A DEMOCRATIC BOOMERANG.

Dastardly Attack Upon Colonel Barnett Quickly Reacts.

SOLDIERS REFUTE CHARGES.

Officers and Men of the Fighting Tenth and Self Respecting Citizens Generally Denounce a Cowardly Campaign of Character Assassination.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 31.—One of the most unjustifiable and dastardly attacks ever made upon a public man has been sprung by the Democratic state committee against Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, the Republican nominee for state treasurer. The managers of the Democratic machine have had agents at work for weeks upon a scheme to question the soldierly conduct of the gallant officer who returned from the Philippines in command of the "Fighting Tenth" regiment, after the death of the brave Colonel Hawkins. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who was Colonel Hawkins' chief supporter in his regiment, and who was by him directed to take command of the regiment when he was stricken with illness, has in the closing days of an exciting political canvass been charged with cowardice on the field of battle. In their desperation to score a point in their losing fight the Democratic politicans have over reached themselves, and the attack upon Colonel Barnett has proven a boomerang for the Democracy. It will bring him thousands of votes he might not have otherwise gotten. Many Democrats have declared their supreme contempt for a leadership which would resort to such despicable means to gain a point in a political campaign.

Officers and men of the Tenth regiment have quickly refuted the slanderous statements circulated about their commander. Their declarations have been published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, Pittsburg Commercial Gazette and other papers.

Following are a number of interviews and extracts from signed statements from members of the Tenth regiment published in these papers:

SAW HIM UNDER FIRE.

Orderly Charles Pastor, of Harrisburg, who was with the Tenth regiment from the time it left Mt. Gretna until it returned from the Philippines, among other things says:

"I have seen these villainous and outrageous charges against Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. They are false in every respect. No man in the regiment had a better opportunity of observing Colonel Barnett than I, because I was Colonel Hawkins' orderly and saw the colonel and lieutenant colonel every day we were in service. These charges of cowardice against Lieutenant Colonel Barnett were sprung for political effect—to defeat him for state treasurer—but they are false, outrageously and maliciously false. It is a shame to attack the character of so good and true a soldier—a commander who, so far as I know, was beloved and trusted by every man under him."

"Did you ever see Colonel Barnett hiding behind embankments, trees, rocks or fences, or in any way show signs of cowardice while the regiment was in action or neglect his duty in any particular manner?" he was asked.

"No, never," replied Orderly Pastor, very emphatically. "I was appointed orderly by Colonel Hawkins about two months after we arrived in the Philippines, and served as such until the regiment was mustered out of service. I was at Colonel Hawkins' headquarters all the time, and consequently saw both officers every day."

"Do you know whether there was any friction or ill feeling existing between Colonel Hawkins and Lieutenant Colonel Barnett?" asked the reporter.

"No, there was none," was the reply. "On the contrary," he continued, "the best of friendship and fellowship existed between Colonel Hawkins and Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. The two officers spent much of their time in each other's company and a bond of brotherly love existed that could not be severed. Why, when Colonel Hawkins died, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett was completely unnerved and he broke down and wept like a child.

"At the battle of Guiguinto bridge, at which place these lying reports say that Colonel Barnett showed the white feather by hiding behind a rice dyke, I carried dispatches from Colonel Hawkins to Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. I saw Colonel Barnett in the thickest of the fight. He was urging his men to greater activity and in his endeavor to steady his men he exposed himself to a perfect hail of Filipino bullets. During the engagements at De La Lome church, Marisio and Malolos I also carried dispatches from Colonel Hawkins to Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, and in each and every one of these battles I found Lieutenant Colonel Barnett with his battalion. In every engagement I saw him where the bullets flew the thickest, and he looked every inch the brave soldier he is.

"I can't understand why people should slander such a man as Colonel Barnett. A braver soldier never wore Uncle Sam's uniform, and a kinder and more tender hearted man never breathed the breath of life. Never once did he refuse to grant a reasonable request to the men under him, and he performed many little acts of kindness that only a soldier and gentleman is capable of. It pains me to think that members of the 'Fighting Tenth' would so far forget themselves as to slander their superior officer. I can't believe the reports are true. They are wilful, malicious and outrageous lies!"

