

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY M. HOYT, OF LUZERNE COUNTY. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, CHARLES W. STONE, OF WARREN COUNTY. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HON. JAMES P. STERRETT, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. FOR SEC'Y INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AARON K. DUNKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

- FOR CONGRESS, HARRY WHITE, OF INDIANA COUNTY. FOR STATE SENATOR, E. M. GRANT, OF CLARION COUNTY. FOR ASSEMBLY, N. P. WHEELER. FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c., JUSTIS SHAWKEY. FOR SHERIFF, C. A. RANDALL. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, H. W. LEDEBUR, JOHN H. WHITE. FOR COUNTY AUDITORS, N. THOMPSON, D. F. COPELAND. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, C. H. CHURCH.

SAXONY-SWITZERLAND.

NOTES ALONG THE ROUTE.

Tourists, desiring to visit that picturesque and romantic region in the south-eastern part of Saxony, known as Saxony-Switzerland, generally make Dresden the starting point. Some go up the Elbe as far as the little town of Pirna; others as far as Wehlen, and from these points make the tour on foot, which is, by far, the best way of obtaining a good idea of this interesting country. I have gone through it both by rail and on foot, and as I prefer the tramping method of viewing such countries, I shall give your readers the benefit of a few passing notes which I gathered while loitering along the way. Our party left Dresden on the morning of the 18th of July, going by steamer on the Elbe as far as Wehlen. The morning was damp and chilly, and threatened rain, which at first somewhat darkened our prospects for a pleasant day's journey on foot, but by the time we had taken a little lunch and were ready to leave the town already mentioned, the dark clouds had disappeared and the day bid fair to be all that could be wished for. From Dresden to Pirna some three or four miles up the river, the scenery is quite pretty; on either side rise gently sloping wooded hills,—here a vineyard and there, peeping out from amongst the trees, a cottage or, perhaps, the ruins of some old castle. Then, until we reach Pirna there is nothing of particular interest, but after passing this point we again enter a climatic and wild region, properly the beginning of Saxony-Switzerland. The right bank of the stream is abuted by high and perpendicular masses of sandstone, crowned with trees and shrubbery. There are many stone quarries along the hillside, which tend to lessen the beauty of this interesting part of the Elbe. From Wehlen to the Bastei (Bastian Rocks) the first point of interest, a pleasant path leads the wanderer first through beautiful groves, then up a dark canon, over rocks and chasms, and by rustic bridges until after several hours' walk we reach the summit, where the road thither a path leads to the

