SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 11, 1876.

B. F. SCHWEIER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Republican Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Benjamin Harris Brewster, Philadelphia.
John F. Shoffner, Allegheny.

ELECTORS.

1. John Welsh.	14. William Calder.
2. Henry Disston.	15. Miles L. Tracy.
3. Christian J. Hoffman.	16. S. W. Starkweather.
4. Charles Thompson Jones	17. Daniel J. Morrell.
5. Edwin H. Fitler.	18. Jeremiah Lyons.
6. Joseph W. Barnard.	19. William Hay.
7. Benjamin Snith.	20. William Cameron
8. Jacob Knabb.	21. J. B. Donley.
9. John B. Warfel.	22. Daniel O'Neill.
10. Joseph Thomas.	23. William Neeb.
11. Ario Pardee.	24. Andrew B. Berger
12. Lewis Pughe.	25. Samuel M. Jackson.
13. Edward S. Silliman.	26. James Westerman.
	27. W. W. Wilbur.

Republican District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

T. M. MAHON.
Of Franklin County.

FOR STATE SENATE,

JOHN BALSBACH,
Of Juniata County.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HUGH T. McALISTER,
Of Fayette Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
Of Turbett Township.

D. B. SPANOGLE,
Of Lack Township.

FOR SHERIFF,

CORNELIUS McCLELLAN,
Of Mifflintown.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

DAVID HALLER,
Of Mifflintown.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

ABRAHAM J. MOIST,
Of Fermanagh Township.

Republican County Committee.

Chairman—W. C. LAIRD, Patterson.

Mifflintown—Solomon Books, C. B. Horning, Mifflintown P. O
Fermanagh—Isaac Sieber, Samuel Thomas, Mifflintown P. O.
Fayette—Dr. H. Harshberger, Enoch Shellenberger, McAlisterville.
Susquehanna—S. G. Dressler, Oriental P.O. Emanuel Long, Pfoutz's Valley P. O.
Greenwood—Harrison Minnium, Thomas Rumberger, Pfoutz's Valley.
Delaware—John M. Stutts, Abraham Kurtz, East Salem.
Thompsontown—J. M. Nelson, J. A. Hostetler, Thompsontown.
Monroe—Jacob Page, Evendale; G. Metterling, Richfield.
Walker—John A. Gallagher, Mexico; M. Coldren, Van Wert.
Patterson—S. B. Caveny, B. R. Mitchell, Patterson.
Port Royal—T. M. Moore, H. H. Snyder, Port Royal.
Spruce Hill—J. D. Howell, Pleasant View, T. T. Patton, Spruce Hill.
Milford—Wm. N. Sterrett, David Cunningham, Patterson.
Turbett—John G. Hertzler, C. Richards, Port Royal.
Lack—J. C. Burns, Peru Mills; Ezra Montgomery, Waterloo.
Black Log—Robert McIntyre, James McKee, Peru Mills.
Beale—Dr. D L. Allen, Academia, Dan Kauffman, Walnut.
Tuscarora—J. E. Laird, McCoysville; Thos. Morrow, Waterford.

The member of the State Central Committee for Juniata county is John T. Nourse, Esq., of Academia.

Editorial Notes on the Political Situation, from Exchange Papers.

IF there is one thing that shocks the Democratic mind more than another, it is the news that the fall trade is opening briskly. The testimony is overwhelming as to the fact. Manufactories are starting up. The stores are filling larger orders than usual. Country merchants are in better spirits than they have been since the panic. This is all good news, but it does not please the Democratic party, which assumes that there is no possible salvation for us save in the rule of the Southern Confederate politicians, who, when they dragged their constituents into war, manifested dazzling incapacity.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

IT seems that Tilden isn't any more careful about paying his private than his Government debts. The *Times* shows that he bought $4,324.75 of furniture of a New York firm, and having only paid a portion of the bill, when the firm sued for the balance, after eight years of patient dunning, pleaded the statute of limitation.

DR. HAYES, the arctic explorer, spoke at Cold Springs, N. Y., last Saturday night a week, and the Democrats answered his arguments with a shower of stones, which, fortunately, hurt nobody seriously.

