

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

STATE.

Judge of the Supreme Court, JAMES T. MITCHELL, Philadelphia.

Auditor General, THOMAS MCCAMANT, Blair County.

ELECTORS.

Thomas Dolan, Lewis Pugh, John H. Taggart, John Wannaker, Hilbert P. John, Wm. C. Hamilton, John S. McKinlay, Joseph R. T. Coates, William S. Ellis, Edgar Pinchot, Samuel L. Kurtz, Ellwood Griest, Ezra H. Ripple, William G. Payne, Peter E. Buck.

COUNTY.

Assembley, CHARLES A. RANDALL, District Attorney, P. M. CLARK.

WHO MR. KERR IS?

The Clearfield Journal, published at Mr. Kerr's home, has this to say of the man whom a few of the Democrats of this district have set up for election.

Mr. Kerr is a Free-Trader. In both public and private he has retained all the hackneyed arguments of a Free-Trader against a Protective tariff, and therefore we would like to see him "licked out of his boots" by a sound Protection Republican.

The people of the 28th District have no use for a free trade Congressman, any more than had the old 20th District. Curtin, whom the Democrats twice elected, is and always has been a Protectionist, and is openly opposed to the Cleveland policy, though probably because he does not want to be twice a renegade, he still says he will vote the free-trade ticket.

General Patton, the present Republican member, is a thorough-bred Protectionist who can be depended upon to defend the interests of American workmen at all times and under all circumstances.

If Mr. Kerr is elected he will be elected upon a platform which declares in favor of the passage of the Mills Bill, and the Mills Bill, which was passed by the Democratic House, among its other harmful and blighting features, declares in favor of free lumber.

Last year there was imported to this country, under a Protective tariff ranging from 10 to 20 per cent., lumber in its various forms to the amount of about seven million dollars. Of sawed lumber alone, at a duty of \$2.00 per thousand, the imports amounted to \$5,480,506. Do the people of Clearfield county or of any other county in the District, want a Congressman who will vote to take the tariff off lumber?

Are owners of timber lands getting too much "stumpage," or are workmen in the woods or on the saw-mills getting wages too high, that this tariff of \$2.00 per thousand should be taken off lumber?

This presentation of the lumber question is simply "bringing the chickens home to roost." There are a hundred other articles placed upon the free list that indirectly effect the people of Clearfield and of every other county in Pennsylvania. We want a Congressman who will stand by her every interest, and one who will not follow the fallacious arguments of the Free-Trader.

For starving Ireland, Levi P. Morton gave \$50,000. For suffering Charleston, Grover Cleveland gave \$20. For MY RE-ELECTION, Grover Cleveland gave \$10,000.

FREE TRADE INCREASES PRICES.—The Coffee Trade in this country recently raised the price several cents per pound, yet coffee has been on the free list since 1873—fifteen years. Is the tariff chargeable with this trust?

JAMES MADISON said in Congress in 1812 that this country could never become an independent nation unless we protect home industries. Andrew Jackson said virtually the same thing in his message to Congress in 1829. These old fellows were very good Democrats.

TARIFF THE ONLY ISSUE.—The people have a real living issue that appeals to the interests of all classes. Tariff discussion is heard everywhere, and is rapidly educating millions who took no interest in it a year ago. The issue of Protection has unified, harmonized and inspired the Republican party to a degree unprecedented since it first elected Lincoln.

Protection the Farmer's Friend.

That Free Trade in America would ruin the farmers in this country. Attention is called to the appended short tabulated statement. The farm products of the United States are fenced out of Canada by almost prohibitory Protection laws in the English colony. If the Democratic party should again be elevated to power and the tariff ideas of the party be enacted into a law (as contemplated by the Mills bill), it is plainly to be seen how Canada could flood our markets with her productions and the American farmer would be ruined. The following table speaks volumes:

Table comparing prices of various goods in Canada, U.S., and Mills rates. Includes items like Potatoes, Beans, Tomatoes, and various oils.

WHATEVER may be said of our presidents, it is to be put down to our national credit that the women of the White House have been of the best types of American womanhood. Should her husband be successful in this election, Mrs. Harrison will prove no exception.

She is described as matronly, yet vivacious, with brown eyes, dark hair, without a line of gray, cemele features, and lips that smile yet are firm. She has the happy faculty of making guests feel at once at home.

She moves much in society, is a great favorite among other women, and makes them her warm friends. It is a common saying that she would make as charming a mistress of the White House as she is the delightful matron of a quieter home.

As her girlhood was passed in a collegiate atmosphere, both by opportunity and inclination, she is of intellectual tastes. She is a prominent and active member of a ladies' literary society, and her reading is wide and varied.

DEMOCRACY THE PARTY OF TRUSTS.—The law should crush the trusts, and it should begin with:

First—The Standard Oil Trust, at whose head is the Democratic Senator from Ohio, Henry B. Payne, and his son-in-law, Whitney, who is Democratic Secretary of the Navy in Cleveland's Democratic cabinet.