ACCUSATIONS PREPOSTEROUS.

Private Frank Wall, of Company A, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, says:

"I am greatly surprised and mortified to see the slanderous midnight attacks—Aguinaldo style—upon the military record and character of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. The accusations are preposterous and the time of their promulgation so clearly indicative of their baseness of purpose that I would deem them entirely unworthy of notice were it not for the fact that the fair name of our regiment is thus being held up to the public scorn of our country at large as the author of such silly and scandalous charges against one of the ablest and best officers of our army, whose patriotism and bravery was clearly established on the battle fields of Luzon, and whose honest and faithful service to our country as a volunteer soldier and officer renders him a worthy candidate for public office at the hands of his comrades and our citizens.

"Colonel Barnett's loyalty to his country, to his commander while living and to his memory after death shows him to be above the plane of character assassins and worthy of the highest respect and confidence of our good citizen without question, and I believe that such will be their verdict on the seventh day of next month at the polls."

BARNETT UNDER FIRE.

Sergeant William G. Vance, who served in the Tenth regiment, Company D, and is now at Camp Meade, preparing to return to the Philippines with another regiment, says:

"I will tell you what I saw and heard at the battle of De La Lome church concerning Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, to which I will make affidavit if necessary. The Tenth regiment had moved fully 100 yards toward the ridge upon which the church is situated. There was an incline of space about 200 yards between the position occupied by our regiment and the South Dakota boys. We were in the advance and our position was so exposed that we were subjected to a most raking fire from the Filipinos. It was so severe that Colonel Hawkins ordered us to lie down for protection, and we were held in this position for over half an hour. During the time we lay there we heard Lieutenant Colonel Barnett firing at the Filipinos. He had a peculiar rapid firing gun, the sound of which was exactly similar to that of a Mauser rifle, and could be easily distinguished from the others. Colonel Barnett kept up a steady and constant fire, and the boys made frequent comments upon his abilities as a sharpshooter. I was lying beside Captain Hawkins, son of our colonel, who turned over and remarked to me, 'Barnett is giving them hell.' At the battle of Guiguinto I saw Lieutenant Colonel Barnett during the whole of the engagement, and he was always where the Filipinos' bullets fell the thickest. He inspired the men by his courage, and his actions were such that showed the kind of stuff he is made of. He didn't flinch once, and on several occasions I saw him in advance of his men, leading them on to victory. No man that saw him in that battle could help but admire him for his bravery and his daring. In this battle and at Malolos he commanded the Second battalion. At Malolos, as at the battle of Guiguinto, he was under fire all day. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett gave his commands coolly, and the men under had every confidence in him."

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

First Lieutenant R. L. Tidball says: "I have known Colonel Barnett for a number of years and can say that all his actions in the Philippines were, so far as I knew and saw, just as soldierly and brave as any. I was with him on several occasions while he was in command of the province of Cavite, and I never had reason to think that he was anything but a brave man. I am a Democrat, and I do not know whether I will vote for Barnett or not, but I am opposed to villifying him for political effect, and brand the report of his cowardice as a falsehood."

Second Lieutenant J. A. Ewing says: "I have known Colonel Barnett for ten years, and want to say that I was with him the day he was shot. I know by personal experience that Colonel Barnett did his whole duty, whether in barracks or in the presence of the enemy; that his service was noble and faithful, and this is the most loyal tribute that can be paid to any soldier."

Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Gee says: "I have known Colonel Barnett since belonging to the regiment, six years, and from all I have seen of him he has always conducted himself as a soldier. He has done things that have not altogether pleased the majority, yet on a whole I think it was for the benefit of the regiment. I have the highest esteem for Colonel Barnett."

First Lieutenant G. L. Gordon says: "I have seen Colonel Barnett under fire at different times, and never saw anything in his actions indicating the least sign of cowardice."

Lieutenant Harhuis says: "I am not familiar in full with the charges preferred against Colonel Barnett, but, in so far as his conduct as a brave soldier is placed in the balance, knowing what I do, I am free to say that in my opinion there is nothing in his conduct as such that would reflect discredit upon him."

