SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 3, 1877.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF PITTSBURG.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

WILLIAM B. HART,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

JOHN A. M. PASSMORE,

OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania House, in Mifflintown, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877,

at 1 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for an active campaign, fill vacancies, appoint sub committees, &c. A full attendance is requested.

W. C. LAIRD, Chairman.

THE United States now export great quantities of manufactured goods.

THE Southern editors, and orators are advocating the suppression of the desperadoes of the South.

IT is the duty of the Republican party to bring about a state of peace and prosperity in the South as far as lies within its power. It did not war against the Confederacy to crush any class; its object was to crush out the new government, and place all classes on an equality before the law.

Spiritualism Dethroned by McClure.

McClure's *Times* has done a splendid work in Philadelphia, in exposing the fraudulent work that underlies the action of Spiritualists. Thousands have been duped by the manifestations of *mediums*, and the late *materializations*, so called, have been swelling the number of converts to a vast multitude. The dethronement of the fraud, on the consciences of men and women came at the opportune time, just when it seemed about to roll a wave of trickery, jugglery, over the country that would have made *spiritual slaves* of tens of thousands. If Col. McClure has done no other good in this life, it is enough that he has dethroned Spiritalism for the period, at least, of a generation of time. The jugglers are making war on the Colonel in the courts.

Anti-Republican or Democratic.

Every county, all townships have laws that provide for the maintenance of people, who through the misfortunes of ill health, etc., cannot maintain themselves. Yet with that provision for the unfortunate, there are men found in every county, in every township, who are willing to ask Congress to pass a general law to provide for the settlement of every man out of employment, on the public lands. There has been no well-defined plan as yet proposed, but enough of the mind of certain citizens is known to make it clear that they would gladly receive their maintenance from the government. The rules and regulations, or laws that were in force during Feudal days, were nothing more than such a centralization of power that certain men—Nobles—maintained all the people who lived on their estates. To be sure, no one proposes a return to the government of *Feudal days*, but it were best to look well into all proposed legislation with a scrutinizing look, so that the government be not turned in its motion toward principles that are anti-Republican or anti-Democratic.

Law as a Preventive.

The *North American* says: The voice of the turtle and of the demagogue in this favored land are usually heard together. Whoever cares to listen can hear the voices of these twins now. The turtle woos its mate, and the demagogue woos the soft headed and the unthinking. The language of the one is attuned to strains of love; that of the other to the harsher discords of selfish ambition. But the soft-headed and the unthinking are not musical experts, and it matters little if a few discords creep in, if only the wooer flatters their self love. The demagogue was in bad case prior to the Communistic demonstration. That was his opportunity, and he pounced upon it with as much avidity as a cat pounces upon a mouse. It was a delectable sight to see him circulating among the "poor workingmen," as he called them, though it was a noticeable sight that he depended more upon firing the hearts of the chevaliers d'industry than upon appeals to the reason of the real workers.

The first suggestion of the demagogue is that there must be a law in the interest of labor. Legislation, he says in effect, has been shaped to enrich the few and impoverish the many. And now, says he, the laboring masses must band together, and strike together and strike together, in order that they may effect a release from bondage.

It would be this insolent meddler and mischief-maker good to take him him by the ear and lead him somewhere where he can look at the facts. He would not, probably, know a fact from a turnip: but it might educate him a little to contemplate truth. In the first place there has never been a country where equality of opportunity existed in so large a degree as in this. There are literally no legal hindrances to proprietorship as regards and citizen.

Any man is free to accumulate, to gain a proprietary right in the soil, to buy and sell, and to embark in any branch of business for which he may cherish a liking. There has never been any legislation intended to hinder, or that did really hinder any man from doing any of these things. Land monopoly is unknown.

A good deal is said about "land sharks," but then any man can be a land shark if he has the desire to be one, and the pluck and perseverance to press his suit.

The truth is that in all countries, climes and ages the many have been comparatively poor. Only the few have been comparatively or actualy rich.

The reason why the many have always been comparatively poor is that the many are and always have been improvident, or lazy, or worse.

It is no more possible to reach equality of estate through legislation than it is possible to make men intellectual, morally and physically equal by the same means. The story of the man of shoddy who wanted his daughter educated to the highest notch, applies to this case. The teacher to whom the young woman was assigned did not have much success. "Anything that money can buy," said the ambitious parent, "the gal can have." "I think," replied the teacher, "that she lacks capacity." "Then buy her a capacity," replied the father. But neither money nor law can purchase capacity.

Law cannot put a fool in business affairs in the way of making his fortune. It cannot give a man habits of thrift. It can secure a title to any one who wants it to the soil; but it cannot prevent the same person from wasting his substance or alienating his title.

