SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 14, 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. Uplegrove, 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 Berkey.
Spruce Hill—Thos Ramsey, Stewart Wharton.
Tuscarora—A. M Stewart, Thos. Morrow.
Lack—Wm. Morrow, Tyson Stump.
Black Log—R. McIntyre, A. M. Opple.

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

THE element in the South that inaugurated rebellion is growing bolder every day. They are asking now for the payment of damages by the Union army while it quartered on them, and for the refunding of certain taxes. "A letter addressed to the President by a prominent Conservative politician in Mississippi argues that the only true way to restore peace and prosperity to the South is for Congress to pass an act to pay for the quartermaster's and commissary stores taken by the Union army in the South during the war, and to refund the cotton tax. It has been referred to the Attorney General by the President."

The country has enough to pay if it pays the debt that the crushing of rebellion piled up. The only way to keep their debt from being put on the shoulders of the country is to keep their allies out of power. Keep the United States Senate and the lower house of Congress Republican, and there is no danger. These are important matters. By electing George M. Smelker to the Legislature you will help to elect a United States Senator whose vote will be cast against the payment of the rebel debt. By electing General Wister to Congress you will elect a man who will be decidedly against all rebel claims of money indemnity.

The people cannot too closely watch the national questions, for by the lenient course of the Government the rebel element have been kindly and mercifully dealt with. Nothing has been required of them. They are encouraged, and hope to shape the elections so that they may once more control the national politics. Once they can do that, they will repay themselves for all losses out of the national treasury. If the people will not be warned they must abide the consequences.

THE Democratic party talk loudly about the national debt, and the prostration of the business interests of the country, which they say flow from it. Rebellion caused the national debt. Rebellion was conceived, born and bred in the Democratic party, and all the ills that brood over the country were generated by it.

Wherever Republican rule is manifest, untrammeled by the past work of the Democratic party, economy and good management are clearly shown. The State of Pennsylvania is a striking example. When it came into the management of the Republican party it had a State debt of nearly $40,000,000. Republican rule has reduced it more than one-half. The management of the government of Pennsylvania is attracting the attention of the people of other States. The New York *Times*, speaking of it, says:

"In Pennsylvania for the last twelve years, in which the Republicans have managed affairs, there has been a steady decrease of the State debt annually, except in a single year, when there was an apparent increase through the funding of the gold-interest debt to a currency-interest basis. The actual State debt is now less than fifteen and a half millions, the decrease in the past thirteen years having amounted to fifty per cent. of the debt. At the same time the burdens of taxation falling upon the people have been much lightened, and the running expenses of the State government reduced."

Every citizen should contribute to continue this state of management in the State, by voting for Smelker, Olmsted, Allen and Beath.

Elections were held on Tuesday, in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, West Virginia and Dakota. There is no news this (Wednesday) morning to indicate with any degree of certainty how any of them have gone.

CRIMINAL prosecutions are about to be commenced against the "White League" of Louisiana.

EUROPE has been considerably agitated over the arrest, in Germany, by Bismarck, of a noted diplomatist named Von Arnim. The diplomatist refused to give certain papers to Bismarck when asked for them. What crooked things, or ways, they relate to, is what the world would like to know. They must be very important to the secrecy of intrigues in which King William's chief men of state took a part, to warrant the arrest of Von Arnim outside of the usual way of arresting people in that country.

THE Louisiana case has just assumed a new aspect in consequence of the appearance of an address signed by Pinchbeck and other colored politicians, denouncing Kellogg and his associates as having subordinated the interests of the colored men to their own and having preferred white men in their general policy. This man Pinchbeck has been a factionist through the whole of the Louisiana troubles, often running a separate ticket against the Republican nominations and thus drawing off a portion of the colored vote, so that the Conservatives triumphed. Whether he and his followers were paid to do this is more than we can say; but it looks so now in view of the nature of the pending contest and the need of the Republicans being all united. In the great struggle between McEnery and Kellogg in 1872, Pinchbeck was induced to follow the regular standard solely by electing him to Congress. But failing to get admitted, and being ambitious to be Governor, he has opened fire again as a guerilla. The northern journals that sympathize with the White League all give great prominence to his attack on Kellogg, and appear to be in great glee at the prospect that it will defeat the Republicans. —*North American.*

United States detectives arrested a parcle of counterfeiters, including two women, at Buffalo, N. Y., with $10,000 on their persons.

"IT is said that the daughter of the late President Juarez of Mexico is teaching school in a small interior town in that country."

THE elections in Georgia have gone Democratic.

News Summary.

Great wheat frauds have been discovered in Chicago. Low class wheat has been mixed with first class wheat and sold as such.

The Republicans of Dauphin county have nominated J. B. Packer for Congress.

The "Grasshoppers' Aid Society," in the northwest, have issued a call for additional subscriptions. Aid from abroad is hoped for.

The 13th infantry has been ordered from Nebraska to the Department of the South.

The Emperor of Germany has conferrrd the order of the Crown of Prussia (kronen orden), accompanied by the decoration, upon M. Richards Muckle, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for meritorious services in the interests of Germany in connection with his transmission of funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Franco-German war, and his donation to the University Library at Strasburg, destroyed during the siege of that city.

