SHAM REFORMERS ARE UNMASKED.

Men Actuated by Selfish Ambitions Try to Wreck the Republican Organization.

PRIDE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel Quay Tells Why He Is Proud of His Native State and Makes Some Comment About Men Who Smirch the Fair Fame of the Commonwealth.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 30.—The reappearance of John Wanamaker on the stump in support of the insurgent-Democratic cause has evoked severe criticism of his political intrigues and his methods in attempting to disrupt the Republican organization.

The fact is recalled that he has antagonized every Republican candidate for a state office for some years and that his actions have been purely guided by his personal ambitions. His defeats for United States senator and for the Republican nomination for governor were not accomplished until after he had spent many thousands of dollars, enough to make many a man independently rich for life.

There are few counties in the state in which Wanamaker money has not been spent at some time or another. His appearance at this time as an advocate of fusion is not apt to bring about any more serious consequences to the Republican party than did his support of Creasy, the Democratic candidate against Col. Barnett for state treasurer, or of Jenks, the Democratic candidate against Governor Stone.

COLONEL QUAY ON FUSION.

Apropos of the latest moves of the fusionists Col. Quay made a speech at Phoenixville, in which, among other things, he said:

"The fusion alliance being without common principle is hard put to for a platform. In one community where there have been minor election frauds it shouts for ballot reform. In another, where dairymen are interested in the price of butter, it complains that the state authorities have but five or six hundred prosecutions instituted for violation of the oleomargarine act where they might have more. At other points they quarrel with the veto of one million dollars of the school appropriations, and everywhere they join in the cry of the Democratic Bowery parrot of 1888: 'Quay is a bad man.' In Pottstown the other night the slogan was 'Good government.' Pennsylvania was declared a misgoverned state and a debauched and plundered state.

"Good government is to take taxes from the shoulders of the ill-paid agricultural interests and place it upon corporations and owners of stocks and moneys at interest. Good government is to increase the annual school appropriations within ten years from one million to five millions, and to stud our commonwealth with institutions of learning. Good government is to pay a debt of forty millions of dollars in thirty years without oppressing our people and at the same time to spend millions in the care of our criminal and insane populations and universities and general public charities. Good government is to erect a citizen soldiery which can be thrown to any point in the commonwealth to sustain outraged law at twenty-four hours' notice and which can furnish fifteen thousand bayonets for the United States service on call, and of all this Pennsylvania has. Pennsylvania is not debauched and cannot be debauched. Weak men may be bought in isolated instances, but recent experience has shown that a United States senatorship cannot be bought. The state has never been plundered nor are its public officers plunderers.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

"Pennsylvania in a whole century has not lost a single dollar by a defalcation of one of her public officials. The united fortunes of all of the heads of departments at Harrisburg, from the governor down, added to the fortune of our United States senator and my own will not in total equal one year's income of the merchant prince or the traction magnate who are the mainsprings of the fusion movement, the great teachers and treasurers of reform. The treasury of Pennsylvania is not the great fiscal institution reformers would have you believe. Under our financial system the annual receipts of our treasury are not one-fourth of the annual receipts of the city of Philadelphia. They do not more than equal the annual receipts of the city of Pittsburg or the county of Allegheny. The money is not held in the vaults at Harrisburg, but deposited according to law in the banks throughout the state, where the people have the use of it, unless the needs of the commonwealth require its withdrawal.

"Pennsylvania is honest. Her people are honest. Her officials are honest, and of all this Union of states Pennsylvania is the fairest and the happiest and the most intelligent and the best governed. No state of all the Union has so thriven and grown in population and wealth as has she under the government of the last twenty-five years. Railroads, mines, furnaces, iron works, steel works and factories in countless numbers have been added to our producers of wealth. Within four years, since 1896, four hundred and fifty thousand men have been added to the roll of paid labor in Pennsylvania.