Corporal J. B. Edgar, of Company B, says: "Having read the charges of cowardice against Colonel Barnett, I take pleasure in denouncing them as false, if not malicious, as his bravery and courage were never doubted by any member of the regiment, so far as I have ever heard, nor did I ever see any indication of cowardice on his part."

Corporal C. W. Brown, of Company E, says: "If Colonel Barnett is a coward, so am I, and so is every man in the regiment, but the Filipinos will not care to face such cowards every day. He never flinched while under fire. I will face any man who charges him with cowardice and defy him to prove his statements."

Captains Crago and Watson, Captain Hunter, Lieutenant Aiken, Major Neff and many others have given similar testimony.

ANONYMOUS CHARGES.

These are but a few of the many testimonials for Colonel Barnett that have come from members of his regiment since this last hour political attack was sprung upon him. A careful reading of the publications inspired by the Democratic state committee and its allies will show that all of the important statements affecting Colonel Barnett are from "a member of the Tenth regiment," or "private of Company I," or "a corporal in one of the companies," or some other person whose name is not given. Here and there use is made of two or three names on unimportant matters, but wherever Colonel Barnett is unduly accused it is in some sort of an anonymous, cowardly way. No newspaper correspondent has dared to attach his name to one of these stories.

CHARACTER ASSASSINATION.

Under the caption "Character Assassins at Work" the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, the leading stalwart Republican paper in western Pennsylvania, says:

"Character assassins are at work in Pennsylvania in a desperate eleventh hour effort to promote the fortunes of the Democratic party. The better element of that party, be it said to its credit, has shown a disposition to avoid mud slinging. But, unfortunately for the party, it has as adherents certain knaves and fools who cannot be restrained from campaign methods that are beneath the contempt of honest men. The fact that the leaders of the party are not attempting to check these thieves and liars—thieves that seek to rob an honest man and a gallant soldier of a well won reputation; liars who deal in cowardly innuendo, without the shadow of an excuse for their brazen falsehoods—shows that they are desperately hard up for campaign ammunition.

"The object of the cowardly assault is Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, candidate for state treasurer. Military men, but by the stay-at-homes, the copperheads, the sympathizers with rebellion. Not a word of testimony that is worthy of credence have they brought forward from military men as a basis of their charges. Not a flaw exists in Colonel Barnett's military record as known to his superiors. He served many years in the National Guard, and rose step by step in rank until he was second in command in his regiment. When the war broke out he volunteered with the rest and did his duty with them. He showed his patriotism, braved the perils of Luzon swamps and Philippine fevers, Spanish and rebel bullets, while the men who now scoff at his courage sulked at home and from the safe distance of 10,000 miles invented their theories of how a soldier should fight.

"Until Colonel Barnett became a candidate for office—yes, not even until months after that event—not a word was breathed, not a suspicion raised, that he was not among the bravest of the gallant Tenth, and not a voice was raised in the section of the state where he was born and reared reflecting either on his business ability or his social standing. In all the scores of letters sent home by the Tenth boys in Manila and widely published in both the city and rural press, not a hint was dropped of any dissatisfaction. He was a hero until he consented to run for office. Then anonymous cowards arose, and in anonymous letters to the newspapers began to tell what anonymous members of the regiment had to say of their lieutenant colonel.

"The copperheads of the '60s who would not fight on either side, yet assumed to know how campaigns should be fought and won, were of the same class as these latter day criminal ignoramuses, who stab in the dark. Grant was assailed for cowardice; every military hero of modern times has had the same experience. Every soldier candidate since the civil war has been attacked by men who know no more of military matters than they know of common honesty and manly principles. There are many low lived scoundrels who are willing to destroy a reputation for political gain. But their tactics meet with no encouragement from honest men in either party, and therefore do not succeed. The expectation that they will be successful in this case is an insult to the intelligence of Pennsylvania."

