## BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEGLEY, PROP'RS,

*Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.*


## Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM H. RAWLE, of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES, of Bradford county.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER, of Butler county.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE
MARRIOTT BROSIUS, of Lancaster county.

## Ind. Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN STEWART, of Franklin county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE JUNKIN, of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
COL. LEVI BIRD DUFF, of Allegheny Co.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
MAJ. GEORGE W. MERRICK, of Tioga Co.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
COL. WM. McMICHAEL, of Philadelphia.

## COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. D. McJUNKIN, Butler.
(Subject to District Conference.)

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM P. BRAHAM, Mercer township,
JOSEPH T. DONLY, Butler.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT McCLUNG, Fairview township.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL spoke to the Independent Republicans of New Castle last Saturday evening.

THE election this year in Pennsylvania will be known as the "campaign against bossism"—and it will be a memorable one, doing much good we hope. A storm always purifies the air.

THERE is no Independent Republican who is not better in principle than a Stalwart Republican—the difference being the same as that between Garfield and Blaine on the one side and Conkling and Cameron on the other.

OUR Harmony friends met with their usual *Fair* luck last week. It rained. Sorry for it—and sorry for brother Ziegler of the *Herald*, who went down to the Fair pregnant with a speech he was to deliver on agriculture, but the elements forbade.

REPUBLICAN meetings were held in several counties of the State last week; some by the Independents and addressed by candidates Stewart, Merrick, McMichael and Duff, and some by the Regulars and addressed by candidates Beaver, Greer, Brosius and Davies.

ON our first page this week will be found the great speech of General Koontz, of Somerset county delivered in Pittsburgh last week. His special subject was a history of the Camerons and the facts he states are true and known to many. We give his speech, as his train of thought or reasons for his political action now, are about the same as our own.

THE Hon. George Lear, whose letter on the political situation in this State will be seen in another place, was the President of the Harrisburg Republican State Convention that nominated Beaver, Rawle, Davies and Greer. He now deems it a public duty to give the reasons why he cannot longer support that ticket. He considers that its election will be claimed as the triumph of Cameron. His views are those of hosts of Republicans in the State.

MR. GABRIEL ETZEL, formerly a citizen of this town, and who removed to Colorado about three years ago, has been nominated for a seat in the Legislature of that State, by the Democrats of Custer county. While living here Mr. Etzel was regarded by our people as an intelligent and honest man, and his many friends here are pleased to learn of his success in his new home in Colorado. He held several positions of trust while residing here.

ACCORDING to the views of some men, everything is in the *name* and nothing in the *history* of the Republican party. Wilmot, Wade, Sumner, Adams and Giddings, instead of being leaders and reformers in party politics in their day, would have been kickers, bolters or soreheads, according to these modern machine men. At present these men say they are opposed to the methods and tyranny of the Camerons as practiced in this State, but they nevertheless submit to their yoke and continue to vote for them. No reform ever has or ever will come in that way. There would have been no American Revolution, or no Reformation in Religion, if Washington and Luther had waited for the then bosses to have let hold their grip.

AND now the Republicans of New York State are in trouble. Folger, whom Conkling and Arthur brought out and had nominated by eight votes over Cornell, present Governor, is charged with succeeding through fraud. A forged telegram, purporting to have been sent by Collector Robertson to one French, gave French a right to participate in the proceedings of the convention and is said to have turned the nomination from Cornell to Folger. Cornell made a good Governor, and according to custom, was entitled to a renomination; but he had refused to aid in sending Conkling back to the U. S. Senate last year, and hence the enmity of Conkling and Arthur towards him. Folger's resignation is demanded or else his defeat is predicted.

IT took about two columns for Mr. Robinson to prove in the *Eagle*, last week, that the Independent Republican meeting here didn't amount to much. He certainly then wasted his powder in blowing it up. When a long effort is made to show that there is nothing in nothing, people ask themselves, why then spend so much time on nothing Facts continue, however, to speak louder than words. Holding an office has a wonderful influence in directing the minds of some people these days.

THE Supreme Court of this State opened its session for Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh last Monday. The session of the Judges at Pittsburgh, however, will be very brief this time from the fact of that unjust order made by them last fall, transferring the hearing of all cases to Philadelphia from all the Western counties of the State, except four or five. This is one of the questions that will enter into the election of the Supreme Judge to be voted for next month. Why should the people of Butler county be ordered to Philadelphia for a hearing of their appeals?