EX GOVERNOR UNDERWOOD, of Vermont, a man of as pure character as ever lived, writes, over his own name: "I have known Mr. Tilden for twenty years; I heard him declare, in conversation with myself, near the close of the war, that every man of the United States army that marched across Southern soil was a trespasser, and liable to suit for damages in an action for trespass! I asked him if he undertook to talk *such treason* as that, and if it was his opinion, as a lawyer, that this Government could enlist men, put arms in their hands, and send them to the protection of the Government against rebels, and then furnish tribunals to try its own soldiers as trespassers—*and he said that it was.*"

WHEN Democratic papers deny (as they will vehemently) that their party is in favor of paying rebel claims, just refer them to the fact that the last Democratic House *did* pass bills to pay $485,000 of rebel claims last winter, and also repealed the law—so far as they were concerned—requiring claimants to prove that they had been loyal men. If the Democratic party is not in favor of paying the claims of *rebels*, why is the necessity of proving a claimant's loyalty swept away by their Congressmen?

WHILE the Hayes and Wheeler men were marching down the streets of Wheeling, W. Va., the other night, the Confederate spectators gave three cheers for Jeff Davis, and yelled "for the man that pulled the trigger that killed the man that freed the nigger."

APROPOS of John—the Kelly and the Morrissey—the *Tribune* says: "Who shall doubt their sincerity? Look at the list of leaders—are they not reformers all! Who doubts it would question the Christianizing influence of Medford Nun and distrust the dance-house as a means of grace? Can they reform our politics? Of course they can. They could teach Sunday schools if the inducements were made sufficient."

IF there is a Democrat ignorant or bigoted enough to suppose the rebels once installed in control of Congress and the Treasury will not pay themselves for property taken and destroyed by the Union armies, he may be enlightened by reading the following. It is the exact copy of a certificate (in blank) prepared in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, to be given by the Governor and Quartermaster General of that State to all rebels who may have, or think they have, claims against the Federal Government. The amount of these claim certificates now made out, signed by the Governor and Quartermaster General of Missouri, and held by claimants awaiting the return of the Democratic party to national power to collect them, is $8,000,000 (eight millions of dollars!) Here is the form of certificate:

No. ——— $——.

It is hereby certified that the State of Missouri is indebted to ——— in the sum of ———, on account of ———. This certificate is not payable by the State until after the claim of said ——— has been presented to the United States Government, and the amount allowed and paid to the State, and then only for the actual amount received from the United States Government.

City of Jefferson, Mo., ———, 18—.
———, Governor of Missouri.
———, Acting Q. M. Gen. of Missouri.

It is also charged that the State of Maryland has appointed a Commission to examine into and give out like certificates. But as we do not know this positively we decline to make that assertion. But this much is sure. If the Democrats carry the next Presidential election and elect a majority of Congress, the Senate—now very evenly balanced politically—will fall under their control. And then the north, the the east and the west will be made to sweat for putting down a rebellion the Democratic leaders will have set upon its feet, placing it in control of a government their only sorrow is that they did not destroy. Mark that, if you insist on "a change," for 'that is just what *any* change means!

The Two Great Railroad Rivals.

Some of Their Peculiarities of Manner.

A Long Branch correspondent thus sketches two celebrated men:

Two of the most notable men here this season have been Col. Thos. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania railway, and Jay Gould, the little magician of Wall street, who carried off the Erie road in his pocket, and left it there until he made nine or ten millions by it. Both of them are very quiet, taciturn, self-possessed; both of them have masterly commercial ability; both of them have unbounded ambition and an unappeasable passion for huge operations. They have been rivals for some time, and it is not quite certain yet which of the two is the stronger, though the probabilities seem to be on the side of Gould.

They look very unlike.

Scott is blonde, has an open, pleasant, very intelligent face, a clear, blue-gray eye, side whiskers, and abundant hair, tinged with silver. He might pass for an orthodox clergyman. He moves about softly, and apparently with unconcern; yet you can see he is thinking hard, and arranging for the future.

