SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 7, 1874.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
OF POTTER COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE,

EDWARD M. PAXSON,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,

ROBERT B. BEATH,
OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,

GEN'L LANGHORNE WISTER, of Duncannon, Perry county.

ASSEMBLY,

GEORGE M. SMELKER, of Tuscarora township.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

C. D. SHELLENBERGER, of Fayette township.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

CAPT. JAMES J. PATTERSON, of Beale township.

COUNTY AUDITOR,

LIEUT. J. L. BARTON, of Spruce Hill township.

Republican County Committee.

CHAIRMAN—G. W. Smith, Patterson P. O.
SECRETARY—Richard Doyle, Walnut P.O.
Mifflintown—H. A. Stambaugh, J.S.Martin.
Fermanagh—Isaac Sieber, J. M. Hower.
Walker—W. H. Kurtz, W. H. Lukens.
Fayette—Jesse Grubb, T. T. Davis.
Monroe—H. G. Shellenberger, Jacob Basom
Greenwood—W. Woodward, H. Minnium.
Susquehanna—S. S. Updegrove, E. Long.
Delaware—J. M. Stutts, D. Finkenbinder.
Thompsontown—J. G. Haldeman, N. Keely
Patterson—H. R. Given, D. F. Stevens.
Milford—Wm. McCahan, A. J. Hertzler.
Beale—J. F. Leach, Richard Doyle.
Port Royal—D. R. P. Bealor, James A. Thompson.
Turbett—J. G. Hertzler, Isaiah Berker.
Spruce Hill—Thos Ramsey, Stewart Wharton.
Tuscarora—A. M. Stewart, Thos. Morrow.
Lack—Wm Morrow, Tyson Stump.
Black Log—R McIntyre, A. H. Opple.

Louis E. Atkinson—Member of Republican State Central Committee for Juniata county.

Certain Democratic papers persist in denying that there is such an organization as the "White League" in the South. They must count largely on the ignorance of their fellow citizens if they expect them to take their denial as truthful statements.

The denial of, and apology for Southern outrages only help to curse their cause, for it is well known in every intelligent hamlet, glen, and on every hill and mountain, that every day men are proscribed, assassinated, murdered, or driven from their habitations and homes, on account of political opinion. The whole world looked on with amazement at the forceable overthrow of the State government of Louisiana by the late rebel element of that section of the country. As they have done in that State, so would they do, if they had the power, in every other state south. There outrages are as well established as they can be, yet some would be intelligent people do not believe them, just as some would be intelligent people disbelieve the fact that the world revolves.

The howling denial of Southern outrages, by the Democracy is only equaled by their denial in 1860 of their determination of the South to secede. How they then, persisted that the charge, that the South would inaugurate Rebellion had no truth in it, and was only gotten up for political purposes. The vacant place in almost every house. The Soldiers' Orphans' Schools The National debt, and hundreds of other minor things evidence beyond contradiction the character of their denials then. The whole country is awakening to their recent movements, and has a restive feeling, lest the government pass into their controle.

While the mass of the Democracy, North, have been loyal to Northern institutions, and helped to maintain them, their leaders have given the weight of their moral influence—in a number of cases did not stop there—in favor of the South. If Congress should be filled with that class, and they are trying all they know how to get there, the South would be allowed to shape matters to suit the views of of the men who brought on Rebellion, and everything that has been done would be undone.

The people in this district, as in every other district in the State, are largely interested in Congressional elections. It will not do to neglect this matter. Stenger's friends are at work. He cannot be elected, but it will not do to remain idle. General Wister is a moderate man, a firm man, one who will give to every section the right that belongs to it, and will assist to crush with the hand of justice the foul work that is carried on without a blush. The district in electing him to Congress will honor and place itself far above party lines.

MARK TWAIN is tired of running about. He proposes to "settle down," as may be learned by the following to the agent of a Lecture Bureau:

"Your offer of $30,000 for fifty nights does not tempt me. I have run about the world long enough. I mean to live and die at home if I starve at it. I love you, but I cannot lecture any more.

Governor John C. Brown, of Tenn., has proposed a conference of Governors of all Democratic states North and South, to discuss "the broad questions", he says, of "the conflict between State and Federal jurisdiction." Governor Brown, seemes to have forgotten that his section of the country raised that question in Rebellion, and that it has been decided, that when a state ignores all state law, and national law, that she can be whiped into proper relations with fundamental National law, however, if he wishes to inveigle the leaders of Democracy into the old heresy, that bred rebellion, let him do it. The country will be wide awake this time.

News Summary.

A terrific gale swept over Charleston, South Carolina. The famous promenade was swept away, and property to the amount of $500,000 destroyed.

An old and high credited sugar refinery in New York has suspended. It was that of Williamson, Griffith & Co.

The printing of internal revenue stamps has been removed from the Treasury Department at Washington, to New Bank Note companies. Consequently three or four hundred employes are out of employment, principally women.