AMONG the numerous falsehoods stated in the *Eagle* last week is the one which says there was a disagreement between the President Judge and the Associate Judges relative to holding of Court on the evening of the two Republican meetings here, Sept. 20th inst. The *Eagle* represents that Judge McJunkin was overruled by the Associates. Such is not the fact. When the matter of holding Court that evening, as on former ones, was discussed among the Judges it was in the most friendly spirit, and after a full talk on the matter they all three agreed to have no session of Court on that evening, notwithstanding the great amount of business pending. There was no overruling in the matter, but agreement, and the *Eagle* only gives another exhibition of its malice towards Judge McJunkin in making the statements it did last week.

THE charge that Harry Walker, the Butler post office clerk, was dismissed for his refusal to pay political assessments, has been denied by the post mistress. In the face of this denial the clerk sent the following telegram to Thos M. Marshall, who first made the charge. "Everything you said in your speech in Butler on the evening of the 20th, in regard to my removal from the Butler post office, is literally true." Mr. Marshall makes this a text, in his speech in Allegheny city last week, for the following comments on the assessment nuisance. "Oh, but they say the assessments are all voluntary. Let me illustrate. I have an old man working for me who has been with me for 14 years. Suppose I should address him a note, telling him that he should not be discharged without cause, but that a present of $6 would not be objected to by me. He does not respond and I serve him another note asking for a voluntary contribution of $7. Still the money doesn't come. He continues to draw his wages and take them home to his family. I get some ink the color of blood and send him a third circular, demanding $7 20, but assuring him again that it is purely voluntary. He didn't answer, and I discharge him. Is that living up to the principle laid down in the Republican platform that no competent and faithful officer shall be discharged except for causes."

THE following letter written by Daniel Webster soon after he accepted the office of Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, is of interest at present:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 20, 1841.

*To the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury:—*

SIR—The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the general government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your department of the public service that partisan interference in the popular elections, whether of State officers or of officers of the (federal) government, and for whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as a cause for removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures or in the exercise to the fullest degree of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the government and paid for their services out of the public Treasury are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others, such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that, while the exercise of the elective franchise by the people shall be free from undue influence of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the government.

Similar letters have been addressed to other heads of departments.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant

DANIEL WEBSTER.

### The Late Mrs. Lincolns Hobby.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—Secretary Lincoln shipped to Washington to-day sixty-two trunks, aggregating nine thousand pounds weight, their contents comprising dress goods, camels' hair shawls, trinkets purchased in Europe, at the cost of twenty thousand dollars by the late Mrs. Lincoln.

### Patient Conferees.

FRANKLIN, PA., September 30.—After a fruitless session of two days at Warren, in which a number of ballots were taken, the Republican Senatorial conference for this district adjourned Friday evening to meet at the same plac on Wednesday next. The friends of Senator Lee are very sanguine and claim that he will be promptly nominated at the next meeting of the conference.

## LEAR TO MARSHALL.

### Why Mr. Lear Cannot Support The Harrisburg Ticket.

Special dispatch to the Press.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29.—The Hon. Thomas M. Marshall having telegraphed George Lear, Esq., with regard to their appointment to speak in Chambersburg on October 4, to-day received the following:

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Sept. 25, 1882.

HON. THOMAS M. MARSHALL—

MY DEAR SIR: Your telegram is received. I will not be at Chambersburg on the 4th of October, and so wrote to Mr. McKee and telegraphed Mr. Stewart as soon as I received their dispatches. It will be impossible for me to leave home at that time, and if I could I would not spend three days going and returning to make one speech, and besides that, it would be necessary to explain why I made a speech against a ticket which I helped to nominate, and, while I have sufficient reasons for such a course, the meeting only would hear the justification, and all the Republicans in the State know I had made the speech. The reasons are very manifest, and a little reflection will satisfy any intelligent man that the delegates in that convention above all others should protest against the use which is being made of their work. That convention on the 10th of May nominated a ticket, and, in accordance with party usages, adopted a platform. The candidates were unobjectionable, and the platform not only enunciated the established doctrines of the party, but took advanced grounds on important questions of political and official conduct which the public sentiment of the period imperatively demanded. The candidates and the platform were an entirety—the former to receive the suffrages of the people on condition that they represented and supported the latter.

AN OBLIGATION THAT MIGHT BE DISSOLVED.

A breach of faith by the candidates, or by those who were delegated to conduct their campaign, not only absolved the Republican voters from all obligations to support the ticket of their party, but demanded their emphatic rebuke for such an attempt to secure their suffrages by a fraud, and yet since the day the nominees were placed upon that platform, containing promises, pledges and declarations of principles, upon the faith of which the voters were asked for their support, there has not been a promise performed, a pledge redeemed, or a principle maintained.

A party without principles has no claim upon the suffrages of intelligent men, but a party whose practices are utterly at variance with its professed principles is unworthy the support of honest men.