Gould is a little fellow, a decided brunette, his mouth, chin and cheeks covered with black hair, and his black eyes bright, reflective, inscrutable. There is something cat-like in his gait; his expression is calm, and so cold that if your breath were to fall on his visage it might turn to vapor. Put a red suit on him, and place him on the stage, and you would swear he was chosen by Nature for the part of Lucifer. He must have immense self-control, gigantic power of combination, a wonderful brain; for no one ever knows what he is doing, or intends to do, though he has the capacity to derange the finances of the country—as he has done ere now—and would not hesitate to render the country bankrupt, if its bankruptcy would inure to his advantage.

He and Scott have been grappling for mastery in the South and West, and there are reasons for believing that Gould has designs on the Pennsylvania Railway, which a little time will develope. I have seen them pass one another. They bow politely and speak softly, but neither stop. Each seems to fear that the other might read his mind, pluck out the heart of his financial mystery. Plainly there is no love between them; plainly each is gathering strength for the next tussle, and taking a long breath before they grapple again.

Gould looks as if he thought, "Scott is might smooth and smart, but you never can trust him."

Scott looks as if he were saying inwardly, "Gould is quiet as the grave, as sharp as lightning, but he's an infernal scoundrel."

The country at large is to be congratulated on the capture of the North field bank robbers, which will probably put an end to the depredations of the Younger and James families. It turns out that both of these families of desperadoes are of good birth, and that their early associations were respectable. The James boys are the sons of the Rev. Thomas James, a Baptist preacher, who was a man of large culture, and prominent in his denomination. The father of the Youngers was a man of wealth, who was murdered by the Jennison Jayhawkers. The career of these bandits is an unbroken catalogue of murders and robberies almost countless. A vein of bad blood has got into these families.

The much talked of pipe line for the transportation of oil from the wells to the seaboard is a fixed fact. The pipes will be of wrought iron, screw joints, and will be five and a half inches in diameter.

Mark Twain has taken the stump for Hayes and Wheeler. It is his first appearance in active politics.

News Items.

A California man has cleared $6,000 this year from eight acres of black berries.

A colored woman gave birth to five children, three boys and two girls, at Mar's Bluff, Union county, S. C., recently.

The leading city clergy are engaging heartily in the Moody and Sankey meetings at Chicago.

Shoe leather has been made from sturgeon skins at Green Bay.

An apple-drying establishment of Memphis employs nearly one hundred persons.

Dynamite resembles brown sugar. Strike it with a spoon.

Four Chinamen were baptized at North Adams, Mass., on Sunday a week.

Julian Kennedy, Yale's crack oarsman, has gone to Youngstown, Ohio, where he takes charge of large iron works.

The school children in the city of Pittsburg are to be taken to the Centennial on the 15th inst

The English law now secures to any wife her own earnings in any occupation which she carries on separately from her husband.

Jean Baptiste Mourow, a Frenchman, who had been sent to the galleys for murder and arson in 1776, is 116 years old, and still refuses to be discharged, though the authorities have offered to pardon him several times.

The attempt by Chinese merchants to establish a line of steamers between Shanghai and Japanese ports has failed, and the enterprise has been abandoned.

$28,430 have been contributed in New York for the yellow fever sufferers at Savannah and Brunswick.

There is a grasshopper invasion in Northern Texas, and wheat-sowing is delayed until it is known whether they will remain long enough to deposit their eggs.

The largest fish ever caught in Lake Ontario was taken at Sackett's Harbor on Monday a week in a seine. It was a sturgeon nine feet in length and weighing two hundred pounds.

Governor Hartranft has promised to address the Pittsburg school children at Independence Hall on the occasion of their visit to the Centennial.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, in alluding to the failure to produce a combustible portrait of George Washington at the Centennial display of fire works on the 28th ult., remarks—"The English were never happy in their efforts to handle George."

Four clergyman have already fallen victims to their devotion in attending the fever-stricken people of Savannah. Three of them were Catholic priests, and one a very well known Methodist clergyman, Rev. Edward H. Myers, D. D. One of the little band of Sisters of Charity, who were sent to Savannah immediately on the breaking out of the scourge, died on Monday a week.