"If this Union of states were dissolved Pennsylvania could stand alone and be a nation unto herself. Out of her own bowels she could spin the web of her prosperity. She could place in the field and clothe, equip and subsist an army of one quarter of a million of men. She could build at her own shipyards her own navy, plate her ships from her own armor plants, arm them with guns from her own gun factories, and send them out on the Atlantic and the great lakes. In her industries she could levy tribute on all her sister states and almost all foreign countries. I am proud there is not a drop of blood in my veins that is not Pennsylvania blood two centuries old.

WORK OF HYPOCRITES.

"I thank God I am a Pennsylvanian. No patriotic citizen of any party can have any sympathy with that hypocrisy which finds it necessary for its own preference to smirch the fair fame of his state, nor with the malignity which can find in political conditions only rottenness on which to feed and over which to croak, nor with the narrow minded and leaden mediocrity and selfishness which, when great national issues of worldwide importance are being adjudicated, proclaim as mere essential the conviction of a ballot fraud in Philadelphia or the arrest of a defaulting oleomargarine seller, or a temporary reduction of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars or five hundred dollars in the appropriation for a rural school district.

"That is the child defiling the parent. That is the caw of the carrion crow. That is John Hook in the cantonments of the bleeding continental army at Valley Forge bawling "beef, beef, beef." Heed not those who tell you that the presidential election is safe, that congress is safe and that great national questions are not important nor paramount. These are enemies in disguise. Stand by your colors and bring to the polls every voter in Phoenixville and in Chester county who will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt and your congressional ticket. Swell your majority to its highest notch. Take care of the national ticket, and the local ticket will take care of itself.

"The friends of good government have raised a large amount of money to expend in your county and other pivotal points of contest. One of the candidates upon the fusion ticket is the custodian and dispenser of the fund here and his recent visits to Philadelphia have a history. In the cause of 'good government' they will bribe piously. They will bribe prayerfully. You can scarcely say them nay. Take their money, lay it carefully out of reach until after election. Then there are laudable charities at hand to the use of which it can be usefully donated, and you can consider the propriety of mentioning the identity of the donors."

GUFFEY PLAYS HIS LAST CARD.

Starts a Ridiculous Story That Democrats Do Not Expect the Senatorship.

A TRICK TO FOOL REPUBLICANS.

The Millionaire Democratic Leader Has Spent Too Much Money to Be Satisfied With a Few Minor Clerkships at Harrisburg.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Guffey's Democratic lieutenants throughout Pennsylvania are now engaged in playing what they regard as a trump card in the game to elect Guffey to the United States senate.

Having gotten as many fusion legislative tickets in the field as possible, the Democrats are now at work to get Republicans to vote for their fusion candidates for the state senate and the house.

All these candidates are in the Democratic column on the official ballot, and of course, all Democrats voting for Bryan by putting a cross mark in the circle over the names of the Bryan electors will vote the full Democratic ticket, including the fusion candidates for the legislature.

It will thus be seen that Guffey is assured of the Democratic vote.

He now wants to win over the Republicans, and to that end he is directing his entire attention.

METHOD IN THIS WORK.

Through various agencies there have been rumors put afloat during the last few days that a secret agreement has been reached between the leaders of the Martin-Flinn insurgents and the Democrats by which the Democrats elected to the legislature are to vote for an independent Republican for United States senator.

A detailed statement is given in each case showing how the Democrats have agreed to be satisfied with participating in an allotment of the clerkships and minor offices of the legislature, in the event of the insurgents and the Democrats being able to organize the legislature and elect the United States senator.

Both Democratic workers and the gruntled politicians back in the Martin-Flinn movement are circulating these stories. The Martin-Flinn contingent have met with so many reverses recently that they are prepared to resort to any measures in their last desperate effort to ensnare Republicans into voting for their fusion candidates. They have come to the conclusion that Republicans do not propose to risk losing a United States senatorship simply to get satisfaction for some real or fancied grievance or to enter a protest against the leadership of some local Republican with whom they may have had some differences.