There are men who would run a splendid farm into bankruptcy in six months, and no amount of law can keep such a man on his feet. There are other men who can accumulate even on the poorest ten acres. Such a man does not want any legislation, for he is a law unto himself.

Legislation, cannot remedy defects of nature, it can only interpose to save men from the worst consequences of their weakness, incapacity or folly. And that is all. Law does that when it exempts a certain amount of property from levy, and when it interposes between a rapacious creditor and a man in trouble with an inquisition and appraisement.

Were poverty to the many really the effect of law, then in society where there is no written law equality of property ought to be found. Is it necessary to say that the few only are comparatively rich in savage society? It is an irrefutable fact. The bulk of savage society are poor, because they are improvident for one thing, and because in such society the shrewd and the avaricious gather in the spoils. The natural law controls such matters.

News Items.

Earthquakes have been shaking up Peru.

A pottery is to be established at Sharon.

The prisoners in Berks county jail have been vaccinated.

Seven daily prayer meetings are held in New York city.

The Duncannon iron works are running on about half time.

Cannibalism has become a frequent incident in Madras since the famine.

An attempt was made recently to burn the court house in Huntingdon.

Highwaymen have broken out in Berks county, but they haven't made anything yet.

The Cincinnati *Times* thinks the safest banks in Chicago are the faro banks.

Hayes is the first President who has entered Georgia since George Washington.

Lancaster county is now the heaviest tobacco growing county in the United States.

The number of miners killed by accidents in the anthracite regions was 228 and the wounded 462.

Crazy Horse killed only thirty-four white men and women not including his victims in battle.

Thus far eighty persons have been arrested on the charges of having been engaged in the Reading riots. Of these fifty gave bail, and the others are now in prison.

There are over two thousand liquor sellers in the District of Columbia or over four to every member of Congress.

About 1,500 men are out of employment in consequence of the laborers' strike at the Pittsburg American Iron Works.

A young lady in Allegheny City has partially lost her reason from inhaling nitrous oxide while having a dental operation performed.

Owing to the high price of gas in Pottsville many of the merchants have been obliged to dispense with its use and substitute oil.

A daughter of Philip Smith, of Luzerne county, was burned to death the other day. Her clothes caught fire from the stove.

One hundred and forty deaths from yellow fever occurred at Vera Cruz during the month of August.

The skelton found in the mountains near Lock Haven is supposed to be that of an old scissors-grinder by the name of Nathaniel Kepner, who disappeared from Sugar Valley some time ago and has not been seen or heard of since.

William Shrack, a young farmer, of Bethel township, while gunning near Millersburg, Berks county, with five other young men, accidentally shot himself, the load of shot entering his thigh and passed upward into his body. He died in about two minutes without speaking.

A Defiance, (O) dispatch states that there is much excitement manifested there over the report that A. Shaw County Treasurer, is "short" between $7000 and $20,000. The State Auditor has appointed a special inspector, who has taken charge of the Treasurer's office protected by an armed guard.

The Chicago Grand Jury has indicted Spencer, Guild and Buckley, officers of the State Savings Bank, for the embezzlement of $700.000. None of them are in the city, nor are their present whereabouts known.

Mrs. James St. Clair, her son and daughter, residing at No. 229 Lake street, Cleveland, Ohio were poisoned on Sunday a week by eating toadstools, which they mistook for mushrooms. The two children are dead and the mother is not expected to recover.

Judge Biddle, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, has invented a musical instrument somewhat like a violin, and called a tetrachord. It may be made in different sizes, so that twelve instruments will constitute a full string band.

A gang of twenty tramps robbed the depot building at Warrentown Junction. Va., on Tuesday, a week of everything portable amounting to $400, and then made an unsuccessful attempt to board and rob the pay train. Seven of the gang were arrested.

At Buffalo, the other day, a dentist was called in to extract a tooth for the daughter of a citizen who owned a very fine watch dog. The dog, who was outside, heard the cries, and thinking his mistress was being harmed, rushed in and seized the doctor by the leg, and was only persuaded to loose his hold by a severe beating.

LAST Sabbath morning Rev. T. Sherlock, of the Methodist church, preached a sermon founded on the text:

If a man die, shall he live again?" Job 14: 14.

The THEME deduced therefrom, is, or as preached, was, the *immortality of the soul*.

The introductory comprehended a review of the doubts and uncertainty that have existed in the minds of men in every age from the time that Job uttered the text of the sermon, to this day and generation. To day men ask the same question, and to-day, as in the past, there is no certain answer, through the researches of science, through the philosophical investigations of philosophers, or through the works of students. All these have failed to establish to a certainty the *immortality of the soul*. They have, however, done much to strengthen the doctrine of the future life of the soul. From all the researches of reason strong evidence of such existence is drawn. Man declares that there is an immortality of soul.

