in which the fishing with nets and the like devices is not altogether prohibited by this act, or some other acts in force in this Commonwealth, it shall not be lawful to catch or kill fish by means of any net or device in the nature thereof, the meshes or open spaces in which shall be *less than three inches*, under a penalty of $25; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall authorize the catching of speckled trout by means of any device save only by hook and line, except for propagation and to stock other waters."

Contributions in aid of families rendered homeless by the late fire at Belfast, Me., continue to be received. Portland and Bangor have each sent $1000, and Omaha has on the way six carloads of corn for the sufferers.

Persons caught in France with pieces of the castings from the Vendome Column are sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

THE Democratic State Convention met in Wilkesbarre on the 27th ult. It nominated a State ticket. James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia, was nominated on the second ballot for Supreme Judge, and F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny, on the second ballot for State Treasurer.

The convention was thrown into quite a confused state at the effort to reach a permanent organization. The cause was the back pay bill. We here publish the proceedings on that point:

At four o'clock, the committee being ready to report, the convention was called to order, and the chairman of the committee, Colonel Robert Dechert, read the name of Hon. R. Milton Spear for permanent chairman.

At this point A. H. Glatz, of York, interrupted, and moved the non-concurrence of the convention in the report of the committee so far as read, giving as his reason, that Mr. Spear had, as a member of Congress, taken back pay.

The motion and remarks of Mr. Glatz were received with great applause by the convention.

Mr. Spear replied, defending his action as a public man, pleading his services and fealty to the Democratic party, and asking the convention not to give way to the personal clamor of the hour. He stated that he had not sought the honor of presiding over the convention, but now that the committee had presented his name, he hoped that he would not be stabbed in the "house of his friends."

Messrs. R. E. Monahan and W. D. Moore supported the motion of Mr Glatz, and denounced the salary grab in severe terms.

Messrs. C. W. Carrigan and J. Lawrence Getz spoke in behalf of Spear. The latter gentleman upheld the back pay bill, and was hissed from the floor. The sense of the convention was almost unanimous against Spear being the permanent chairman. In a short speech he withdrew his name and moved the name of Dr. Andrew Nebinger be substituted. This was carried.

SHORT ITEMS.

Money is worth 33 per cent. at the bank in Dallas, Texas.

A young lady at Elyria, Ohio, is learning the carpenter's trade.

THE delegates to the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts number 1100.

A New York stock dealer and broker has fleeced Wall street out of half a million or more.

Fate is nothing, say the Hindoos, but the deeds committed in a prior state of existence.

An immense meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry and veterans of the Mexican war was held near Brownsville, Mo., on the 27th ult. Nearly 15,000 people, it is said, were present.

The watch and other valuables worn by General Canby at the time of his massacre, and subsequently received from the Modocs, have been sent to his widow, in Indianapolis.

A Japan publisher has issued a life of George Washington. He is represented in the clothes and fashions of the present day, with a mustache, carrying a cane, and accompanied by a terrier, and gazing at a lady.

Twenty two Chinese females, brought by the steamer from Hong Kong, were sold at public auction on the 28th ult., in the Chinese market, San Francisco. Young girls brought as high as $450, and middle-aged and old women $100 to $200 each.

A two-year-old grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, of Lewisburg, was led by curiosity to drink from a can of naptha which she found in her exploration of the house, and it required all the skill of the family physician to save her life.

Harriet Beecher take the ground that if a proper endowment is made by some rich men to be applied to the education of women as good house-keepers, cooks, seamstresses, printers, clerks, &c., she would guarantee hundreds of scholars.

A law of New Hampshire imposes a fine of $2 for every egg destroyed belonging to robins, thrushes, larks, blue birds, sparrows, martins, woodpeckers, bobolinks, yellow birds, linnets, fly catchers, warblers, plovers, yellow legs, sand snipe., partridges, grouse, quails, and wild pigeons.

It is ascertained that John N. Irving, who has been arrested in San Francisco on his own confession as an accomplice in the murder of Benjamin Nathan, is a well known New York thief and burglar. His story is probably false, and invented as a means of procuring his free return to that city. The Nathan murder was committed July 29, 1871. The New York police believe that Irving was at that time in prison.