The danger of Guffey getting away with the trick in the senatorial contest is now dawning upon many Republicans who were at first disposed to help along the fusion movement. There are evidences that they will not take the chance of allowing Guffey to go to the United States senate by voting for fusion candidates for the legislature.

REPUBLICANS ASK QUESTIONS.

While the Democrats and insurgents are telling the people that the Democrats have no thought of electing one of their number to the United States senate from this state Republicans are inquiring why it is that Guffey is willing to spend so much money in this fusion campaign simply to get a few places for Democrats under the next legislature.

Guffey has already spent many times more than would pay the wages of all the Democrats he could possibly have appointed under a legislature which would be wholly controlled by the Democracy.

Thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent by the Guffey Democrats in perfecting this fusion combination on legislative candidates, and Republicans who could be gotten to believe this latest campaign yarn about the Democrats having abandoned the fight to elect their party leader, Col. Guffey, must be easily fooled.

GUFFEY AND RILLING AT WORK.

Guffey and Democratic State Chairman Rilling have been working night and day for many months perfecting their plans, and they are not at this late hour giving up to their insurgent Republican allies the possible fruit of their labors.

Martin and Flinn are actuated largely by feelings of revenge in their operations in the insurgent campaign.

The Wanamaker and the Widener interests are purely selfish. Wanamaker or Widener with a seat in the United States senate would reach the height of his ambition.

But the Republicans of Pennsylvania have not taken kindly to either Wanamaker or Traction Magnate Weidner, and neither of them is apt to come out in the open as a full fledged candidate for the United States senatorship.

ANYTHING FOR DISCORD.

Their supporters seem to work upon the principle that anything that tends to disrupt the Republican organization is calculated to make the outlook better for them. So they go along day by day createing dissensions and spreading discord wherever they can.

Developments during the last few days have tended to show that the Martin and Flinn lieutenants believe that they cannot make a success of the fusion movement and that Martin and Flinn will, after the election, abandon their fight to prevent the election of the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States senator.

The decision of the Chester county court last week, which deprives the fusion politicians of the advantage of having a circle at the head of the column on the official ballot containing their names, seriously handicaps them in their campaign to defeat the Republican candidates for the legislature. The facts are that McKinley will carry this county by about 6,000 majority and that the entire Republican ticket will be elected, including a state senator and five representatives.

In Montgomery county the Republican meetings have been very largely attended and there is the greatest enthusiasm for the entire ticket.

STALWARTS WILL CONTROL.

The election of Republican members of the legislature from these two counties will mean a gain of ten stalwart Republicans in the house. In Lebanon county, where the courts have given a decision declaring Dr. Gerberich to be the regular nominee for state senator, the stalwarts will elect him, and this will be a gain in the senate.

There are reasons to believe that the stalwarts will make gains in many other parts of the state and that Guffey's last card to capture Republican votes for fusion candidates will not accomplish its purpose.

The stalwart Republicans will control both branches of the next legislature and will elect a stalwart Republican to the United States senate.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Report on Conditions of Business Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Bradstreet's review of trade says:

Despite some irregularities, growing out of unseasonable weather conditions, heavy price changes in leading staples or increased conservatism in some trades as the election approaches, the general business situation as a whole is encouraging, and new elements or manifestations of strength appear from time to time. Perhaps the most notable feature of the week is found in the industrial situation, which has been distinctly improved by the apparently official and final action taken toward ending the anthracite coal miners strike.

The situation in cereals shows little change, liquidation of tired out bulls early in the week, on continued heavy receipts and lack of outside interest, and in corn because of expected large movement of new crop to market shortly, being succeeded by some strength due to better foreign buying at the decline. Raw sugar is lower on anticipated large increase in yield over a year ago, and coffee is off on continued large receipts.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 4,932,987 bushels, against 3,795,643 bushels last week, 4,416,495 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,560,991 bushels in 1898, 5,811,391 bushels in 1897 and 3,638,000 bushels in 1896.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,365,651 bushels, against 2,886,993 bushels last week, 4,525,519 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,424,376 bushels in 1898, 1,589,193 bushels in 1897 and 2,649,425 bushels in 1896.