COLONEL BARNETT, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER, FOUGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY'S FLAG IN THE FAR OFF PHILIPPINES. A VOTE FOR HIM IS A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT SOLDIER. VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET NEXT TUESDAY.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY MEANS PROTECTION, UNCHANGED MONEY, TRADE EXPANSION AND FULL DINNER PAILS. VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 7. POLLS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

ALL LINING UP.

Republican Journalistic Corps Arrayed Against Democracy.

DISCUSSING THE ISSUES.

Intelligent Consideration of Grave Questions That Concern the Welfare of the People of This Commonwealth.

"On Tuesday, Nov. 7, Pennsylvania will go to the polls," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. "The Republican party presents a ticket that it is proud of. The Democrats say that the issue is purely local. Very well, be it so. Can the Republican ticket be matched?

"There is Hay Brown for judge of the supreme court. He is known in every county. Is there a word to be said against him?

"There is James E. Barnett, the gallant commander of the fighting Tenth regiment, the candidate for state treasurer. Has any one dared to bring a charge against him? Yes. He is a Republican and a soldier. That is his crime. And so they place against him William T. Creasy, who is neither a Republican nor a soldier, and they say of Creasy—what? Why, he is honest. He may be. He undoubtedly is. But no one yet has dared even to breathe a suspicion of the honesty of Colonel Barnett.

And there is John I. Mitchell for superior court judge. We fancy that there is not even an "insurgent" who would care to assail Judge Mitchell. His life has been an open book. He was raised on a farm, taught school, studied law, was three years district attorney of Tioga county, went to war for a year, was five years in the legislature, served four years in the national house of representatives, was for six years United States senator, and for the past ten years has been president judge of the court of common pleas of Tioga county. He was re-elected last November. Where is the man who is going to say that Judge Mitchell is not worthy of a seat on the bench of the superior court.

"If there is a Republican who cannot vote that ticket he ought to be ashamed of his association with the Republican party.

"Pennsylvania will be expected to fall into line with the states that believe in prosperity, patriotism and peace, and support McKinley. There can be no question of the loyalty of Pennsylvania. This great state will elect Brown and Mitchell and it will prefer Barnett, the man who fought Spain and Aguinaldo, to Creasy, who fights for Aguinaldo by opposing those who gave battle to him."

THE PATRIOTIC REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA ARE CALLED TO THE POLLS FOR THE ELECTION, ON TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 7, TO RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND HIS SPLENDID ADMINISTRATION. EVERY PATRIOT SHOULD VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET AND SEND WORD TO THE WORLD THAT THE PEOPLE ARE BEHIND THE PRESIDENT.

Proclamation of General Election.

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to amend the tenth section of an act, entitled 'An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections,'" approved the 26th day of June, A. D., 1895, it is made the duties of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such to—

I. Enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations made as provided in this act, and to be voted for in such county, and the full text of all constitutional amendments submitted to a vote of the people, but the proclamations posted in each election district need not contain the names of any candidates but those to be voted for in such district.

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

III. He shall give notice that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment or profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State or of 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 departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city, or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and 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 same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

I, Frank P. Walker, 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 Eelection will be held in said County, on

Tuesday, November 7th, 1899,

between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., at the several Election Districts.

The following are the officers to be elected, and a list of all the nominations made therefor, and which are to be voted for in the form in which they shall appear upon the ballots:

Officers to be lected—

One person for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Forest County.

One person for Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of Courts of Forest County.

One person for Sheriff of Forest County.

Three persons for County Commissioners of Forest County.

Three persons for County Auditors of Forest County.

Two persons for Jury Commissioners of Forest County.

List of nominations:—

REPUBLICAN.

State Treasurer—James E. Barnett.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. Hay Brown.
Judge of the Superior Court—John I. Mitchell.
Associate Judge—R. B. Crawford.
Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Courts—John H. Robertson.
Sheriff—John W. Jamieson.
County Commissioners—Chas. M. Whiteman, James H. Morrison.
County Auditors—James R. Clark, George L. King.
Jury Commissioner—Levi G. Reynolds.

DEMOCRATIC.

