SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 6, 1875.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

Hon. HENRY RAWLE,

OF ERIE COUNTY.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

W. CAMERON LAIRD,

Of Patterson.

FOR TREASURER,

HENRY A. STAMBAUGH,

Of Mifflintown.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

LOUIS E. ATKINSON.

Of Mifflintown.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

WILLIAM H. GRONINGER,

Of Milford Township.

GEORGE W. SMITH,

Of Mifflintown.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,

FERDINAND F. ROHM,

Of Patterson.

Capt. LOUIS DEGAN,

Of Fayette Township.

Republican County Committee.

CHAIRMAN—Dr. J. P. Sterrett, Port Royal.

Fayette—Ruben Caveny, McAlisterville, James McAuley, Oakland Mills.

Monroe—A. G. Shellenberger, Richfield; O. P. Kotherman, Evendale.

Fermanagh—Samuel Thomas, Mifflintown; John Stoner, Mifflintown.

Susquehanna—Harrison Minium, Pfoutz's Valley p. o., Perry county; S. G. Dressler, Oriental.

Greenwood—Andrew Zeiders; Henry Zeiders, Millerstown, Perry county.

Delware—M. A. Tooney; John M. Stutts, Thompsontown.

Walker—D. P. Minichen, Port Royal; W. H Moore, Van Wert.

Thompsontown—T. Zimmerman; John Underwood, Thompsontown.

Port Royal—J. R. Wharton; J. P. Sterrett, Port Royal.

Turbett—D. E. Robison; B. Byers, Port Royal.

Spruce Hill—T. P. Patton; Henry Swartz, Spruce Hill.

Black Log—J. E. McIntire; Adolph Apple, Reed's Gap.

Beale—J. M. Brazee, Academia; Henry Shellenberger, Walnut.

Milford—Geo. Groninger, Port Royal; David Cunningham, Patterson.

Mifflintown—S. S. Wilson; C. B. Horning, Mifflintown.

Patterson—W. Given; Geo. Wilson, Patterson.

Tuscarora—Thomas Morrow, Waterford; James John, M'Coysville.

Lack—W. Stump, Peru Mills; W. Young, Waterloo.

Noah Hertzler, Port Royal—Member of Republican State Central Committee for Juniata county.

The Republican County Ticket.

The Republican party this fall, in this county have been fortunate in their nominations. Indeed all the candidates who were proposed for nomination were first-rate men, without an exception.

At this stage of the campaign the indications are that the Republican ticket will be elected. There is a manifest discontent among the Democracy, and the fair manly quality of men that the Republican party have put in nomination is a great inducement to many of that party to vote for the Republican nominees.

The nominees for County Commissioner, George W. Smith and William H. Groninger, are good men.

Mr. Smith is an industrious, intelligent and moral man, a large tax-payer, a church member, the oldest man on the ticket, but whose age scarcely more than places him on the shady side of life. He is thoroughly conversant with county affairs, has always lived in it, has been industrious, economical, saved his means, bought property, improved it, and thus always has been a victim of taxation. He will make a good Commissioner.

Mr. Groninger is one of a family who are all industrious, intelligent, accumulating, tax-paying people, a young man just fairly entered into the vortex of every day life. A man of discriminating judgment and first-rate reputation. He will make a good Commissioner.

Louis E. Atkinson is a rising young lawyer, with a large practice—from both Democrats and Republicans—a practice larger perhaps than that of any other man at the Juniata bar, the same length of time that he has been practicing. His habits are good. He is a property holder and tax-payer, and should be elected District Attorney.

Mr. Stambaugh is a successful farmer and large merchant, and heavy tax-payer, a clever good citizen, fully competent to discharge the duties of the office of County Treasurer, and he pledged himself previous to announcement that none of the county funds should be improperly turned to his own aggrandizement. He has scarcely reached the noon time of life, and his every incentive will be to discharge his duty to the best interests of the county.

Mr. Laird may also be classed among the young men, having not yet reached the meridian of life. He is a competent man, an elder in the Presbyterian church, a property holder, a tax-payer, and has the prestige of an election to the office of County Treasurer to start with. He will make a most fitting successor to the present gentlemanly incumbent of the office of Prothonotary.

Louis Degan and F. F. Rohm, for County Auditors, should meet with the approval of all. Captain Degan is a most worthy citizen, a property holder, and a first-rate accountant, and of sufficient age to cause him to weigh matters by mature thought.

Mr. Rohm is a rising young man, who is accumulating property, as his persevering efforts merit. He is competent, casts his influence with the better class of society, and merits an election.

It is rarely that the voters of this county have so complete a ticket presented to them for their suffrage. There can be no mistake in electing it. The county, under the management of the ticket just enumerated cannot fail to do well.