Second—The Coal Trust, at whose head is the Democratic Congressman, Wm. L. Scott, member of the Democratic National Committee, and Cleveland's trusted political confederate.

Third—The Sugar Trust, at whose head is Mr. Havemeyer, once Democratic Mayor of New York City, and who went before the Democratic end of the House Ways and Means Committee, and arranged with Chairman Mills and his fellows to change the proposed sugar schedule so as to make it an aid to the trust.

ECLES ROBINSON, who resigned the position of worthy foreman of the Pittsburgh District of the Knights of Labor to take the stump for Harrison, writes from Indianapolis that Richard Powers, who is known in labor circles as the "Bald Eagle of the West," informed him that two-thirds of the Irish-American vote of Chicago would be cast for Harrison. At Washington, Ind., Robinson had the pleasure of shaking hands with thirty-five Democratic miners who had joined the Republican Club. On the roster of a New Albany Republican club he found the names of 135 life-long Democrats who this year will vote for Harrison. At Evansville he saw \$500 bet that Cleveland would not carry a single Northern State and \$500 more that Indiana would give 10,000 Republican majority.

TO WORKMEN.—About the biggest job, next to re-electing Cleveland, that the Democrats have undertaken in this campaign is to prove to the American workman that he will be better off with lower wages, a smaller house and plainer food, and with less of it. That is what Free Trade will bring you to. If you will be satisfied with less than you now get, vote for Free Trade; if you want to keep what you have and get more vote for Protection. The choice is yours and you must by your intelligent vote decide the question. Which shall it be?

LEVI P. MORTON, the candidate of the Republican party for Vice-President, is known personally by thousands in the city of New York and elsewhere as an able, reliable business man, whose character is without even the suspicion of a stain, whose liberality in helping every good cause is worthy of all praise, and whose rare executive ability and high social standing qualify him to fill any place in the gift of the people.—The Independent.

The Democratic Program.

The "revenue reform" measure, known as the Mills bill, it is now claimed by many Democrats, is not a Free Trade measure.

It is not only a Free Trade measure in every sense but it is a sectional legislation. It is Free Trade because it declares for free lumber, of which we produce to the value of \$300,000,000 annually, free wool of which we produce 300,000,000 pounds annually. It declares for Free Trade in flax, hemp, jute and other fibres; Free Trade in cement, potash, lime and brick; Free Trade in meats, game and poultry; Free Trade in salt of which we produce 40,000,000 bushels annually. Free Trade in marble and stone. Free Trade in tin plates and Free Trade in one hundred other ways.

It is sectional legislation because it proposes to protect such articles as are produced in the South and places on the free list every article produced in the North as can be seen from the following partial list.

Table listing various goods and their duties, such as Louisiana sugar, Southern rice, Northern lumber, Northern wool, Northern flax, etc.

This country imports \$52,000,000 worth of sugar yearly, while Louisiana supplies only \$5,000,000. Why make the people pay this enormous "tax" just to keep up the little sugar industry of one little State? If Protection is a tax, why not wipe out the tariff on sugar entirely, an article which every family in the United States uses? Why protect rice, another very essential article of food, over one hundred per cent. simply to keep up that industry of the South? Why not put them on the free list the same as lumber, wool, salt, etc.? Why is it these things are not done? Is it because the South wants to cripple Northern industries? Don't it look that way?

EVERY qualified voter in Pennsylvania must have paid a State or county tax within two years, and at least 30 days previous to the date of election. Saturday, October 6th, is the last day on which payment can be made of this tax, and all voters should see to it that they have the necessary receipt.

A KEEN recollection of the manner in which Mr. Hall was slaughtered by the Clearfield county Democrats in his fight for Congress two years ago, brings forth this rather significant and sarcastic remark from the Elk Democrat: "It is hoped anyway that Clearfield Democrats may this time vote for the Democratic nominee."

SEE THE P. M. General. Is He in Washington? Oh, No; He is Not in Washington. Where is He? He is in Doubtful States. What is He Doing? He is Speaking. What is He saying? He is Making Campaign Speeches. Will Grover Fire Him for Offensive Partisanship? Oh, No; Grover is not Built that way.—Blizzard.

LABORING men, the duty on lumber secures to you good wages because you are not brought into competition with the low wages of Canada, and this is protection. With the duty on lumber removed, labor in that important branch of our industry is brought directly in contact with cheap labor and your wages must go down to their prices or that branch of our industries be destroyed, and this is Free Trade.

WITH abject and profuse apologies to the baking powder companies, the Nebraska State Journal offers the following diagram, showing the relative chances for election of the various Presidential candidates:

Diagram showing relative chances for election of various Presidential candidates: Harrison, Cleveland, Brooks, Crody, Streeter, Lockwood.

A QUESTION FOR FREE TRADERS.—If the imposition of a duty increases the cost of any article to a consumer, how do the Free Traders account for the fact that every article on the tariff list, except possibly, foreign wines and liquors, cost the consumer less at the present time than it did before the tariff was imposed, or under the action of Free Trade? Take an article alone; calico under Free Trade cost from 12 to 15 cts. per yard, under our present tariff or Protection it can be purchased for 5 cts.