Business failures for the week number 161 as against 223 last week, 211 in this week a year ago, 219 in 1898, 218 in 1897 and 246 in 1896.

ROOSEVENT ASSAULTED.

Disorderly Crowd at Elmira Threw Eggs and Vegetables at Governor.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—For the first time in New York state, and in the home of the Democratic candidate for governor, Theodore Roosevelt was assaulted on the streets on his way to the places of meeting.

He was in a carriage with former Senator Fassett, and at several points along the route was pelted with eggs and vegetables, and greeted with the vilest of epithets.

He sat in dignified silence while the police looked on quiescently. The campaign club from Corning was also assaulted personally and a bitter fight ensued.

In the places of meeting the governor had no interruptions. After it was over he said:

"It was nasty conduct, the conduct of hoodlums."

Six men from Corning were badly hurt, being severely cut and bruised.

"The fight at Victor," said Secretary Loeb of the governor's staff, "was not half so bad as that here tonight. At Victor no blood was shed, but here blood flowed quite freely."

During the civil war as well as our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists.

—Umbrella's, mackintoshes and rubbers. T. C. S. 1t

—When you want groceries quick, telephone T. C. S. 1t

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists.

A Health Resort.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., on the Kansas City line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has become one of the leading all-the-year around health and pleasure resorts in the United States. The use of its waters has benefited a great many sufferers.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has just issued a finely illustrated booklet describing the resort and telling its advantages, which will be sent free on application to Geo. H. Heaford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, with two-cent stamp enclosed for postage. 3

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 of 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, J. W. Jamieson, 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 6th, 1900,

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 elected—

Thirty-two persons for Presidential Electors.

One person for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives-at-Large in Congress.

One person for Representative in the Congress of the United States to represent the 28th District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Forest, Elk, Clarion, Clearfield and Centre.

One person for representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to represent the county of Forest.

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

One person for District Attorney of Forest County.

One person for coroner of Forest county.

List of nominations:—

REPUBLICAN.

For President and Vice President,
McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT.

Presidential Electors.

William H. Sayen,
Clarence Wolf,
Frank H. Buhl,
Algernon B. Roberts,
Edwin S. Stewart,
William W. Gibbs,
George F. Hoffman,
George C. Blabon,
Daniel R. Greenwood,
William M. Hayes,
Charles N. Cressman,
Robert H. Sayre,
Russell W. Davenport,
John Franklin Keller,
James Moir,
William J. Harvey,
Robert Allison,
Jacob L. Hauer,
Richard H. Ely,
George Weymouth,
Cortez Hicks Jennings,
James G. Thompson,
J. Frank Small,
Henry A. Gripp,
Morris J. Lewis,
Robert Pitcairn,
David Edgar Park,
Thomas S. Crago,
George W. Johnson,
William Hardwick,
Harold H. Clayson,
Harry R. Wilson,

Auditor General.

Edmund B. Hardenbergh,

Representative-at-Large in Congress.

Galusha A. Grow,
Robert H. Foerderer,

Representative in Congress.

Alfred A. Clearwater.

Representative in the General Assembly.

Amon M. Doutt.

Associate Judge.

William H. H. Ditterer,

District Attorney.

Samuel D. Irwin.

Coroner.

J. W. Morrow.

DEMOCRATIC.

For President and Vice President.
BRYAN and STEVENSON.

Presidential Electors.