Indian commissioner Smith returned to Washington on the 27th ult., from an extended trip among the Indians of the north. west. He has held councils with representatives of some thirty-five thousand or forty thousand Indians, and reports them generally as desiring peace and willing to respect the wishes of the government. In many places the Indians are improving their condition, have schools, farm the lands, live in houses, like their white neighbors, and wear civilized clothing.

A sailor recently arrived at San Francisco, Cal., declares himself an accomplice or confederate in the murder of Nathan in New York. He refers to places and persons in New Yorh which, if looked up, should to an extent confirm or refute his statements. The sailor's story is discredited in New York. Judge Cardozo, who took an active part in endeavoring to find the murderer of Nathan, says there is no doubt that the real murderer is Forrester, who is now in prison, and ir time he will be able to prove Forrester to be guilty of that atrocity.

A revolt took place in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburg, on Friday, which resulted in the injury of a keeper and the probable death of a convict. From all that can be learned it appears that some action of Mr. Day, the foreman of the shoemaking department, relative to a change of hands, gave such dissatisfaction as to cause open rebellion among the men. Hammers and other missiles were hurled at the keepers, four of whom were in the room, and the use of the knives was threatened. Mr. Day emptied his revolver at the ringleaders of the revolt, and shot one man almost through from back to breast. It is believed that the convict who was shot will die. Mr. Day, the foreman, was considerably injured, while a number of the convicts are also injured more or less. For a time all the keepers were in danger of their lives.—There were nearly fifty men engaged in the shop.

The saddest incident connected with the late fire in Belfast, Maine, was the death of Miss Rebecca Prentiss, a well-known and much-respected lady, aged 80, who perished in the Frothingham House, where she resided. She was either bewildered by the smoke or fell in a fit. A few charred bones were found the next morning. The Frothingham House, the oldest two story frame building there, was built about a century ago.

New Advertisements.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the room in the Parker residence, formerly occupied by Doty, Parker & Co.'s Bank, on Bridge St., Mifflintown, and is now prepared to do

Custom Work,

at short notice, and in a neat and FASHIONABLE STYLE. All those who wish neat fitting clothes should give me a call, as I intend putting out none but first-class work.

WILLIAM WISE.

Sept 3, 1873.

PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1873.

Whereas, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within the Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notices to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOSEPH ARD, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, do hereby make known and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the County of Juniata, that on the second TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (being the fourteenth day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereafter mentioned, viz:

One person to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the District composed of the counties of Juniata, Centre, Mifflin and Huntingdon, in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the District composed of the counties of Juniata and Mifflin in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Jury Commissioner of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Juniata county.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

At the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for the borough of Mifflintown.

At the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for Fermanagh township.

At the School House in Mexico, for Walker township.

At Smith's School House, for Delaware township.

At the School House in Thompsontown, for the borough of Thompsontown.

At the Public House of Thomas Cox, for Greenwood township.

At the School House in Richfield, for Monroe township.

At Frymoyer's Hotel, for Susquehanna township.

At the School House in McAlisterville, for Fayette township.

At the School House in Patterson, for the borough of Patterson.

At the School House in Perrysville, for the borough of Perrysville.

At the Locust Grove School House, near the residence of Mr. Stewart, for Milford township.

At Spruce Hill School House, for Spruce Hill township.

At the School House at Academia, for Beale township.

At the School House near McCulloch's Mills, for Tuscarora township, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Lick School House, near the residence of Benjamin Walls, dec'd., for Lack township, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Centre School House, for so much of the townships of Lack and Tuscarora as lie north-west of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

At the Church Hill School House, for Turbett township.

ALSO MAKE KNOWN and give notice, as in and by the 43rd section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office of trust under the United States, or this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated city or district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any cityor commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge inspector or clerk of any elections of this Commonwealth, and no judge, inspector or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also that by the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 18, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election of this Commonwealth."

By the act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. Election officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven A. M., on the day of the election. Before 6 o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the Registry List, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not Registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes.

7. 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 high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

8. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with a proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same courts shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner as is required at the general elections in October.

9. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in October.