WORTH KNOWING. Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottle free. State sex. Dr. King's Drug Store, at G. W. Board's Drug Store.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE. For Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's and Liver Diseases. Cures the most obstinate cases. Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. \$1 a bottle, six for \$5.

Advertisement for N. G. NEW GOODS, GREAT STACKS OF THEM NOW ARRIVING AT H. J. HOPKINS & CO'S.

Advertisement for HERMAN & SIGGINS! DRUGGISTS & GROCERS, TIONESTA, PENN. THE FRESHEST GROCERIES.

Advertisement for DEPARTMENT STORE. 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c. COUNTERS. WM. SMERBAUGH & CO., TIONESTA, PA.

Advertisement for WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES, SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS, AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

Advertisement for S. H. HASLET & SONS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, FURNITURE, and FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Advertisement for WESTWARD, HO! Are you contemplating a Journey West or South? If so, the undersigned can give you the latest and most reliable information.

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 the 21 day of July, A. D., 1869, 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:

1. G. S. W. SAWYER, 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, 1888.

The Electors of Barnet township at Jacob Mazo's Carpenter shop, in East Hickory.

The Electors of Green township at the house of L. Arner.

The Electors of Harmony township at Alexander School House.

The Electors of Hickory township at Burns' Harness Shop, in East Hickory.

The Electors of Howe township as follows: Those residing in the Election District of Middle Howe, to-wit: those embraced in the following boundary:

Beginning at a point where the west line of Warrant No. 3188 intersects the line of Warren and Forest counties; thence south by west lines of Warrants 3188, 3189, 3187 and 3185 to a point where the west line of Warrant 3185 intersects the line of the Jenks township line; thence by Jenks township line east to a point where the eastern line of Warrant 3799 intersects said Jenks township line; thence north to northeast corner of Warrant 3799; thence by the north line of 3799 west to the southeast corner of 3803; thence north by said east line of 3803 to a post the northeast corner of said Warrant; thence by the Hallings Warrant 4545 east to the southeast corner thereof; thence north by the east line of the Hallings lot and east line of Warrants 2878, 2880, 2865, the Fox Estate, 2861 and 2735 to where the east line of 2735 intersects the Warren and Forest County line; thence by said Warren and Forest County line west to the northwest corner of Warrant 3188, the place of beginning, at Gusher City School House.

The Electors of Howe township residing in the Election District of East Howe, to-wit: Those residing east of the above described Middle Howe, at Brookston, in Brookston Library Hall.

The Electors of Howe township residing in the Election District of West Howe, to-wit: Those residing west of the above described Middle Howe, at the Balltown School House.

The Electors of Jenks township at the School House in Marlen.

The Electors of Kingsley township at Newtown School House.

The Electors of Tionesta township at the Court House in Tionesta borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

Thirty Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Two persons to act as Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, (each elector to vote for only one person.)

One person for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for Member of Congress for the Twenty-eighth district of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Forest, Elk, Clarion, Clearfield and Centre.

One person for Assembly of Forest County.

One person for District Attorney of Forest County.

The act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, provides as follows, viz:

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any 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 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 office 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 in 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, that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth, approved Jan. 30, 1874"

Sec. 8. 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 clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of every 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 majority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, if not, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or inspector shall refuse or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall certify that any officer 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.

Sec. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed elector is contained on the list of resident taxpayers, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law, shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of some certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on any election officer or officers who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement re-

quired aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

Sec. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or laws in this behalf a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on this list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote without requiring such proof of suffrage is in doubt, he 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 of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Also make known the following provisions of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION. Sec. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

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

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or, if having previously been a qualified elector, in the county in which he offers to vote, he shall have resided in the State he shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

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

Fourth.—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 election.

Sec. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, for the General Assembly may, by law, fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house concurring thereto.

I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved the 10th of March, 1889, entitled "An Act to regulate 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 assembled, that it is hereby enacted, that the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of the 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 described as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers, 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, and shall 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 printed in separate ballot boxes.

Notice is hereby given, that any excepting Justices of the Peace who are holding office by appointment of the trust under the United States, or State, or any city or corporation, or whether commissioned officer or not, or a subordinate officer or agent, or clerk, or any other officer, or any person in the executive or judicial department of this State, or in any city, or any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time of any election, or of any other office, or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be elected to any such office.

The Judges of the aforesaid courts shall representatively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and present them at the Prothonotary's office, in the Borough of Tionesta, as follows: Judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within ten miles of the office of the County Clerk, shall deliver said certificates, together with the return sheets, to the Prothonotary and County Clerk, at Tionesta, Pa., on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER EIGHTH, 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the day and hour of filing may be therein, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. Given under my hand and seal of office, at Tionesta, Pa., this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-seventh.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Sheriff.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

(Formerly N. Y. & P. R. R.)

TIMETABLE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1888.

Westward Pittsburgh Division (2nd Class)

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