Otto Germer, Sr.,
Alexander H. Coffroth,
Francis Shunk Brown,
Andrew Kaul,
Hugh Moore,
Henry Fernberger,
Matthew Dittmann,
W. Horace Hoskins,
Adam K. Walch,
Nathaniel M. Ellis,
Albert Kneule,
David J. Pearsall,
Lot W. Reiff,
Daniel R. McCormick,
Joseph O'Brien,
Thomas Maloney,
Michael Mellot,
James Bell,
Frank P. Kimble,
Hiram S. Hastings,
R. Scott Ammerman,
Dallas S. Bernhart,
Harvey W. Haines,
Warren Worth Bailey,
William L. McCracken,
Wesley S. Guffey,
Samuel W. Black,
John F. Pauley,
John C. Kelly,
John T. Brew,
James S. Carmichael,
Thomas F. Ritchey,

Auditor General.

P. Gray Meek.

Representative-at-Large in Congress.

Harry E. Grim,
Nicholas M. Edwards.

Representative in Congress.

James K. P. Hall.

Representative in the General Assembly.

Charles H. Wilton.

Associate Judge.

G. L. Ball.

District Attorney.

Samuel C. Calhoun.

PROHIBITION.

For President and Vice President.
WOOLLEY and METCALF.

Presidential Electors.

Silas C. Swallow,
Hiram DeWalt,
J. S. DuShane,
James Mansel,
Thomas S. Francis,
Edwin J. Walker,
J. W. Salmons,
George W. Bean,
William R. Miles,
Lewis Palmer,
Marvin H. Scarborough,
A. F. Snyder,
Wm. M. Staufer,
Joseph H. Brosius,
William H. Richmond,
Emmett D. Nichols,
John F. Diener,
J. W. Ellenberger,
Gilbert Wolfe,
Herbert T. Ames,
William H. Zweizig,
H. S. Montfort,
John O. Stoner,
W. A. Dible,
Isaiah G. Beam,
John A. McConnell,
Alfred Brashear Miller,
William H. Cover,
Oscar Glezen,
Howard A. Pinney,
William H. Rees,
John M. Kelso.

Auditor General.

John E. Gill.

Representative-at-Large in Congress.

William W. Hague,
Lee L. Grumbine.

Representative in Congress.

Lucian Bird.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

For President and Vice President.
MALLONEY and REMMEL.

Presidential Electors.

Hayden Morgan,
R. W. Evans,
H. A. J. Brown,
Anton Fenrich,
Enos Schwartz,
E. Gustav Stelter,
Henry Mossbaugher,
Peter R. Herriger,
Thomas J. Scott,
James Dunn,
Wm. McKay,
Matthew Dowdell,
Francis Love,
Flory Mauriocourt,
C. H. Jacobson,
C. A. Danielson,
Joseph Campbell,
Louis Katz,
Charles Durner,
Joseph Hueftle,
James Simpson,
Wm. Peak,
Charles Hammerbacher,
James McCarrol,
Edwin A. Hepting,
D. C. Wismer,
Albert Mura,
John Jandt,
Henry Jones,
B. D. Warren,
Robert Muir,
Martin Garden.

Auditor General.

Wm. J. Eberle.

Representative-at-Large in Congress.

Donald L. Monro,
John R. Root.

Representative in Congress.

Joash Critchley.

PEOPLES.

For President and Vice President.
BARKER and DONNELLY.

Presidential Electors.

A. S. Aiman,
G. P. Armstrong,
George T. Bateman,
John J. Brady,
C. Brinton,
J. W. Campion,
C. C. Cooper,
George W. Dawson,
W. C. Deakin,
Chas. W. Miller,
D. H. Fisher,
F. A. Foreman,
W. A. Gardner,
James H. Graybill,
D. Hetrick,
W. C. Hill,
Lester M. Kinter,
William F. Kreigh,
Thomas S. Laird,
A. H. P. Leaf,
E. N. Woodcock,
John H. Lorimer,
S. F. Lane,
O. G. Moore,
E. Muzzy,
A. C. Price,
J. D. Pyott,
Andrew Storry,
John Suckling,
Edward M. Thompson,
Justus Watkins,
J. A. Welsch.

Auditor General.

D. O. Coughlin.

Representative-at-Large in Congress.

Robert Brigham,
George Main.

SOCIALIST.

For President and Vice President,
DEBS and HARRIMAN.