10. The respective Assessors, Inspectors and Judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any of said officers under this act; any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

11. The Assessors shall receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners, as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And the Judges of the respective Districts aforesaid, are by the said act required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Mifflintown, on the third day after the said day of Election, being FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of OCTOBER, then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, on the third day after the day of election, being the present year on Friday, the 8th day of November, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid, shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth shall choose by ballot, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and on the day of the general election every second year thereafter, one person to fill the office of State Treasurer, and until such officer is elected and assumes the duties of his office, according to the provisions of this act, the present incumbent, upon his renewing his official bond, to be approved by the Governor, not later than the first Monday of May next, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of State Treasurer.

SECTION 2. Any person elected State Treasurer in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be commissioned by the Governor of this Commonwealth, and assume the duties of the office on the first Monday of May next succeeding his election, and shall have and possess all the powers granted, perform all the duties and be subject to all the penalties imposed by existing laws of the Commonwealth relating to State Treasurer and the management of the State treasury.

SECTION 3. The term of the office of State Treasurer shall be two years, from the first Monday of May next succeeding his election. His salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and no person shall be twice chosen in four years.

SECTION 4. The election laws now in force for the choice of Governor of this Commonwealth, shall regulate the election of State Treasurer; and in case of any vacancy occurring in said office from death, resignation, failure to qualify and assume the duties after election or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint some proper person to fill such vacancy until the first Monday of May following the next general election; and the qualified electors shall, at the first general election, which shall happen more than sixty days after such vacancy shall occur, elect, in the manner herein provided, a suitable person to fill said office for the full term authorized by the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. That the election of any person appearing to be elected Treasurer under the provisions of this act, may be contested on the petition of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, by the same tribunal and in the same manner and under the same resolutions and restrictions prescribed under the act of July second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, for contesting the election of any person as Governor of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 6. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, the State Treasurer shall take the oath of office, or affirmation of office, agreeably to the directions of the Constitution of the United States and this Commonwealth, and shall become bound in an obligation with five or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of one million of dollars lawful money of the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties enjoined and required by law, to be performed by such Treasurer; and the execution thereof being duly proved, the same shall be entered of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Copies of such obligation, duly authenticated under the seal of said office, shall be received as legal evidence in any court of this Commonwealth.

APPROVED—The 28th day of April, A. D. 1873. J. F. HARTRANFT.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified 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 ticket, 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 all the names of State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and 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 so, that in the 31st section of said Act it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this Commonwealth, the judges of the election in each county having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such elections within the county, for every person voted for as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and one of said judges shall take charge of such certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county at such place in such district as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose.

The Return Judges for this Senatorial District will meet in Huntingdon on Tuesday, October 21st, then and there to be and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

The Return Judges for this Representative District will meet in Lewistown on Tuesday, October 21st, then and there to do and perform such duties as are required by law of said Judges.

Given under my hand, at Mifflintown, the first day of September, A. D., 1872, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

JOSEPH ARD, Sheriff.

Mifflintown, Sept. 1, 1873.-te.

New Advertisements.

SAMUEL B. LOUDEN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NEVIN'S BUILDING ON

BRIDGE ST., MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Desires to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a fine and fashionable stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS—Plain Black, Blue and Brown.
CREP—Dahlia, Brown and Blue.
TRICOT—Black, Blue and Brown.
DIAGONALS—Blue and Black.
CHEVIOTS—All Shades.
SCOTCH GOODS—All Styles.
BLACK DOESKINS—A Superior Quality.
PANTS AND VEST PATTERNS—Fine.
SUMMER GOODS—General Assortment.

I will sell any of the above goods by the yard or pattern.

☞ I also keep on hand a full line of BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS, consisting of Men, Boys and Children's Shirts, Coats Pants and Vests.

☞ I will manufacture to order all kinds of CUSTOM WORK. PRICES—Reasonable to suit the times. March 27, 1872.

CHEAP JOHN'S

POPULAR STORE,

MAIN STREET,

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.

Great Attractions and Extra Inducements.