1st. From *Human Reason*. Human reason itself goes a long distance toward establishing the immortality of the soul. Nothing on earth is endowed with such reason as man. Animals and fowls have instinct, but at birth it is as penetrating as at the age of maturity. Such is not the case with human reason. Human reason has no limit scarcely to its power. The heavens above and the earth below may be intelligently mapped out. The power of human reason could not have been bestowed if its existence were intended only for use on this earth.

2nd. From the *Human Heart* man declares the existence of a soul. The grief, the sorrow, the longings, the aspirations of a human heart, who can measure them? There is nothing within the field of the knowledge of human kind that manifests such longings, such aspirations. All these manifestations, that are found in nothing else of animated nature, excepting man, causes him to declare it as an evidence of the immoortality of the soul.

3rd. From *Human Conscience*, man declares the immortality of the soul. The human conscience, what a wonderful quality it is. How every man and woman has felt its approving or disapproving power, and how through its workings the mind unconsciously comes to believe in the moral government of God, or some unseen, all powerful power. The human conscience in its workings causes men to declare that the soul of man is immortal.

4th. The *Dignity of Man*, or human nature, declares the immortality of the soul. Among all the astounding manifestations of the mind of man, none is so overshadowing as the unseen but positive sense or feeling that sometimes declares to people that some great calamity or some great good has befallen members of a family, or dear friends, who are away from home. There are hundreds, yea thousands, of well authenticated cases on record, when calamitty to relatives and friends has been made manifest through unseen spiritual power. At this juncture of the sermon the Reverend gentleman related a couple of well authenticated cases of misfortune that befell members of families away from home, and how certain members of the family at home had received tokens through an unseen spiritual feeling that danger threatened the absent one. That was soul power. Who knows that the soul does not sometimes really leave the body to communicate its danger, and its love to loved ones How many millions of unauthenticated cases of soul power are felt but never mentioned. How far do they enter into the workings of every day life. These unseen powers *dignify man* or human nature, and cause men to declare that the soul of man is immortal.

But still, with all this powerful evidence formulated, a doubt may spring up in the mind. Indeed such doubt does find life in the minds of some men, and they are doubters still. These points are all-powerful supporting beliefs to the christian man and woman; but still without them the immortality of the soul is made clear

BY THE REVELATION OF THE BIBLE,

and they who believe in the Bible are soundly grounded in the belief of the immortality of the soul. It teaches

CHRIST AND THE RESURRECTION,

and from that teaching comes a belief in immortality. There is a soul power in the belief, that is imparted by Deity himself through Jesus Christ. The sojourn, of forty days, of Christ on the earth, after his resurrection is a revelation that cannot be doubted; there is no uncertainty about it. It is belief on the best of human testimony as to Christ's resurrection, and the honest believer in that resurrection receives a response of soul-feeling and satisfaction that cannot be drawn from any other source. He, the speaker, had personally experienced the soul-power of the belief in Revelation and Christ.

In the

PEROBATION

the Reverend gentleman again referred to the want of belief in the *resurrection*, and the want of belief in *revelation* making Christ the mediator, by which the soul is purged, cleansed, and fitted for the home of the blessed. He took paper for an illustration. What is paper? We all know. We all know and see how useful it is. The State uses it; the Church uses it; commerce uses it; we cannot get along without it, and yet, what is paper? Only filthy rags. It is gathered from all ends of the earth. The rag-picker takes it from the gutter, and by the purging process, and workings of human machinery it is converted into beautiful and useful paper. No one doubts the conversion of filthy rags into clean, white paper. We believe that paper is thus made because we have been so told. How many have seen or experienced the manufacture of paper? We are told in Revelation of the immortality of the soul. We believe Revelation, and that Christ is the illustrious example of the Resurrection, and the mediator. It is not hard to believe, and there is a glorious promise in the resurrection, as well as a dreadful penalty, full of everlasting wrath to the unbeliever.

The Presbyterian Synod of Harrisburg, comprising the Presbyteries of Carlisle, Huntingdon, Northumberland and Wellsboro, with 139 ministers will meet at Harrisburg October 18.

The cost to Maryland of supporting fifteen hundred troops for twenty-one days during the labor riots was but $3,861,76.

News Items.

Goldsmith Maid is 23 years old.

Look out for counterfeit $5 notes on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa.

There's an oak in Jackson, Iowa, on which the vigilants have hung seven men.

The business of cattle raising on our western plains is growing enormously.

Perry county soldiers hold their fourth annual reunion October 18.

A vein of silver bearing rock, seven feet wide, has been discovered in Ontonagon county, Michigan.

Texas is larger than France by more than 40,000 square miles.

Six thousand Reading school children were vaccinated the past year.

Gen. M'Clellan's opinion is that forty thousand men is the proper numerical strength of the United States army.