THE Politico-Temperance people denounce Governor Hartranft for signing the Local Option Repeal bill. If they had not organized as they did, for political purposes, the law doubtless would yet remain on the statute books. There is poor judgment and no morality in the abuse that they are hurling at the Governor. He had a higher duty to perform than to pander to a new political organization, or to the Political Temperance organization. The support he gave to the temperance cause, he gave from a moral standpoint. He did not look at it from a political point of view, and when they organized so bitterly, and subordinated the moral phase of the question for lust for office, they ruled him out. By their own indiscretion or want of judgment, they swept away the plain on which he stood, and when it next came before him it had a political significance, which they gave it, and for which they must be held responsible, and if Governor Hartranft is defeated there is no telling how long it will be before the Temperance cause is brought up to the standpoint that it occupied when Local Option was passed.

When they presented the question to him as a moral question he favored it. When they introduced it as a political question, through which they expressed a determination to defeat him and destroy the Republican organization, an organization that has emancipated the Protestant church in this country, and given it an opportunity to consolidate its discordant elements, he refused to co-operate.

How queer that men, who arrogate to themselves so much intelligence and morality, should present themselves to the Governor, or rather to the question of the Governorship, and say, "Your Excellency, we trust, looks at this in its highest and best light, from the exalted standpoint of morality and religion," and then as quickly as they have left the Executive chamber shout for Audley Brown for Governor. They whisper from a moral and religious standpoint into Governor Hartranft's ear, and shout for Audley Brown from a political standpoint. There is no good in such a double-acting political performance.

INDIVIDUALLY, Judge Pershing is pronounced by those who are his intimate acquaintances as a man of correct habits, but as a public man his record is not of that class that commends him to the advocates of the civilisation of the Northern States. All of his acts while in the Legislature tended to encourage the Rebels, or those who wished to overthrow the Government in the interest of the civilization of the South.

Would it be judicious in Protestant bodies to place at their head, Catholic Priest and Bishop? Is it judicious to place at the head of affairs of States, men who advocated the doctrines on which the South attempted to secede, and break up the Government, as it was organized by the Constitution?

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S management of the affairs of the State has been so satisfactory that the Democracy are confused at its fairness and justness. Criticism fails them for once.

THE Baltimore *American* has been looking at the political situation in Pennsylvania, and writes it thus:

The professed "hard money" Democratic organs are assuring us that the currency question is a mere diversion in Pennsylvania, and that the real issue is "the smashing of the Treasury ring." We know very little about the management of the Pennsylvania Treasury except that up to the present time a Democratic investigating committee, appointed at the last session of the Legislature, has been able to find nothing wrong. *Certain it is that the tax-payers of Pennsylvania have not been plundered by the officers of the State Government.* The debt contracted in the construction of internal improvements thirty years ago has been nearly extinguished, and for the last five or six years *there has been no tax levied on real estate for State purposes.* The money received for special licenses, and the tax paid by corporations suffices to pay all the expenses of the State Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and to reduce the same in a ratio that will insure its extinction within the next seven years. *We suppose that there is no State in the Union in which the burdens of taxation are so light as in Pennsylvania, not excepting Vermont, where the State Government used to be run for $36,000 a year.*

As near as we can make out from the ferocious editorials of the New York *World*, all that can be urged against the present Treasurer and his immediate predecessor is the suspicion that he favored certain banks in Philadelphia and Pittsburg by making them depositories for State funds, and that these corporations may have paid something for the use of the money. If the Treasurer of Pennsylvania accepted any compensation from the banks he did wrong, and we would not like to undertake to defend such acts in a public officer. But we cannot see why he should be singled out for this fierce onslaught. *Precisely the same suspicions attach to the Treasury of Maryland,* but the New York *World* has never sent a corps of detectives to Baltimore to find out where the State funds are kept, or whether the present Treasurer and Comptroller, or any of their predecessors ever received any reward, either during their term of office or afterwards. If this be a heinous crime in Pennsylvania, *why is it not so regarded in Maryland?* Why are not three or four of our Baltimore bank presidents put under oath and compelled to tell all they know about the State deposits. The Pennsylvania Democrats consider the matter of sufficient importance to constitute next to the currency question the main issue of the campaign. Why are the Maryland Democrats entirely indifferent to a suspicion which their Pennsylvania brethren have made the ground work of their campaign?