The pet hallucination entertained by Morrow B. Lowry, who is confined in Dr. Kirkbride's asylum for the insane at Philadelphia, is that he is engaged in constructing a railway around the world, which will be finished in three weeks.

Baltimore, with a population of 300,000, has 2,000 drinking saloons, or a drinking place for every 150 of its inhabitants, and more in this proportion than any other city in the Union.

Although a Pittsburg man had his head about half cut off in a row about a week ago, he still lives, and will probably recover. The wound was inflicted in the back part of the neck, severing the leaders and causing the head to fall forward, powerless to raise itself.

Mark Twain and Senator Jones are among the shareholders of the Hartford accident insurance company that has just burst after a brief but inglorious existence of two years.

The town of Gotha has granted a site for the cremation of bodies, the Duchy of Saxe Gotha having allowed the right to be established. Previous to incremation, however, all bodies are to be examined by competent medical officers, that the cause of death may be properly ascertained. No corpse is to be burned except in fulfilment of the wishes of the deceased and with the approbation of the relatives.

Some of the choirs provided by undertakers in Brooklyn to chant at graves go to the cemetery in advance of funerals to try their voices in the open air and to select their positions in order to avoid awkwardness and confusion at the time of the services.

Celina Monteland, who sang at the Grand Opera House, New York, in Fisk's time, having increased so much in size that for some time she had to abandon the stage, employed a Paris physician, who promised to reduce her to moderate plumpness. His system embraced daily shampooning, but she gained flesh under it instead of getting slender, and refuses to pay him. A law suit brings out the facts.

The Oil City *Derrick* says that the oil region is worth $25,000,000 more than it was three months ago, before the rise in the price of petroleum.

The Egyptian juggler in South Carolina who allowed himself to be screwed into a coffin and be buried in a grave six feet deep, promising to rise within a half hour, actually performed the feat. An excavation had been secretly made near the head of the grave. The juggler forced the head of the coffin out and worked himself into the opening, which came near enough to the surface of the ground to allow him to burst up through the earth, and so appear to have risen up through it.

William Henry Harrison, grandson of the former President of the United States, on Tuesday entered the residence of John A. Moore, in Boone county, Ky., made a proposal of marriage to Miss Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Moore, and upon being rejected stabbed her nine times in the breast and face, causing injuries which, it is thought, will prove fatal. Harrison, who is about forty years of age, had lost his wife about a year ago, and of late had been visiting Miss Moore frequently, but had received no encouragement on account of his dissipated habits.

THE Republican parade of last evening was one of the most creditable and imposing political demonstrations ever made in the city, and the general good order and bearing of the various clubs and the cordial interest manifested along the route by people of all parties, speak well for the chivalry of the citizens of Philadelphia in the heat of a Presidential battle. If all the political efforts of the Republican leaders of this city were as well directed as they were last night, the Republican majority would steadily grow with our growth and there would be practically no organized opposition to the party in local contests.—*McClure's Times, Oct. 4.*

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

THE undersigned, Assignee of Joseph Branthoffer, will offer a farm in Delaware township, Juniata county, Pa., at public sale, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876,

Described as follows: A tract of land in the township of Delaware, bounded by lands of David Smith and David B. Dimm on the south, Jacob Brubaker and Mrs. Margaret Clare on the west, S. Owen Evans on the north, and S. Owen Evans and John Smith on the east, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

having thereon erected a

LARGE FRAME HOUSE,

GOOD BANK BARN, and Outbuildings. There is a Well of water near the buildings and an Orchard of Fruit on the farm. This land is situated on the public road leading from Thompsontown to McAlisterville, about one-half mile from East Salem. It is in a good state of cultivation, of fine quality, and in close proximity to churches, schools, and stores.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid down on day of sale; fifteen per cent. at the confirmation of the sale by the Court; and the balance in eight and twelve months from date of confirmation of sale by the Court.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON,
Assignee of Joseph Branthoffer.

October 7, 1876.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE!