Look at my prices and compare them with others:

Ladies Shawls at $1,50, $2,00 up to $6,00.
Breakfast Shawls, from 50 cents upwards.
Woolen Blankets.....$1,90 to $2,75.
Countorpanes...$1,25, $1,40 and upwards
Balmoral and Melton Skirts.....$1,00.
Ladies' Cotton Hose.....10c, 12½c, 15c.
" Woolen " .....15c, 18c, 20c.
Pocket Handkerchiefs 3c, 4c, 5c 6c, 25c and upwards.
Underclothing.....50c, 60c, 65c, 75c
Paper Collars, per box, 10cts and upwards.
Shirt Buttons, per gross.....5c.
Best Linen Shoe Laces, per doz.....6c.
Linen Towls.....10c, 12½c, 20c.
Hair Switches.....15c.
Imitation Buckskin Gloves.....50c.
Coate's and Clark's Spool Cotton.....6c.
Other Spool Cotton.....4c.
Gold-eyed Needles.....5cts for 25,
Ladies' Furs, great variety, sets, $3,00. $5,50, $5,00 and upwards.
Accordeons, Jewelry of all kinds, Gold, Silver and Plated Watches.
Ribbons of all shades.
Neckties of all styles.
Ladies' Gloves and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hoods and Scarfs, Trimmings and Edgings of all kinds, Ladies' Belts, Ladies' Underclothing. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butcher and Pocket Knives.

I am determined to sell, hence am enabled to offer extra inducements.

☞ Call and examine my stock.

Nov. 12, 1872-tf. EMIL SCHOTT.

WISE & WRIGHT'S

TINWARE AND SHEETIRON EMPORIUM.

MAIN STREET, PATTERSON, PA.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they still keeps on hand and manufactures to order, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE, &c., of all kinds, and at the most reasonable rates. The best and latest improved FRUIT CANS always on hand. Repairing neatly and expeditiously executed.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

made a speciality, and made to order out of the best material and on the shortest notice.

Persons wishing anything in my line will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

WRIGHT & WISE.

April 24, 1872-tf.

☞ All orders, and articles for repairs, left at my residence, next door to Waream's Hardware Store, in Mifflin, will be promptly attended to.

$6,000 WORTH OF GOODS, AT COST!!

Having decided to close out our business, we will sell our entire Stock of GOODS at COST, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Don't fail to avail yourself of the opportunity to SAVE MONEY

LAIRD & BELL,

Patterson, Pa.

August 6th, 1873—tf.

New Advertisements.

W. M. ALLISON,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY OR SELL, LEASE OR RENT PROPERTY will do well to consult me. I have for sale the following described property:

A Farm in Kurtz's Valley.

No. 1. A Farm of 80 acres, in Kurtz's Valley, Delaware township, about 8 miles from Mifflintown, and 3 miles from Thompsontown—all cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation. The improvements consist of

A DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE,

Containing 16 rooms, a Stone Bank Barn and other out-buildings. The land has lately been thoroughly limed. Will be sold low and on easy terms.

A Good Blacksmith Stand.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground situate in Fermanagh township, about 4 miles from Mifflintown, containing about 1 acre of ground. The improvements are a good BLACKSMITH SHOP, commanding a large run of good-paying custom, a Wagonmaker shop, a two-story Plank House and a new weatherboarded log stable. The lot is well set with choice fruit trees, and there is a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door. This is one of the finest openings for a good blacksmith in the State. Price low and payments easy.

Desirable Town Properties.

No. 3.—Three two-story Houses and lots, in the Borough of Mifflintown, most eligibly located and well suited for small families. These are among the most desirable properties in town and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage from three to five years.

Farm in Milford.

No. 4.—A valuable Farm in Milford twp on Licking Creek, one mile from Mifflintown, containing about 150 acres of improved limestone land. The improvements are a good Dwelling-house, Bank-barn, Springhouse, &c., with never-failing spring of water. Price low and payments easy.

A Small Farm.

No. 5.—A small farm in Milford township, situate about one mile north of Perrysville, containing about 25 acres. The improvements are a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. There is a thrifty young orchard on the premises. A vein of **rich iron-ore** runs through the tract which has been pronounced by good judges black fossil. It has been opened and it worked will soon pay for the place. Terms easy.

Valuable Pasture Lot.