State Treasurer—William T. Creasy.
Judge of the Supreme Court—S. Leslie Mestrezat.
Judge of the Superior Court—Charles J. Reilly.
Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Courts—J. E. McClelland.
Sheriff—J. H. Russell.
County Commissioners—R. M. Herman, John T. Carson.
County Auditors—R. J. Flynn, Jos. M Hoff.
Jury Commissioner—Peter Youngk.

PROHIBITION.

State Treasurer—John M. Caldwell.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Agib Ricketts.
Judge of the Superior Court—Harold L. Robinson.
Sheriff—Thomas S. Work.
County Commissioner—H. A. Shipe.
Jury Commissioner—Gus Wensel.

PEOPLE'S.

State Treasurer—Justus Watkins.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John H. Stevenson.
Judge of the Superior Court—Nathan L. Atwood.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

State Treasurer—Samuel Clark.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Donald L. Munro.
Judge of the Superior Court—Val. Remmel.

UNION REFORM.

State Treasurer—Samuel D. Wood.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John H. Stevenson.

BRYAN ANTI-TRUST.

State Treasurer—William T. Creasy.
Judge of the Supreme Court—S. Leslie Mestrezat.
Judge of the Superior Court—Charles J. Reilly.

PLACES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

The Electors of Barnett township at Clarington Town Hall, in Clarington, said township.

The Electors of Green township as follows: Those residing in the Election District of Guitonville, to-wit: those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginning at a post, the north corner of Warrant No. 5133, thence south forty-five degrees west three hundred and twenty rods to the west corner of said tract, thence south forty-five degrees east along dividing line between tracts Nos. 5133 and 5505 to the north corner of tract No. 5501, thence by the northwest line of tract 5501 and the southeast line of tracts Nos. 5503 and 5504 to the south corner of tract No. 5504, thence southwesterly to the northwest corner of tract No. 3330, and southeast corner of tract 5502 on the Clarion county line thence by the same east to the northeast corner of Clarion county, thence north by the Jenks township line to where the said Jenks township line crosses the northeast line of tract 5500, thence northwesterly by the northeast line of Green township to the place of beginning, shall vote at the School House at Guitonville.

The Electors of Green township residing outside of the territory embraced in the above described Election District of Guitonville, shall vote at the Township House, in Nebraska village.

The Electors of Harmony township as follows: Those residing in the election district of Upper Harmony, to-wit: those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the Allegheny river at the Tionesta township line; thence northerly by said line to the back line o fthe river tracts; thence along the back line of the river tracts to West Hickory Creek; thence up said West Hickory Creek to the Warren County line; thence east along said Warren county line to the Allegheny river; thence down said river to the place of beginning, at G. W. King's hall, West Hickory.

The Electors of Harmony township residing outside of the territory embraced in the above described Upper Harmony shall vote at the Township Election House on the Fogle Farm.

The Electors of Hickory township at the Township House.

The Eelectors of Howe township as follows: Those residing in the Election District of Middle Howe, to-wit; those embraced in the following boundary, viz: 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 3198, 3193, 3189, 3187 and 3185 to a point where the west line of Warrant 3185 intersects with the Jenks township line; thence by Jenks township line east to a point where the eastern line of said warrant 3185 intersects said Jenks township line;; thence north along the eastern boundary lines of warrants 3185, 3187 and 3189 to the northwest corner of subdivision No. 69 of warrant No. 2993; thence east along the north line of subdivisions Nos. 69, 68, 65, 64 and 61 to the northwest corner of warrant No. 2726; thence north along the east lines of warrants Nos. 2993, the Fox Estate, 2991 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 3198, the place of beginning, shall vote at Gusher City School House.

The Electors of Howe township residing in the Election District of East Howe, to-wit: Those residing within the territory embraced by the following boundary lines, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the Warren and Forest county line where the same is intersected by the east line of warrant 2735; thence south along the eastern boundary lines of warrants 2735, 2991, the Fox Estate, and warrant 2993 to the northwest corner of subdivision No. 51 in warrant 2736; thence east along the northern boundary lines of warrants 2736, 2808 and 2464, to the Elk county line; thence north along the Elk and Forest county line to where the same is intersected by the Warren and Forest county line; thence west along said Warren and Forest county line to the northeast corner of warrant 2735, the place of beginning, shall vote at Brookston in Brookston Library Hall.