left through a gorge which gradually narrows until we reach a place, perhaps, not more than six feet wide, where rocks have fallen from above wedging themselves, as it were, in the narrow passage, forming a natural roof, and at the same time building a tunnel. Just beyond this a place was pointed out to me where a traveler had fallen from the heights above, meeting almost instant death on the rough and hard path below. It was in the night. He had lost his way and was making for a light he saw in the distance, little thinking how soon he was to take a fatal step over a precipice at least one hundred feet high. The Bastei is one of the finest points of observation in Saxony-Switzerland. The rocks at this place rise almost perpendicularly from the right bank of the Elbe, which rushes swiftly around their base, to the height of 790 feet. It is the grand view of the surrounding country which this point affords, and the peculiar formation of the rocks, topped with trees and overhung with creeping vines, that make it one of the most interesting in that district of which I write. At places these rocks look as if they had been carved out by the hand of man, representing all shapes imaginable; again we see inverted pyramids, their heavy tops threatening to crush asunder their slender support. The isolated Lilienstein and Koenigstein stand boldly out to the front, with the Bohemian Mts. in the background, and the Pabststein and the Winterberg to the left, whilst in the valley below speed on the waters of the Elbe, flowing by the beautiful city of Dresden, then north thro' Anhalt, forming in part the boundary between Mecklenburg and Hanover, widening into an estuary at Hamburg and thence into the depths of the North Sea. The summit of Koenigstein, 920 feet above the Elbe, is a level district of eight or ten acres in extent, and has been used as a fortress for ages. Owing to its isolated position it has never been taken. The only point from which it could possibly be commanded is the distant Lilienstein on the opposite side of the river. Napoleon tried to storm it from this point, but after considerable labor in dragging up three pieces of artillery he found his shot all fell short and had to give it up in despair. During war the public treasure is taken here for safe keeping. Even the monarchs fly thither in hours of danger. In the beginning of the seven years' war, the army of Saxony, 14,000 men strong, was shut in at the base of Lilienstein and compelled, through hunger, to surrender to Frederick II, before the very eyes of their King who had taken refuge in the fortress of Koenigstein. A garrison of four or five hundred men is still stationed here, and I do not consider it an unpleasant place to live, for the air is pure and a charming view of the surrounding mountains and towns can be had from the ramparts. The water, which is of an extra quality, and ice cold, is obtained from a well about nine feet in diameter and 660 ft. deep; it is cut through the solid rock and required forty years to complete it. The time seems long, but my authority is an officer who acted as guide and could have no reason for exaggerating. During war prisoners are brought here, and many were the stories our guide related of the bold attempts to escape. During the late trouble between Germany and France many French prisoners were conveyed to this point, and he tells about three young men who made their escape one night by going down the precipitous rocks by means of a rope made from their clothing, blankets and the like, and then by crawling through a crevice, reached a place from which they could descend without any risk of life. They certainly knew the lay of the country, for in two days they had reached Bohemian soil, and showed their appreciation of the good treatment they had received by sending their photographs to the commander in charge of the fortress, and bidding him a pleasant goodbye. I was shown a place where an officer tried to make his escape by climbing down the rocks, but after a successful descent of fifty feet, he in some manner lost his hold and was precipitated to the ground. His cries were heard from above and he was brought back but died in the course of a few days. As the story goes a party of gnomes assemble regularly every year on the night of the first of April on a precipitous and rocky slope of the Lilienstein where they bring together their gold

and jewels in order to take an inventory, as it were, and drink to one another's health and have a good time in general. The peasants have great faith in this, and even to this day you occasionally meet one who declares he has heard their murderous screams and defying laugh. Many years ago one of these superstitious peasants, to whom tradition gives the name of Hans Merchantman, determined to conceal himself during the day in the vicinity of their supposed haunt, and watch their proceedings in the night. He accordingly reached the place towards evening and hid himself among the rocks. About midnight the gnomes put in their appearance, scattering gold and silver around the mouth of the cave in great profusion; they disputed and quarreled and mutilated one another in a horrible manner, until finally, from the effects of too much wine and beer they all fell asleep. Hans, naturally enough, perceiving the opportunity to reap a rich harvest, came forth, and seizing one of the largest pieces of gold, put it on his shoulder and hastened down the hill. The pests awoke before he had gone far, and cried after him to drop their gold, which through fear he did, and hastened on home, arriving there the next day. He told his anxious friends what he had witnessed, and went to bed that night the proudest man in Saxony. But lo! on waking up the next morning he found the bar of precious metal on his shoulder, and, terrified, took it to the Elbe and sunk it, but it came back to him again, and he ever after tried in vain to get rid of it. Poor old Hans Merchantman was obliged to carry his ill-gotten treasure with him wherever he went, year after year. Men considered him as one accursed, and children fled from him as from a giant. Life was a burden to him and he longed to get rid of this world's troubles. But one bright spring morning brought peace to poor Hans,—he died. The Pabststein, of which I have already made mention, is another good point of observation, and is some three or four miles further up the Elbe. There is a small hotel on the summit, where our party put up one night. It was extremely cold, and I found my heavy overcoat a very comfortable article then as I have often found it an indispensable one since, while traveling over the snow-covered mountains of Switzerland or sojourning in the vicinity of these mighty glaciers. The wind whistled around the house and threatened to send it over the rocks, down two or three hundred feet among the trees. The next morning was clear,—it was indeed like an early spring morning,—and I thought the picture that met my eyes as I looked over the country for miles around was the most beautiful one I had ever seen. Mountain peaks to the right, peaks to the left; on the one side the meandering Elbe, on the other a beautiful valley of cultivated fields, dotted here and there with cozy farm houses. The Kuehball (cow-stable), some four hours' walk from Schandau is a natural hall or tunnel through the rocks, and is about twenty feet in height by thirty in width, and is supposed to have received its name from the fact that the peasants were accustomed in war times, to drive their cattle thither for protection from the enemy. Near the entrance a crevice in the rocks forms a passage way to the top, thro' which people can ascend, provided they are of moderate thickness. This is also one of the high points in this territory and is important because of the view it affords. Before reaching this point we pass a cascade which the Saxons, or some at least, think surpasses Niagara Falls. If you were not told about its presence you would certainly pass by without seeing it. The water, which is collected above by means of a sort of a bracket and is let out by pulling a cord from below, falls over a little embankment some twenty feet high, with a noise not unlike that of a gentle wind rustling among the leaves. After the water has passed over, which requires but a few minutes, the good gentleman in attendance performs the invariably last act of the closing scene by reaching out his hand for that detestable Trinkgeld (gratuitous gift) with a proficiency unsurpassed, and a manner so pleasing that never fails to attract the traveler's attention to some other point of observation. I admire the Saxon's love for fatherland and all that belongs to it, and although their picturesque and, in a degree, sublime region has no marked

