SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 24, 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.

Republican Primary Election.

The qualified members of the Republican party of Juniata county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, in the respective districts, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., and after the election of a judge and two clerks by ballot, during the first 30 minutes, proceed to vote, by ballot, for the nomination of

One person for County Surveyor.

The polls to remain open until 6 o'clock P. M., after which the votes shall be publicly counted, and all papers taken possession of by the Return Judges, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House in Mifflintown, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., to return and add up the vote so polled, and announce the result; and to transact such other business pertaining to their office as may devolve on them.

By order of County Committee.

W. C. LAIRD, Chairman.

C. B. HORNING, Secretary, *pro tem.*

ANNOUNCEMENT.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

EDITOR SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN: Sir, I would announce George R. Henderson, of Patterson, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the rules and regulations of the Republican party.

FERMANAGH.

Oct. 9, 1877.

A FEW years ago the Temperance sentiment was strong in this State. The only organized friend that could aid it was the Republican party. To that organization the Temperance people applied for a law, as they said, in the interest of the Temperance cause. The Republican organization voted for what they asked. They proved ungrateful, as was demonstrated by their movements the next year, when they organized as a political party, and inveiled enough Republican to vote for them in certain districts, that both Republican and Temperance candidates were defeated, and thus secured a Democratic majority in the Legislature indirectly. The Democratic Legislature soon cleared the books of the new Temperance laws, and now no party does reverance to the question.

The fall of the Temperance cause is cited here, as an illustration of the Labor and Greenback movement of to-day.

Labor in this country, to-day would be in the dishonorable condition of the slave if the Republican organization had not gone to the rescue when those who held men in slavery made war on the government to overthrow it, for the purpose of destroying the free element it contained, and to extend slavery on its ruins. The leaders of rebellion openly declared that it was not black slavery they cared for; it was something broader they wanted. They wanted a government that declared its corner-stone to be that *capital shall own its labor.* That meant slavery regardless of color. If it had not been for the Republican organization the doctrine would have prevailed in this country, and free government would be numbered among the the things of the past.

To prevent such a calamity from overtaking free labor; to prevent the Northern part of the Republic from becoming consolidated with a slave empire the Administration of Abraham Lincoln accepted the guage to battle. Was it a mistake? Is labor, that alone received the benefit, about to strike its benefactor, and help indirectly the organization that gave its countenance to the other side? To put the Democracy into power indirectly, as the Temperance people put them into power, may not work to the utter overthrow of labor, and the restoration of the old order of affairs, but there is danger in the experiment. If it were possible for labor in this movement to receive a benefit, it would be well enough to so move, but no benefit can come. The only result of a large withdrawal from the ranks of the Republican party to the Labor movement will be the election of the Democracy, and the Democracy will no more help the Labor movement than it helped the Temperance movement. The Republican party is the friend of Labor and the Greenback.

THERE is no permit in human law to allow one man to shoot another, excepting in a case of self-preservation, or in the preservation of one's property; for example, if a man break into one's house to carry off property, or endanger the life of the owner, he may be shot.

There is no permit in the United States Constitution to issue Greenback currency, or National currency; but the same natural right that an individual has to defend his property, and his life, belongs to the Nation, and when the Nation was in danger of overthrow by those who believed that labor should be owned as horses and cattle are owned, it needed money, and under the natural right of self-preservation it issued the National money, and the Greenback. The money has become popular, but it must be eventually retired, as must all of the indebtedness incurred by the war against labor, or the United States Constitution must be changed to perpetuate such funds. The Democratic party, as an organization, will never perpetuate them, if it gets into power; it would rather pronounce them unconstitutional, and repudiate them *in toto*, and set up the old system of wild cat State banks. Every Republican who votes the Greenback ticket votes indirectly to put the Democracy into power, and consequently endangers the greenback and other United States paper, on the ground of their unconstitutionality. There is danger ahead.

WHEN a man tells it abroad that President Hayes has stolen the place he holds as the chief ruler in the Republic, he proclaims what is not a fact. A man with a sinister motive, or a stupid man, may make such declarations, but an honest man, and a well-informed man, makes no such declarations, for the facts in the case will not permit such a departure from truth. No man ever sat in the Presidential chair who held the place with a clearer title. First, he holds the place by a majority of the electoral votes, by a majority of one, which in law is as good as twenty. Second, when his opponents questioned the electoral majority because of the small majority of one elector, a joint commission was provided by Congress, and by that commission he was declared the duly elected President of the United States. He holds the place by a double title, and the man who questions it, is not seriously in favor of heeding decrees of courts, or decrees of representative bodies.