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1876,

The following valuable farm in Milford township, Juniata county, containing

One Hundred and Five Acres

of land of good quality, 33 acres of which are in timber, and the balance clear and in a profitable state of cultivation, having thereon erected a

Commodious Farm House,

filled with brick; Large Frame Bank Barn. There are two Springs of good water near the house, and the farm is well watered throughout; four or five of the fields have water in them available always for stock. Licking Creek borders on one side of the farm. There is an Apple Orchard of the best of Fruit on the premises. Three veins of iron ore are known to underlie a portion of the tract, one of which has been opened. There is a good mill with a half mile of the dwelling house, and a church within the same distance, and a school house nearer still. The farm is about 2½ miles west of Patterson, or Mifflin railroad station.

People who are looking out for a desirable farm to purchase should not miss attendance on the day of sale.

GEORGE W. McDONALD.

Sept. 27, 1876.

Special Notice.

THIRTY DAYS after date the Duplicate of the Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, now in the hands of G. W. Smith, will be placed in the hands of their attorney for collection. All who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to pay their assessments to the undersigned and thereby save costs, can do so on Saturday of every week until the expiration of the 30 days, at his place of residence in Mifflintown. In case of unavoidable absence on his part, the books will be left at the Post Office in Mifflintown in the possession of a person competent to discharge the necessary business arising in the case.

G. W. SMITH.

Sept. 18, 1876.

Executrix's Notice.

Estate of Stewart Turbett, deceased.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Stewart Turbett, late of Turbett township, deceased, have 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 properly authenticated for settlement, to

MRS. AMELIA TURBETT,
Sept 6, 1876. *Executrix.*

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. NEW YORK.

There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A FARM & HOME OF YOUR OWN.

Now is the Time to Secure It!

The *best* and *cheapest* lands in market are in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. The most favorable terms, very low rates of fare and freight to all settlers. The best markets. Free passes to land buyers. Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "THE PIONEER" sent free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WESTERN LANDS.

HOMESTEADS.

If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap **FARM,** or government **Homestead,** *free*, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive *gratis* a copy of "The Kansas Pacific Homestead."

TO AGENTS or any who need work.

THE BIG BONANZA The Silver VOLUME.

DAN DE QUILLE'S new book with introduction by MARK TWAIN is just ready. It is the richest in text and illustrations seen for a long time. Are you out of work, or dragging along on some slow book? Go for this one. It will fill your pockets sure! Don't delay and lose territory you want; send for circular at once. It costs nothing to see them. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or F. C. BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J.

LAND FOR SALE.

60,000 ACRES OF FARMING AND TIMBER LANDS; near the great Kanawha River, in Putnam county, West Virginia, in quantities to suit purchasers. Soil good, water pure and abundant, timber excellent; churches, schools and mills convenient; title perfect. Price $3 to $8 per acre. Terms accommodating. Send for full description to J. L. McLEAN, Winfield, Putnam county, West Virginia.

FELT CARPETINGS, 20 to 45 cents per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of plaster. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

THE SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN has no superior as an advertising medium in this county, and as a journal of varied news and reading it is not surpassed by any weekly paper in central Pennsylvania.

The *Sentinel and Republican* office is the place toget job work done. Try it. It will pay you if you need anything in that line.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county, to give public notice of such election, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected; and also in pursuance of an act of Congress prescribing and fixing one uniform day for holding Elections for Electors for PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, approved January 23, 1848;

Therefore, I, WILLIAM H. KNOUSE, High Sheriff of the county of Juniata, do hereby make known and give notice by this Proclamation to the electors of said county, that an Election will be held on

Tuesday, November 7th, 1876,

it being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month, in the several Districts of Juniata 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, 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:

Twenty-nine persons as ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Juniata, Perry, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon and Snyder in the Lower House of Congress.

One person to represent the counties of Juniata, Perry and Mifflin in the State Senate.

One person to represent the county of Juniata in the House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Juniata county.

Two persons to fill the office of Associate Judge of Juniata county.

One person to fill the office of Juniata 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 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 define 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 preceeding 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 preceeding 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 therefore 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 preceeding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceeding 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 ther residece shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of votess, 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 of officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualification of a voter 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 an qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of 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 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 a 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 misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, 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 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 an 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 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 filled, 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 any 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 assess