THE St. Louis *Globe*, Democrat, says a city chemist has been analysing, for the information of the Board of Health, the whisky commonly sold in the barrooms of St. Louis. He finds it to contain sulphuric acid, "coloring matter," red pepper and tobacco. And yet, notwithstanding the use of these poisonous ingredients, the Democratic majority in this part of the country remains the same from year to year.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISTRIBUTION of the funds in the hands of William H. Knouse, High Sheriff of Juniata county, arising from the sale of the real estate of James W. Dean, late of the borough of Patterson, upon Levari Facias, No. 49 of Sept. term. 1875, in the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county, the undersigned, appointed an auditor for the purposed aforesaid, will sit at his office in Mifflintown, Pa., on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, to perform the duties of said appointment, when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

R. McMEEN, *Auditor.*

Oct. 6, 1875.

READ THIS

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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

Second Day of November, 1875,

(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 Court House in the borough of Mifflintown, for the borough of Mifflintown.

At the Court 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:

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

One person for the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Prothonotary of said county.

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

One person for the office of District Attorney for said county.

Three persons for the office of County Commissioner of said county.

Three persons 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 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 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 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 Januray 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 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 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.

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-five, and in the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Mifflintown, Oct. 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate or Certificates representing in the aggregate three hundred and three shares of the Capital Stock of the Harrisburg Gas Company registered in the name of Elizabeth Loughridge, late of Port Royal, Juniata county, deceased; have been lost or mislaid, this is to notify and declare that application will be made under the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided for, a duplicate certificate from the proper officers of the Company mentioned above, for the number of shares as aforesaid.

NOAH HERTZLER, Executor.

Sept 29, 1875-3t

CAUTION NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a Prommissory Note of Fifty Dollars, payable to A. J. Bastine, with the signatures of Charles F. Spicher, Edward Spicher, and G. W. Spicher affixed to it, as no value or consideration has ever been received or given for said note

CHARLES F. SPICHER.
EDWARD SPICHER.
G. W. SMITH.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a Prommissory Note of Twenty-five Dollars, payable to A. J. Bastine, with the signature of Charles F. Spicher affixed to it, as no value or consideration has ever been received or given for said note.

CHARLES F. SPICHER.

Sept. 29, 1875-3t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Christian Hartman, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Christian Hartman, late of Turbett township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will please present them without delay to

WILLIAM KOHLER,
Sept. 22, 1875. *Administrator.*

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

Winter Session Will Begin November 2nd, 1875.

MANY improvements have been made in the school room. The course of study is extensive and includes MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. The advantages are,

1st. A desirable location.
2d. Thorough and well trained teachers.
3d. Pupils prepared for business, teaching or for college.
4th. The ten years experience of the Principal in the institution.

Girls received, and arrangements made to board. Address

D. D. STONE, Ph. D., Principal,
Sept 22-7t Academia.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

GEORGE JACOBS, President.
T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

George Jacobs, H. H. Bechtel, John Balsbach, J. W. Frank, Amos G. Bonsall, Jerome N. Thompson, Joseph Rothrock.

August 4, 1875-tf

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

Simple, Self-Threading, and Durable.

I SHALL take pleasure in showing this popular Machine to any who wish to buy a first-class article. It has won its way to the front ranks. Call and see it, or let me know who you are and where you live.

Address W. H. AIKENS, Agent,
aug25-3m Mifflintown, Pa.

S. B. LOUDON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

in room on second story of R. E. Parker's new building, on

Main Street, Mifflintown, Pa.

FASHIONABLE GOODS always on hand.

CUSTOM WORK DONE on the shortest notice.

GOODS SOLD by the yard or pattern.

PERSONS buying goods can have them cut in garments free of charge.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS also for sale.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
PRICES LOW.

Oct 22, 1873-tf

Professional Cards.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

OFFICE—On Bridge street, opposite the Court House Square.

ROBERT McMEEN,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

Prompt attention given to the securing and collecting of claims, and all legal business.

OFFICE on bridge street, first door west of the Belford building.

April 14, 1875-tf

ALFRED J. PATTERSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO., PA.

All business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—On Bridge street, opposite the Court House square.

J. M. BRAZEE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Sterrett. Professional business promptly attended to at all hours.

April 7, 1872-tf

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.. Office in his father's residence, at the south end of Water street. [oct22-tf

D. L. ALLEN, M. D.,

Has commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery and all their collateral branches.

Office at Academia, at the residence of Capt. J. J. Patterson.

[july 15, 1874

Real Estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Mifflintown, on Saturday, October the 9th, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The undivided one-third of a tract of land in Delaware township, adjoining the Juniata river and lands of Samuel Thompson, James and Robert Thompson and W. G. Thompson, contains one hundred acres more or less, having thereon a good Stone Quarry. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Brant, Administrator of James Brant, dec'd

WM. H. KNOUSE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Mifflintown,
Sept. 23, 1875.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Samuel B. Okeson, deceased, will, by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, expose the following described real estate, late the property of said deced