resemblance to Switzerland, they have a perfect right to call it and their hills what they please, and have just the same right to ascend to the summit, draw on their overcoats and imagine themselves above the snow or promnading around the moon. Yours, CHAS. BONNER, Interlaken, Sept. 12, 1878.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Elections of the Commonwealth,' passed July 2d, A. D. 1859, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such to enumerate: 1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the place at which the election is to be held. High Sheriff of the county of Forest, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Forest, that a General Election will be held in said county, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1878,

- between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. at the several Election Districts. In Barnett township at Jacob Maze's Carpenter shop. In Green township at the house of L. Arner. In Howe township at Brookston, in Brookston School House. In Jenks township at the court house in Marien. In Harmony township at Allender school house. In Hickory township at Hickory House. In Kingsley township at Newtown School House. In Tionesta township at Court House in Tionesta borough. In Tionesta borough at Court House in said borough. At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot: One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One person for Lieutenant Governor. One person for Judge of the Supreme Court. One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs. One person for Congress. One person for State Senator. One person for Assembly. One person for Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Courts of Forest County. One person for Sheriff. Three persons for County Commissioners. Three persons for County Auditors. Two persons for Jury Commissioners. The act of Assembly entitled 'an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' passed July 2, 1859, provides as follows, viz: "That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for the election in the district which they respectively belong before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 1st Tuesday of November, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district. "In case the person who shall have received the second 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 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 elect one of their number to fill such vacancy. "I also give official notice to the electors of Forest county, by an act entitled 'An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth, approved Jan. 30, 1874.' SEC. 9. All the 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 clerk 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 printed and affixed thereon, and attested 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 the act, or if any officer of election shall act without being duly sworn, or if any officer of election 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. "Notice is hereby given, that any person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or this State or any city or incorporated district, whether elected or appointed, or otherwise, shall be ineligible to any office or appointment of profit or trust under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the Senate or common council of any city, or of any commission of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for. "Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly entitled 'An act relating to elections and for other purposes,' approved April 16th, 1859, it is enacted that the 13th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or volunteer, or other person from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth: Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes,' and approved March 3d, 1865, All persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their right to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising the rights of citizenship hereof: And whereas, persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth: SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, that it shall be unlawful for the judges or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any persons embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disabilities imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865. And it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any such ballot or ballots. SEC. 2. That if any such judge or inspector of election, or any of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days. SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth vote or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in a like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of elections receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots. SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in a like manner as provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots. I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved the 30th of March, 1896, entitled 'An act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections 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 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 shall be labeled 'Judiciary'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and be labeled 'State'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including the office of Sheriff, and member of Assembly, if voted for, and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled 'County'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled 'Township'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for, and be labeled 'Borough'; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes. The Judges of the aforesaid districts shall representatively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at the Prothonotary's office in the Borough of Tionesta, as follows: '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 upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER SIXTH, 1878, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER SEVENTH, 1878, deliver said returns, together with the return sheets, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of Forest county, which said return shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. Given under my hand at my office in Tionesta, this 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States. JUSTIS SHAWKEY, Sheriff.

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