War has been declared between China and Japan.

The Cumberland Church of Bridgeport, Pa., was burned to the ground about four o'clock on Thursday morning. Nothing was saved, and there was no insurance. It is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary.

A colored man's balloon got fast on the flag-staff on the court house at Baltimore. The balloonist, named George Washington, jumped from the basket to the ground, and was not much hurt.

G W. Daicy, the defaulting postmaster of Phillipsburg, has been removed from the Centre county jail to Pittsburgh to await his trial in the U. S. District Court.

The Central Insurance Company of Philadelphia has been dissolved on the ground of insolvency.

The counties of Cambria, Somerset, Bedford and Blair have nominated S. S. Blair, of the latter county, for Congress.

The roads leading from Etensburg, Cambria county, are infested by highway-men. If you travel that way, arm yourself.

A stage coach coming from Brookston, Texas, was stopped by three masked men four miles west of there, and the passengers robbed. The robbers secured $325 in money, two valuable gold and two silver watches. J. M. Smith, cashier of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, had a package containing $4,000, a fine gold watch and chain, and a diamond pin, which his wife secured behind the cushions in the stage, where it was overlooked by the robbers. It is claimed that the party is the same that robbed the Hot Springs stages and train at Gads' Hill. The Sheriff has organized a large posse and started in pursuit of the robbers. The mail was not touched.

The grave of Mrs. Richard J. Carey, recently deceased, at Holy Cross Cemetery, N. Y, was robbed. The casket outside of the coffin and the shroud were left lying on the ground. The officers raided on a medical college with a search warrant, and found the body of Mrs. Carey and four others. The students were surprised while at work dissecting them, and thirty-nine students were captured and taken in procession to the Police Court. Justice Nash released them on parole, to appear when wanted. There is much excitement over the affair.

John Wise, a grandson of Wise the famous balloonist, has the proclivities of his grandfather for aerial flights. He is in his teens, and has lately been ballooning quite extensively at Indiana town, this State.

The Grand Jury at Salt Lake City indicted one of their own number, Thomas E. Ricks, for lascivious cohabitation. He is charged with having five wives, three of whom he has married since 1862. His own daughter is one of the principal witnesses against him.

The petition presented to the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg for the pardon of Udderzook, is 75 feet long and contains 3,000 names.

The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., have indicted several judges of the late election for violating the enforcement law.

The convention of fire engineers at St. Louis adopted resolutions approving the ordinance of St. Louis in requiring all chimneys to be built with linings of earthenware or other fire-proof material. A resolution was also adopted requesting fire insurance companies not to take risks greater than two-thirds the value of the property insured.

A dry goods store at Springfield, Mass., was robbed of $5,000 worth of silks, on the night of the 8th inst.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the murder of five Osage Indians by the Kansas militia have made a report, stating that the act was "unprovoked and utterly unjustifiable," and call upon the government to see that the Osages are reimbursed for property taken.

J. A. Hanson, of Morgan county, Georgia, shot his father twice, fatally. He fled after the deed, and has not been heard from since.

Biglin won the boat race at Nyack, N. Y., beating Ten Eyck by half a boat's length in a three-mile pull. Time, 22 minutes and 12 seconds.

In the Court Quarter Sessions, of Fulton county, Pa., Scott Salkeld was convicted of stealing the horse of Andrew Shives, of Thompson township, in June last. Wm. Salkeld pleaded guilty of concealing two horses stolen from John W. Early, of Wells township, on the night of the 5th of July. William and Scott Salkeld were jointly convicted of stealing a horse of Francis Deshing, of Licking township, on the night of August 13 last. The prisoners were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, October 12, says: General McKenzie after repelling two attacks by the Indians on the 26th and 27th of September, marched all night, and surprised, at sunrise the following morning, five camps of Cheyennes and their allies, situated in Canyon Sitro Blanco, on Jate Creek, near the fork of Red river The troops destroyed 100 lodges and their entire outfit, and captured 1,424 horses and mules, of which 1,048 were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians were brought in. Our loss was one soldier slightly wounded. General McKenzie is in pursuit with thirty days' supply.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Fayette township, Juniata county, on or about the 14th day of May, 1874, a Steer, about 15 months old, with white back, red sides and white legs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN BEASOR.

Oct. 14, 1874-4w

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. G. Haldeman & Co., dealers in general merchandise at Thompsontown, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3d day of October, 1874. The books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. G. Haldeman for collection.

ISAAC HALDEMAN.
J. G. HALDEMAN.

Oct. 7, 1874.

The thanks of J. G. Haldeman are also hereby tendered to the public for their hearty support of the firm, coupled with the request that they maintain their business relations with him now that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be glad to see them at all times.

J. G. HALDEMAN.

NOTICE.

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

To Barton L. Hall and Nancy Jane Hall, his wife, John W. Isenberg and Sarah Ellen 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. 22, 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 through out 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, approved the 13th 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 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 12th 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 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 entited "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 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 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 envelope, 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,
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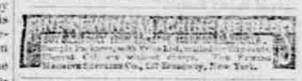

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