THE German section of the Philadelphia Workingmen's party have withdrawn from the canvass, because they are dissatisfied with the Greenback alliance; because some of the candidates are not Labor Reformers and not Greenbackers, such for instance as Mr. Brewster, candidate for District Attorney; because the Greenbackers had Mr. Cooper, of New York, for their Presidential candidate, and he, Mr. Cooper, put the wages of his workmen down to 75 cents, and less a day; because there is nothing in the movement as it is managed now. They will have to bide their time till a well set of principles can be defined.

Judge Sterrett has the singular good fortune of being very strong among the legal profession of the State, who in turn commend him in the highest terms to the people of their locality. In the eastern part of the State, it is claimed by a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph*, writing from Philadelphia, he will run ahead of the ticket. Judge Sterrett is a man peculiarly organized to win popular favor whereever he mingles with the people: and his course on the bench of the Supreme Court could not fail to impress attorneys practicing there as evincing highest qualites of integrity and urbanity, mingled with an ability which the ablest of his peers acknowledge.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"GOVERNOR HARTRANFT appointed the following commission to select two statues of distinguished Pennsylvanians deceased, to be placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. Hon. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg; Senator Ermentrout, of Reading; Hon. Thomas McKennan, of Washington; George DeB. Keim, of Philadelphia; Hon. F. A. Osborne, of Philadelphia, and John C. Hayes, of Lancaster. An appropriation of $15,000 was made by the Legislature last session to pay for the statues selected."

THE colored voter who contemplates casting a ballot for Mr. Noyes, had better look up the record, and learn how that candidate, while a member of the Legislature, voted to keep the colored people out of Pennsylvania. He voted to make it a penal offence for people of color to move into Pennsylvania. He voted to punish white people who might give aid to colored emigrants. He voted for a resolution of condemnation against President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation.

IF there is to be a change in the banking system of the country the proper party to make the change is the Republican party. If you depend on people who always have been the enemies of the system to remedy its defects, or the defects complained of, they will disappoint you. They may uproot the whole of it, but they never will improve it.

A STATE CONVENTION of Overseers of the Poor met at Lock Haven last Wednesday, and effected an organization by electing G. L. Brown, of Pittsburg, president; C. Harvey, of Delaware, T. S. Lingle, of Lock Haven, and J. R. Barnes, of Bucks, vice presidents, and R. D. McGonegal, of Allegheny, and B. S. Walton, of Chester, secretaries.

THE bar has a high opinion of Judge Sterrett, and will largely cast its vote for him. The people of Juniata should give him a majority, because he is a native of the county. Local county pride should overcome political considerations, particularly on the question of the Supreme Judgeship.

THE Supreme Court of the United States is three years behind with its work. It is suggested to increase the number of Judges, divide the court into three or four courts, each for a separate and distinct line of cases, but all to unite in one court when Constitutional questions are to be considered.

THE reason Congress has been assembled in extra session is, because the Democrats last winter would pass no appropriation to pay the army. Their reason for withholding pay from the army, they alleged, was that the army was used to set up and pull down Southern State governments.

WITHIN the past week the Turks have suffered a great defeat in Asia, beyond Kars, which caused the defeated army to flee to the last named place, where it is closely besieged by the Russians.

"The Kansas Republican Central Committee, at a meeting held in Leavenworth on Monday, adopted resolutions warmly endorsing the National Administration and approving of the conciliatory policy of President Hayes."

THE most popular money in the country is the greenback. The Republican party is the father of the greenback.

ENGLAND and a number of the clans of India are about to war against each other.

A REVOLUTION is in progress against the Baez administration of San Domingo.

Here is an argument for advocates of capital punishment: The Dupque (Iowa) *Times* thinks that the abolishment of the death penalty for murder has contributed to the increase of crime and of lynching.

Why He Studies Law.