Presidential Electors.

Harry J. Staub,
John H. Lewis,
Emil Guwang,
Henry Peter,
Ernest G. Muehlman,
William H. Adams,
Charles H. Levan,
Andrew P. Bower,
Frank W. Hirt,
Peter C. Heydrick,
Charles A. Anderson,
Jacob Etter,
L. D. Johnson,
Herman Heinrichs,
Thomas Ashmore,
John Kirn,
John Simon,
Albert Mulac,
William J. White,
Joseph G. Roth,
Anthony Becker,
John J. Lyons,
Alfred P. Bye,
J. Conrad Wanner,
Andrew J. McVey,
Frederick W. Long,
Thomas Whitworth,
Gabriel Joseph,
William Feinhals,
Frederick Mossdorf,
William Kelley,
Harvey W. Shay.

Auditor General.

Nym Seward.

Representative-at-Large in Congress.

John W. Slayton,
Edward Kuppinger.

PLACES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

The Electors of Barnett township as follows: Those residing in the Clarington Election District, to-wit: Those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginning at a point at the mouth of Coleman Run where the same empties into the Clarion River, the said Clarion River being the south boundary line of Barnett township, thence northwesterly along the said Coleman Run to a point where the same crosses the line between warrants 3302 and 3305, thence east along the line dividing 3302 and 3305 intersects the west boundary line of warrant 3144, thence north along the west boundary line of warrants 3144, 3148, 3149 3151 and 3160 to the Jenks township line, the same being the north boundary line of Barnett township, thence east along the said north boundary line of Barnett township to the line dividing Elk and Forest county, the same being the east boundary line of Barnett township, thence south along the said east boundary line of Barnett township to the Clarion River, said river being the south boundary line of Barnett township, thence westerly along the Clarion river to the mouth of Coleman Run, the place of beginning, shall vote at Clarington Town Hall, in Clarington, said township.

The Electors of Barnett township as follows: Those residing in the Cooksburg Election District, to-wit: Those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Coleman Run, where the same empties into the Clarion River, thence northwesterly along the said Coleman Run, to a point where the same crosses the line dividing warrants 3302 and 3305, thence east along the line dividing warrants 3302 and 3305 to the westerly line of warrant 3144 thence north along the west line of warrants 3144 and 3148 to a point where the north boundary line of 3305 intersects the west boundary line of 3148, thence west along the north boundary line of warrants 3305 and 3307 to the Clarion county line, said line being the west boundary line of Barnett township, thence south along said county line to the Clarion River, said river being the south line of Barnett township, thence northeasterly along said Clarion river, to the mouth of Coleman Run, the place of beginning, shall vote at Cooksburg at the Old School House.

The Electors of Barnett township as follows: Those residing in the Redclyffe Election District, to-wit: Those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginnning at a point in the west boundary line of Barnett township, the same being the line dividing Clarion and Forest County at a point where the south boundary line of warrant 3311 intersects said line, thence north along the said west line of Barnett township to a point where the same intersects the south boundary line of Jenks township, the same being the north boundary line of Barnett township, thence east along said boundary line to a point where the line dividing warrants 3161 and 3160 intersects said north boundary line of Barnett township, thence south along the east boundary line of warrants 3161 and 3314 and 3312 to a point where the line dividing warrants 3312 and 3305 intersects the west line of 3148, thence west along the south boundary line of warrant 3312 to the Clarion county line, the same being the west line of Barnett township, the place of beginning, shall vote at Redclyffe at Joseph Hall's Carpenter Shop.

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. 5505 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: These 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. 3198 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. 2736; 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, 2980 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 warrants 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 in Berg's Hall, at Duhring in said Twp.

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 Marburg 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 ejections:

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 railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, (November Seventh, 1900, and all other Judges shall before twelve o'clock m., on THURSDAY, November Eighth, 1900, 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, Pa., this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred, and in the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States.

J. W. JAMIESON, Sheriff.

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