A strange story comes from Oil City to the effect that in a lonely part of the road from Titusville to Pleasantville, Harmon Levy, it is alleged, was hang by Leopold Leob, a well known business man of Titusville, and another man unknown at this time. Heretofore Leob has borne a good reputation, and when the story was bruited about that he had, with the help of a desperado, hung Levy to the limb of a tree and left him hanging there until compelled by a traveler, who happened along, to cut him down, there was intense excitement. The alleged cause for the atrocity is that Leob wanted to compel Levy to give up some papers he was supposed to have.

How is this for enterprise? A young gentlemen called last Saturday at the residence of his sweetheart in Shoemakersville, Berks county, with a fine rig, consisting of a fast horse and piano box buggy, for the purpose of taking her to a pic-nic at Windsor Castle. A younger brother was desirous of accompanying his sister to the pic nic, but not having been invited he secreted himself in the buggy box where he remained, overhearing the conversation of the young lovers, until the pic nic grounds were reached, when he surprised them by crawling out from his place of concealment. The Shoemakersville gentleman treated the "little brother" to a plate of ice cream for his enterprise.

A special from Leavenworth says a private letter received at Fort Ellis, Kansas, gives an account of a fight between cattle thieves and a party of pursuers in Cheyenne county, Kansas, some days ago. It seems that a large number of cattle have been stolen during the past summer, and it was finally determined by the herders and owners to put a stop to it and make an example of the thieves. In this instance it is said some seven thousand cattle were run off from western Kansas and Colorada by twelve robbers, who started north with them. A party of fifteen rangers, splendidly armed and mounted started in pursuit, and after a hard ride of five days came upon the thieves in the extreme northwestern part of Kensas; surrounded them while at supper; killed seven of them; hung another to a tree and recovered all the cattle. None of the rangers were hurt.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877,

The following described real estate, to wit: The Farm on which he resides, located on the public road leading from Centre School House to Robinson's Fording (on Tuscarora creek) in Tuscarora valley, four miles west of Port Royal on the Penna. R. R., and one mile north of the proposed H. F. F. R. R., in said township, seven miles from Mifflintown, the county-seat, two miles from store and post-office, (where we have a daily mail,) and within sight of Tuscarora Female Seminary, Academy and Church, adjoining lands of Mrs. G. W. Thompson and others, containing.

175 ACRES,

more or less, 125 or 130 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is woodland. The improvements are a

GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

BANK BARN, with Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and Machine Shed attached; also, new Stone Spring House, new Hog Pen, and other out-buildings. There is an abundance of Fruit of various kinds on the premises, also good spring water at both house and barn.

The terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known on day of sale.

For further information, address the undersigned at Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

sept12] J. F. G. LONG.

GREAT BARGAINS!

I will sell the following named Sewing Machines at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

$25 TO $30 WILL BUY A

White,	Singer,
Remington,	Whitney,
Howe,	Davis,
New American,	Grover & Baker,
Weed,	The New Domestic.

New machines sold in lots of four at wholesale prices.

All attachments furnished cheap. Also a full assortment of needles, and oil of the best quality.

By sending 50 cents you can have forwarded by return mail 12 assorted needles by

J. B. M. TODD,

Sept 24, 1877 Patterson, Pa.

SEE! SEE!

GO TO THE

Port Royal Agricultural Agency

FOR YOUR

THRESHING MACHINES,

HORSE POWERS,

STEAM ENGINES

SEPARATORS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

Plows, Harrows, Grain Drills, &c., &c.

☞ *Fifteen Per Cent. Less than Can be had Elsewhere.* ☜

J. F. JACOBS & CO.,

Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

July 25, 1877.

Legal Notices.

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;

Therefore, I, WILLIAM D. WALLS, 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 6, 1877,

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, 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 Lauver's 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 to fill the office of Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor 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 election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

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

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

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

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

"That the inspectors and judges of all 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 imprisonment 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 preceeding 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 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 qualifications 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 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 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 or 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 persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of 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 reason 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 immediate 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 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 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 assessor shall knowningly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any 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 of 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 has been 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 persons 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 willfully 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 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-seven, and in the one hundredth and second year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. D. WALLS, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Mifflintown, Oct. 3, 1877.

Large stock of ready made clothing of the latest and choicest styles, for men and boys, hats, caps, boots and shoes, notions, furnishing goods in endless variety for sale at Samuel Strayer's, in Patterson.

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

New Advertisements.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Mothers who dose their darlings with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate (yet effective) laxative, alterative, and anti-bilious operation of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

peculiarly adaps it to the disorders of children.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

Agents Wanted! Medals and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW **PICTORIAL BIBLES**

2,000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS!

For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards and Moustaches at reduced prices. Costumes, Scenery, Charades New catalogue sent free containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 122 Nassau street, New York.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

WORK FOR ALL.

In their own localities, canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. *Largest paper in the World*, with mammoth