It has been extensively published in newspapers that Rev. George P. Hays, President of Washington College, has become a student at law. The inference deduced from such publications is that Mr. Hays contemplates leaving pulpit and college, to enter the legal arena, to practice law, just so soon as he has read the length of time required under the laws of the Commonwealth to bring him out a full-fledged lawyer; but not so, such is not his purpose. The abandonment of pulpit and the leaving of college is not his object. His purpose is set forth in a letter to the *Presbyterian Banner*, under date of October 4, 1877. The letter reads:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The statement that I have entered myself as a law student in the office of Hon. A. W. Acheson, of this place is going the rounds of the papers, and has been greatly misunderstood by my friends, as their letters to me show. The statement is true, and this is the reason for it. An unusual proportion of our last graduating class have adopted law as their profession. Some of them, finding that they could get but little attention as students of law when reading in the office of a lawyer in active practice came to me for advice, and in the conversation I was asked whether I would direct their studies if they would come to Washington. Believing every minister ought to have some study as a kind of intellectual gymnastics, I had read a pretty fair law course during the seven years of my pastorate in Baltimore. I took law as some men take mathematics and others languages. Since entering college I have been compelled to read up pretty extensively in the directions of Constitutional and International law for my classes. In the college work reading a course of law would be of the utmost advantage. I have therefore accepted the invitation of the young men to conduct their studies, but not as a substitute for a regular legal preceptor. Each one is entered in a law office, and this is additional. Four are in the class, Mr. Geo. P. Wilson, Masontown, Pa; R. C. Fawcett, Carrolton Ohio; John Meandless, Oakdale, Pa.; and W. G. Stewart, Washington. The first two were the honor men of their class. Two others are expected to unite with it. Without, therefore, the slightest notion of leaving the ministry, I intend to be formally admitted to the bar. I do not expect to practice law, unless turned out of the college and unable to get a church.

It will be gratifying information to the friends of education to know that not only are the institutions located here doing thorough work, but that work is being appreciated by the public. There are now at the two institutions two hundred and eighty-five students, one hundred and fifty-four in the College and one hundred and thirty one in the Seminary. If we count as mixed schools do, there are one hundred and thirty-one new students in attendance, sixtyeight in the College and sixty-three in the Seminary. The whole outlook of both is encouraging.

GEO. P. HAYS.

YESTERDAY the last of the striking coal miners in Luzerne voted unanimously to return to work, and the mines are now in full operation. The men have been idle almost three months. They struck for a twenty or twenty five per cent, advance, and go to work at the old terms. As it is they have lost a quarter of a year, and if they had got all they asked they would have been no better off at the end of the year. Their action was inevitable. It was only a question of time; but they held out to the very last point, and it will be many moths before they are fairly on their feet again' with food in their stomachs and clothes to their backs. *North American, Oct. 17.*

What Becomes of Cotton.

From the New Orleans Times.

Where does all the cotton go to? Last year some of it went as follows: To Great Britain, 1,270,280,000 pouds; Germany, 255,750,000; France, 210,000,000; Spain, 80,500,000 and the United States consume 674,688,000 pounds. England manufactures 43 per cent., the continental countries of Europe 33 per cent. England exports one half of her manufactures; the United States only 7 per cent., which is not a very flattering exhibit for the enterprise and activity of our manufacturers.

News Items.

Mr. Bonner has private races on his Westchester farm.

Typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent in the northwest section of Baltimore.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Hon. John W. Johnson, United States Senator, and Judge Hughes, all of Virginia, are in tyis State presenting the advantages of Virginia and inviting immigration there.

A party of prespectors, en route through th Big Horn country to the Black Hills, recently hung their guide to a tree for lying to them about certain diggings on the Rotten Grass.

According to Humboldt, an acre in bananas will produce as much food for man as twenty-five acres of wheat.

Chief Joseph is described as tall, finely built, with a thoughtful, intelligent face, and is about forty-five years old. His slightest wish is law. He has a son about twenty who is as brave as his father, and who is what might be termed his father's chief of staff.

One of the convicts in the Berks county prison whiles away the weary hours of his confinement by playing with two mice, which he has trained to obey his commands and to perform a number of tricks.

Inteligence has been received in Baltimore, from John C Boyd, who went to Kansas several weeks ago to select a site for the members of the colonization society who propose emigrating from Baltimore to the West. In his communication he states that he has selected 2,9000 acres of land on the Pawnee range, in Edwards county, which has been found admirably adapted for the purpose of the proposed colony.

Skobeleff swam the Danube on horseback to show it could be done, and has had five horses shot under him during the campaign. During one of his reconnoissances near Plevna he came in view of a delicious spring of water apparently inaccessible, however, because of the hail of Turkish bullets that pattered around it. The soldiers shrank back from facing almost certain death, till Skobeleff dismounted, leisurly walked to the fountain, drank freely of its waters and bathed his face and hands. Stung by this implied taunt the soldiers rushed forward to shield him; Skobeleff ordered them under arrest for leaving their ranks and calmly walked back.

Extraordinary Matrimonial Hoax.

Not long since a youth of the mature age of 41 inserted in a Dundee (Scotland) paper the following advertisement:

"A working man, of independent income wishes to correspond with a young woman with a view to the above."