Robert Templeman, of Worcester, Mass., was allowed to plead guity of murder in the second degree for killing his wife, and was sentenced to the State prison for life. The woman had borne him nineteen children, ten of whom are living.

A passenger train from Utica, on the Utica and Chenango Valley railroad, N. Y., came in collision with the gravel train between Oxford and Norwich.—The passenger train was badly wrecked. Mr. Childs, mail agent, and Grillings, a newsboy, were killed. Some of the train hands and several passengers were badly injured.

The fest time at the Lancaster, Pa., races was made by Lizzie Keller. Time 2:30.

One of the barns belonging to the Coleman estate, at Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire. Eight horses and one bull were burned.

The flouring mill of Thomas Mears, at Steubenville, Ohio, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

A fire in Chico, Cal., destroyed $80,000 worth of property.

At Sheep's Head, Benjamin L. I. Castello and Gallagher had a prize fight for $200. The cry of police scattered the crowd. Afterwards one of the parties refused to fight and he lost the prize.

A collision occurred on the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, three and a half miles east of New Bethlehem, Pa., between the mail train going east and a freight train going west. James Esler, engineer, M. Killier, fireman, and H. Doyle, passenger, all on the mail train, were killed, and Henry Halz, express messenger, fatally injured. J. M. Fair, baggage master, John Brown, newsboy, and John Garrison, passenger, seriously injured. The baggage car contained baggage, mail and express matter, and was burned. The accident was caused by the telegraph operator at New Bethlehem failing to hold the passenger train for orders as directed.

Four companies of cavaly were ordered to western Alabama, on account of the disturbed condition of that section.

The State Fair at Easton, Pa., was visited by a large number of persons, notwithstanding the threatening weather.

The Modoes in the Indian Territory are petitioning the Indian Commissioners to bring the remainder of their band now in Oregon to the Indian Territory. It will require an appropriation by Congress to comply with the request.

The superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad publishes a card at San Francisco in reference to gambling on the trains of their road in Nevada, and says that passengers must protect themselves from robbery by refusing to play with card sharpers

Senator Brownlow announces himself as a candidate from the Second Tennessee district.

The Governor of Georgia has ordered the Macon and Brunswick Railroad to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at Macon, on the first Tuesday in December next.

Camp No. 159 of the Patriotic Order Sons of America has lately completed a new hall at Valley Forge, this State, made of stone from the old Revolutionary camp ground.

Mrs. Julia Perkins, wife of Charles L. Perkins, of Cincinnati, cut the throat of her only daughter, aged three years, killing her instantly. She then cut her own throat, but the wound was not sufficiently deep to cause death. She alleges domestic infelicity as the cause.

McClure's planing mill and six dwellings were burned at Braddock's Field, seven miles east of Pittsburg. Loss, $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

All the frame buildings on the block bounded by Pacific Railroad and Elm, Austin, and Market streets, Dallas, Tenn., were burned. Loss, $30,000.

A sheriff's posse from Hot Springs, Arkansas, who have been pursuing stage robbers, overtook them near Donksville, in the Choctaw Nation. A fight ensued, during which one of the gang was badly wounded and his horse killed, but the party escaped. The pursuit was continued, and at last report the sheriff was within half a day's ride of the marauders. It is reported that they are the noted horse thieves who live in the Choctaw Nation.

The time of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad construction shops at Jersey City, has been reduced to eight hours, and wages correspondingly.

George Praleck, a supposed accomplice in the Wellsboro bank robbery, has been arrested at Athens, Pa.

Bergh, the prevention of cruelty to animals man, won a suit in a New York court, against a railroad company, for packing calves so closely in a car that some of them died. The full penalty of fine was imposed.

The Grand Hotel at Saratora, valued at $300,000, was destroyed by fire. Insurance, $200,000.

A man named Murdock has been convicted and sentenced, by a Washington, D. C., court to three years imprisonment for writing a threatening letter to Fernando Wood for blackmailing purposes.

Senator Sumner's estate has been appraised at $134,000.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has affirmed the judgment of the court below, that insanity is no cause for divorce

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made his appearance at the regular Friday night prayer meeting of Plymouth Church last Friday evening. The church was densely crowded long before the hour of meeting, and Mr. Beecher received a hearty welcome. He made short address, after which a reception was given in the lecture-room by the Plymouth Church Association.

A despatch of the 31 inst., from Chicago gives the following crop reports: Ohio—Wheat, pretty good; corn, half crop; some potatoes; light fruit crop. Indiana—Much the same; much complaint in both States from drouth and insect ravages. Illinois—Wheat passably good; corn light, potatoes scarce, pasturage good, consequently good hog and cattle crop.—Iowa and Missouri—crops of all kinds only medium, far below the average; drouth, chinch and potato bugs very destructive. Kansas—Wheat, nearly average in the Neosho region, yielding twenty bushels per acre. Corn suffered considerably, and is now selling at fifty five cents on the streets. Farmers are now turning their attention to cultivating castor beans, flax, and other insect proof products.