The Electors of Howe township residing in the Election District of Frost's, to-wit: Those residing within the territory embraced by the following boundary lines: Commencing at the northeast corner of warrant 2464, and in the line dividing Elk and Forest counties; thence south along said dividing line to the line between Howe and Jenks township; thence west along said last mentioned line to the south west corner of K. L. Blood's subdivision; thence north along the west line of the K. L. Blood subdivision and warrants, 3803, 4545, 2878, 2989 to northwest corner of subdivision No. 69 in warrant 2993; thence east along the north line of subdivisions 69, 68, 65, 64 and 61 of warrant 2993 and subdivisions 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of warrant 2736, and subdivisions 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of warrant 2808 and the north line of warrant 2464 to the Elk county line, the place of beginning, shall vote at John Black's carpenter shop, at Frost's Station.

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 Howe township residing in the Clough's Election District, to-wit Those embraced in the territory recently cut off from the Balltown District, viz: Beginning at a point on the east line of the Balltown Election District where the north line of warrant 3189 intersects the same; thence west along the north line of warrants 3189, 3188 and 4790 to the northeast line of warrant 5282; thence along the southeast line or lines of warrant 5282 to warrant 5101; thence along the northeast line of warrant 5101 to warrant 5266; thence along the northwest line of warrant 5101 and 5104 to the Kingsley township line, shall vote at Clough's Hall, at Clough's Mills.

The Electors of Jenks township as follows: Those residing in the Election District of Byrom, to-wit: those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of tract No. 4133 and the northwest corner of tract No. 4134, thence northeasterly to the southeast corner of tract No. 3643 and the southwest corner of tract No. 3564, thence north by the western line of tracts Nos. 3564, 3643, 3644 and 3801 to the Jenks township line, thence east by the same to the northeast corner of Jenks township, thence south by the east line of Jenks township to the southeast corner thereof, thence west to the southeast corner of tract No. 4129, thence north to the northeast corner of said Warrant, thence west to the beginning, shall vote at the School House at Byromtown.

The electors of Jenks township residing outside of the territory embraced in the above described Election District of Byromtown, shall vote at the Election and Township House in Marienville.

The Electors of Kingsley township as follows: Those residing in the Mayburg District, to-wit: Those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginning at a point on the Hickory and Kingsley township line where the northwest corner of tract No. 5212 intersects said line; thence along the northeast lines of tracts 5212, 5213, 5214 and 5268, to the southwest corner of 5267; thence northeast along the southeast line of 5267 to the Howe and Kingsley township line; thence north along said township line to the Warren and Forest County line; thence west along said county line to where the line of Hickory and Kingsley townships intersects said county line; thence southwest along said township line to the place of beginning, shall vote at the house of Wm. H. Castle.

The electors of Kingsley township residing in the Newtown District, to-wit: Those embraced in the territory laying to the southwest of the above described Mayburg District, shall vote at the Township House, near the northwest end of Newton bridge.

The electors of Tionesta township at the Township House, near the southeast end of the Tionesta creek bridge, at the mouth of said creek.

The electors of Tionesta borough at the Court House in said borough.

I 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 or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

THIRD.—He shall have resided in the section 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, but the General Assembly may, by law, fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

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 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 in any city, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and 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, 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.

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 rail road leading to the county seat, shall on the next Monday, being the twelfth day of November, at ten o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER EIGHTH, 1899, and all other Judges shall before twelve o'clock m., on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER NINTH, 1899, 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 therein, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

Given under my hand at my office in Tionesta, Pa., this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

FRANK P. WALKER, Sheriff.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER SHOES

Geo. Walkinson & Co., Philadelphia.

THE SERPENTINE ELASTIC STAY

prevents cracking at the sides near the sole. A simple remedy which overcomes a long standing defect in overshoes.

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MILES & ARMSTRONG,

How to Prevent Croup.

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NOTICE.

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