"The "above" was not more particularly specified but the bait took, and a "young woman," signing herself "Agnes," and dating from Union street Hamilton, intimated her willingness to become the desired correspondent. An endearing letter was received in response, the writer dating from Union street, Cupar Fife; and cartes were passed and several more letters. It was finally arranged that the swain was to come to Hamilton, traveling by the 7:20 train from Glasgow. The fair one was to make herself known by holding out a white handkerchief, and "John" was to speak first. Displaying a certain amount of Fife caution, John arrived several hours before the stipulated time, and improved the flying moments by making inquiries regarding his Agnes, though, of course, fruitlessly. Some time after the arrival of the train he was to have traveled by he was seen hanging about the station, and soon afterwards a buxom young female made up to him and made to shake hands, remarking, Is that you, John?" The pair were soon at home with each other, and they left together, John under the impression that he was to be taken to Agnes' aunt's house in the neighborhood. Instead, she took him along the Wellhall road. First a couple of young fellows, and then a number more came unexpectedly on to the scene. The unsuspecting swain had fallen into a trap. Before he could offer any resistance he was seized hold of, laid on the ground, and tied with a rope. Thus fastened, he was at the mercy of his tormentors, who, with a brush set to and besmeared the poor man all over with treacle—he had said in his letters he was a grocer. Not content with this, they undid his vest and poured inside the contents of a bottle filled with the same saccharine substance. They then tethered their victim to the hedge and decamped. In this sad plight he was shortly afterward found and set at liberty by two passers-by. Others came on the scene; and after going to the nearest public house, they, good Samaritan like, ordered refreshments, and subscribed as much as took the rejected one back from whence he came. Latterly the police got word of the proceedings, and it is quite possible the jokers may yet have to pay pretty sweetly for their whistle.

A STING OF COWHIDE.

How a New Jersey Lady Revenged Herself on an Old Flame.

The little town of Madison, N. J., is in quite a ferment because Mrs. Abram Voorhees, a "grass widow," undertook to cowhide Mr. Joseph E. Scofield, a prominent business man and old resident of the place, in the public street. It is stated that about seven years ago Scofield made the acquaintance of Mrs. Voorhees at the Presbyterian church, and that in a short while his acquaintance ripened into such intimacy that the townfolks began to shake their heads. After a while Mrs. Scofield began proceedings for a divorce, which were dropped, however, by her husband's agreeing to pay her expenses. In about two months Mrs. Scofield returned to her husband, but in the meantime the committee of the church took hold of the rumors concerning Mr. Scofield and brought him before them for trial. He was found guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian and expelled, as was also Mrs. Voorhees.

A short time ago Scofield again joined the Presbyterian Church, and has been a regular attendant since his readmission. He did not recognize Mrs. Voorhees in the street, but it is said spoke of his previous relations with Mrs. Voorhees

Scofield resides in a side street leading from the railroad depot. Adjoining his house is that of Mrs. Vorhees, so that he passes Mrs. Voorhees' windows every day. On Saturday a voice hailed him, and as he turned, he says, he received a cut across the face with a cowhide. Looking up he beheld Mrs. Voorhees and grappled with her. She freed herself and kept raining down blows on him until he was forced to seek safety in flight and leaving her panting for breath.

Madison's population is about 2,000, and it was not long before the affair had been told everywhere, and the previous actions and the lives of the persons mixed in the scandal thoroughly canvassed.

Mrs. Voorhees, the lady who administered the castigation, came to Madison about twenty years ago, when quite young, and was adopted by an eccentric old gentleman of means named Kemp, who left her all his property shortly after she married Abram Voorhees, who, after a few years, procured a divorce and left the town. Since then she has deen living with a family named Fisher. She is about thirty years of age, well shaped, and with a very pretty face.

Francis Biron, a French noble, who many years ago left his country on account of a family quarrel, and became a lumberman in the West, has just died, an old man, at his home in the Wisconsin pineries. After his success was assured his family wished for a reconciliation and bestowed upon him a large estate in Canada. He was very wealthy at the time of his death, and was very well known in the Western States. He was a man of a noble and benevolent nature.

William Stevens, of Clay county' Ala., has squatted on a mountain tract and built himself a log cabin, where he resides contentedly with his rifle, wife, eight kids and one hundred goats. The goats are hardy and prolific; he shoots them when he wants meat, or leather for shoes; has their milk for milk butter and cheese; exchanges kid's flesh for meal with a miller at the foot of the mountain and sells his surplus animals yearly for clothing, hats, &c., and claims that he is best fed, best clothed, best shod and best humored man in the country.