No. 6.—A valuable Pasture Lot, containing about 4 acres, and situate within a quarter of a mile of Mifflin. Terms low and immediate possession given.

Desirable Lot in Milford.

No. 7.—A lot of ground in Milford township, about 1½ miles from Mifflin, containing about 6 acres under good cultivation. The improvements are a good two-story frame house, small cow-stable, bake-oven, and other outbuildings. A thrifty young Peach orchard on the premises. A rare chance for a mechanic or laborer desirous of purchasing a comfortable home at a low price. Terms very low.

A Small Mountain Farm.

No. 8.—A Farm on the Middle Ridge in Fermanagh township, containing about 60 acres, within 2 miles of the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad. The improvements are a good log house, log barn, &c. The land is smooth and in a good state of cultivation. A bargain will be given.

A Fine Valley Farm.

No. 9.—A farm in Lost Creek Valley, on Lost Creek, about 1 mile distant from Oakland Mills and 5 miles from Mifflin, containing about 133 acres more or less. The improvements are a large Stone House, Frame Bank Barn, 52x85, never-failing spring of water with stone spring-house near the door. There is also a new frame dwelling-house on the farm.

Small Tract of Woodland.

No. 10.—A small tract of woodland in Fayette township, containing about 12 acres. The timber is all young and thrifty and the tract is only ¼ mile from No. 9, with which it will be sold or separate.

A Valuable Timber Tract.

No. 11.—A tract of timberland in Slim-Valley, Fayette township, about 2 miles distant from No. 9, containing 1.0 acres more or less, well set with white oak, yellow pine and chestnut oak timber.

Desirable Town Properties.

No. 12.—Two good dwelling houses with lot of ground in Thompsontown. Pump of good water at door. Price very low and payment easy.

House and Lot in Perrysville.

No. 13.—A House and Lot in the borough of Perrysville, situate on Water st., third lot from Perrysville Hotel. The lot is 34 feet front and extends back to the railroad. The house is 18x18—front weatherboarded, back rough-cast. There is also a shop and back kitchen attached. Price low and payments easy.

Persons giving me the sale of their property will be charged no commission unless a sale is effected.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

The undersigned, fashionable Boot and Shoemaker, hereby respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

to the new Store room, on Main street adjoining his residence, in the Borough of Patterson, where he is prepared to accommodate the most fastidious in

GENTS' FINE & COARSE BOOTS,
LADIES' WEAR,
CHILDRENS' WEAR,
BROGANS, &C., &C.

MENDING done in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice. A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. W. DEAN.

Patterson, July 24, 1873-tf

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS & COLLECTORS.—All persons paying their State and County tax for the year 1873 in full, on or before the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873, will be allowed an abatement of TEN PER CENT. All delinquents will be required to pay the full amount of their taxes as charged in the duplicates.

All Collectors for 1873 are required to collect and settle their respective duplicates in full on or before the April court 1874.

All Collectors are hereby notified not to collect the MILITIA TAX assessed for the year 1873. By order of the Board of Commissioners. JAMES DEEN, Clerk.

June 11, 1873-3m

Railroads, &c.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SPRING TIME SCHEDULE.

Through and Direct Route to and from Washington, Baltimore, Erie, Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, and Niagara Falls.

Five Trains Daily

to and from Washington and Baltimore, and

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and

TWO TRAINS DAILY,

to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873, the trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN,	leaves Baltimore	8 30 am
"	Harrisburg	1 20 pm
"	Williamsp'rt	6 45 pm
	arr at Elmira	10 30 pm
CINCINNATI EX.	le Baltimore	8 10 pm
	arr at Harrisburg	12 05 pm
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1 20 pm
"	Harrisburg	4 45 pm
	arr at Williamsport	8 30 pm
Northern Ex.	leaves Baltimore	12 01 am
	ar. Harrisburg	3 40 am
Niagara Ex.	leaves Baltimore,	7 40 am
"	" Harrisburg	10 40 am
"	" Williamsport	2 10 pm
"	" Elmira	5 05 pm
	arrives Canandaigua	7 40 pm
Erie Mail	leaves Harrisburg	4 15 am
	leaves Sunb