"Mr. Beecher was before the Brooklyn grand jury on Saturday, and after giving his testimony true bills were found against Tilton and Moulton for publishing false and malicious libels."

DURING the 28 days of the Fifth Cincinnati Exposition, which closed on Saturday, 550,000 people visited the Exposition.

EIGHT Texan steers, in the streets of New York, injured fifty people before they were shot, on Saturday evening.

New Advertisements.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have just opened out, in my store-room on Main street, in the borough of Patterson, a new stock of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Overcoats, Shirts, Drawers, Wamuses, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Stockings,

AMERICAN WATCHES
AT CITY PRICES, JEWELRY, &c.

The best lot of

BOOTS & SHOES

ever brought to this county: Men's Boots $3 00 to $4 50, best heavy tap sole—warranted; Gum Boots, boys $3 00, men's $4 50; also full line of Ladies' and Children's Gums; Ladies' Shoes $1 50 to $2 50—best morocco.

I am selling Goods 20 per cent. less than the credit prices. I am selling for cash, country produce, or note at 30 to 60 days' discount.

I have lost in eight years' business over $5,000 by keeping books and credit, and made money besides; and now I am determined that those who pay shall not be compelled to pay such prices that the loss sustained in consequence of those who fail to pay may be covered; and consequently I can sell 20 per cent. less than goods in my line have ever been sold for in the county. Call and see for yourselves.

WANTED—500 bushels good potatoes, 100 bushels onions, also, two tons of dry wheat straw, for which I will pay $10 per ton, delivered.

J. B. M. TODD.

Patterson, Oct. 7, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Juniata County, in proceedings for the appraisement of the Real Estate of James Keiser, deceased

To Barton L. Hill and Nancy Jane Hill, his wife, John W. Isenberg and Sarah Ell n Isenberg, his wife, and Zenas James Keiser:

Pursuant to an order of said Court made at September term, you are hereby notified that I, W. H Knouse, Sheriff of Juniata county, will hold an inquest and appraisement upon the real estate of said James Keiser, deceased, on Friday, the 30th day of October, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in Tuscarora township, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

W. H KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*

Oct. 7, 1874.

Executors' Notice.

Estate of Mary Warwick, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mary Warwick, late of Spruce Hill township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands are requested to make known the same without delay, to

HUGH W. DAVIS,
Spruce Hill,
JEREMIAH LYONS,
Mifflintown.

Oct. 7, '74 Executors of said deceased.

Rare Inducements!

35,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Said lands are situated on and near the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, in Randolph Co., Arkansas, and will raise from fifty to sixty bushels of corn or one bale of cotton to the acre, and will be sold at prices ranging from one to twenty dollars per acre, according to the improvements on same. TERMS.—One-fourth cash, and balance in one, two, three and four years.

LEVI HECHT & BROTHER,
Pocahontas, Arkansas.

Sept. 23, 1874.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, WILLIAM H. KNOUSE, High Sheriff of the County of Juniata, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county of Juniata, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Third Day of November, 1874,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.)

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

At the School House in the borough of Mifflintown, for the borough of Mifflintown,

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

At the School House in Mexico, for the township of Walker.

At Smith's School House, for the township of Delaware.

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

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

At the School House in Richfield, for the township of Monroe.

At Frymoyer's Hotel, for the township of Susquehanna.

At the School House in McAlisterville, for the township of Fayette.

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

At the School House in Port Royal, for the borough of Port Royal.

At the Locust Grove School House, for the township of Milford.

At Spruce Hill School House, for the township of Spruce Hill.

At the School House at Academia, for the township of Beale.

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

At the Lick School House, for Lack township, except that portion of it lying north-westward of the summit of the Shade Mountain.

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

At the Church Hill School House, for the township of Turbett.

At which time and place the qualified voters will elect by ballot:

Two persons for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in conjunction with the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Perry and Snyder, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

One person for the office of Member of the House of Representatives in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of said county.

One person for the office of County Surveyor of said county.

One person for the office of County Auditor of said county.

MODE OF VOTING.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, appoved the 15th day of 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties in this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamation hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The 13th day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 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 election district where he shall offer 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 the election.

SEC. 4. All 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 election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. 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. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration

New Advertisements.

for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of waters of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

And also to the following act of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 30, 1874—SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1816, provides as follows, viz:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend 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 who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of Jan. 30th, 1874, further provides, viz:

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All 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 any 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 minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers 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 minority inspector refuses 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 first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall defined clearly where the residence of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he did not move into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and

New Advertisements.

by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the state one year; or, if a native born citizen of the state and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualification of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age; the same word being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof or the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on 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 where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate 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 the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their father, 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; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made, the endorsement required as 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 law, or the laws to which this is a supplement from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelope and sealed in presence of the officers, and one enveiope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oath of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. 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 post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said return to the said court. * * * When two or more counties are connected for the election of an officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it was fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district from exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Given under my hand at my office in Mifflintown, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. H KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Mifflintown, Oct. 1st, 1874.

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