A would-be wife murderer in Arkansas a few days ago snapped both cocks of a loaded gun at his wife, who was sick in bed. He then took the gun by the muzzel and attempted to dash out the suffer's brains; but the breech glanced on the bedpost, both barrels exploded, and the charges of buckshot entered his lungs and killed him.

News Items.

The hog cholera is spreading throughout Lebanon county.

Reading canines are dying from some unknown disease.

The Reading Times says that John Bunner a farmer, near Morgantown, sleeps with his feet in Chester county and his head in Berks county. His house is built on the line.

Closely following the surrender of Chief Joseph in Montana, we have the news of the surrender of three chiefs and 187 Apache warriors in the Southwest. The army has sent a right good petition to Congress from the late battle fields of the red man.

The ninth annual convention of the American Association of Bee Keepers was held at New York last Tuesday. Nearly all the States are represented.

Horse thieves are operating in Somerset county.

Texas expects to have twenty members of Congress after 1880.

Newberry, York county, had a fire the other day, being the first in seventy years.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal makes an earnest protest against the barred windows of the passenger cars on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as calculated to increase greatly the danger of destruction to human life in case of the cars taking fire.

"Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs ("Oliva") has been appointed by Secretary Schurz a member of the Board of Visitors for the United States Hospital for the Insane. Mrs. Briggs is the first lady who has ever been appointed on this or any other of the advisory boards connected with government institutions.

There is not a furnace in blast in Danville and only two mills working.

A York county farmer says that Pennsylvania tobacco is now known to be the best in this country.

Beer is three cents a glass in Pittsburg.

A couple in Bedford county walked twenty miles to get married.

There is trouble in the Baptist congregation in Lancaster.

American securities are being sent home rapidly from Europe, to supply a demand which has sprung up for them in the home markets.

At Houston, Texas, a white man was fined $1 and costs for saying to a passing mulattoo girl that he would like to kiss her.

January and May. In Ebensburg, on Thursday last, Francis Mulvehill—a wealthy widower who formerly resided in Pine township, Indiana county, but who is now domciled at the former place—was united in marriage with a lady named Miss Gontz. The groom is about seventy-six years of age, while the bride is about twenty-six.

Legal Notices.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

BY virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, the undersigned, Administrator of Joseph S. Laird, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises, in McCoysville Tuscarora township, on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late the property of said decedent, to wit:

No. 1. A tract of about TWO ACRES of Ground, in McCoysville, bounded by lands of John Dobbs on the west, by a public road on the south and east, and on the north by lands of J. C. Stewart, having thereon erected a

LARGE DWELLING HOUSE,

A GOOD STABLE,

and all necessary outbuildings. There is a good Orchard of Choice Fruit on the premises, also running water.

No. 2. A lot of about 2 Acres of Ground in McCoysville, bounded on the west by school lot, on the north and east by public road, and on the south by lands of James Steenson, having thereon erected a new

Two-Story Frame Store-House,

30x32 feet, with WAREHOUSE, STABLE, and Wagon Shed. There is a good young Apple Orchard on the premises, also running water.

The above tract will be divided into two lots and sold either separately or together, to suit the convenience of purchaser.

No. 3. A tract of about 80 ACRES of land, near McCoysville, bounded on the west by lands of John E. Dobbs, on the south by lands of Abraham Noss and heirs of Thos. Barnard, on the east by lands of Jacob Noss and public road, and on the north by lands of James Steenson. About 35 acres of this land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is in good timber. Four or five building lots will be taken off this tract and offered for sale separately at the same time and place.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the court; and the balance in two equal instalments, payable in six and twelve months from the date of confirmation, interest to be paid from April 1st, 1878, when possession will be given

SAMUEL B. CRAWFORD,
Adm'r of Joseph S. Laird, deceased.

May 16, 1877.

PRIVATE SALE.

A FARM OF 75 ACRES, 55 ACRES clear and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in timber, in Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, Pa., one-half mile from the proposed railroad from the Juniata to the Potomac river, six miles from Port Royal. The improvements are a Large Stone Dwelling House, 28x30 feet, with a well of good water at the door, Bank Barn, Corn Cribs, and other outbuildings, a large Apple Orchard, and a great variety of fruit. Also the right to quarry lime stone on a farm about a half distant. The farm has been limed recently.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance in two annual payments.

For further particulars address

S. A. HOFFMAN,
Spruce Hill, Juniata Co., Pa.

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.

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 township 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 city 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 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 laws 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 regisiry 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 preceding said election, that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he did not move into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the state and removed therefrom and returned that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of the 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