If we do not repudiate these acts of bad faith, are we not justly chargeable with an original design to deceive and cheat the people with empty promises which we never intend to perform in order to obtain their votes. These violations of faith have been so frequent and flagrant that common honesty and self respect demand a protest from the delegates, and they are certainly relieved from all obligations to sustain any part of the work of that convention in its present mutilated form. And these breaches in the platform are not in mere formal or immaterial matter, but of the most important and substantial character, among them is the levying of compulsory assessments, and this, too, to raise a fund which by its amount can be required only to corrupt the very source of political power.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS DENOUNCED.

A campaign run on such a system is inconsistent with the high standard of political morality which has been the pride and boast of the Republican party, and a victory achieved by the means now in use to secure success—such as the lavish expenditure of vast sums of money for the purposes forbidden by law—will be more demoralizing and disastrous to the party than defeat. A party of principles, high aims and noble purposes cannot afford to win by the arts which make the occupation of a jockey disreputable.

It cannot be disguised, and is apparent to every man of ordinary observation, that the issue in this campaign which has been tendered and accepted, and which is now on trial, is whether the political practices and methods of Senator Cameron shall be endorsed and ratified by the people of Pennsylvania. That endorsement is to be secured by him and his managers without regard to costs in money and principles, and by such means as can never be repeated. The election or defeat of the candidates is a mere incident. His strength is to be tried in their names. The question could not be made plainer if he were the candidate; and if the Republicans of this State desire to ratify his acts of the past, and confirm him in his political despotism in the future, they may bow their necks like the patient ox to the yoke, and continue to bear the burdens of his imperious sway. But unless the race of men who formed the Republican party has become extinct his defeat will be heavy, decisive and terrible.

THE WAR FOR THE BOSSES.

The events of the campaign are too numerous to recite, but every act tends to prove the one central purpose, the endorsement of Cameron. The candidates might be elected if the contest were made for them alone, but it must be done in a manner to make it his triumph, or he will wreck the ticket and party. No plans but his can be entertained, and every movement must be stamped with the impress of his method. But it will not be a wreck of the party except by his success. The party can bear anything better than that; and all the omens indicate as the result, the defeat of the ticket, the wreck of Cameron and the salvation of the party. If his ticket be defeated, as seems inevitable, it will not be owing to the personal weakness of the candidates, but on account of the load with which they have been weighed down, and when their defeat shall have demonstrated that no candidate can carry Cameron and win the race, ambitious men will not seek his aid for nominations and risk being crushed beneath the load. Then the people and not Cameron will make the nominations, and the party, freed from his weight, will bound upward like a balloon relieved of its ballast.

But even to assist in this desirable consummation I do not feel inclined to take the stump. It is a business that always was distasteful to me; and being out of it now I desire to remain silent; but one blow after another has fallen upon the platform until there is scarcely a splinter left except the tariff plank, and even that has been threatened, until I have made up my mind that the duty which I thought I owed to support the ticket made at a convention of which I was a member, at least to the extent of my vote, has entirely shifted, and as I see it now I think it is the other way, and that to escape inconsistency I must vote for those who support the principles we proclaimed, and give the go-by to those who repudiate them, or who have it done in their behalf without protest. The proverbial last ounce has been too much for my back.

Yours truly,
GEORGE LEAR."

## LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

BELVIDERE, BOONE CO., ILL. Sept. 24, 1882.

FRIEND NEGLEY:—I am stranded here in northern Illinois, and will help fill up a dull day by complying with your request of last May, "Let me hear from you if you go West"

If this distant echo reaches you and finds your favor, I may halloa again. I have only began my westward wanderings, hence my observations have been limited, and my conclusions being hasty, may not be correct.

In Indiana, I discovered that nature and the soil had produced big timber, nature and certain other factors have produced the "Native," the native and the soil produce big corn; big corn and the native's care, produce big hogs, big hogs produce cash for the native, and the native aided by some undetermined combination of forces, produces big stories. The stories in fact, are the biggest things in the State—unless it is some of the swamps. So many things big and marvellous in Indiana, had I thought rendered me surprise proof, but Chicago penetrated my armor and surprised me again. I have been in a good many places, and am prepared to say of Chicago, that it "Lays over them all." In fact I think it beats the —— with a big D, in being more to his fancy than he could expect of any place in the 19th century. I conceive that even Gabriel with one eye on the past, looking through experience, and the other (he must be cock eyed,) on the future looking through prescience, has not been quite "up to snuff" in regard to Chicago. It is the most wonderfully enterprising, go ahead place, the jolliest, and most delightfully wicked place I can conceive of. This sort of "Hodge Podge" is a universal free lunch, where everybody lunches, only different people call it by different names as they smack their lips and "um yum" over it. Some call it fun, others business, while hosts are enthusiastic in their cry of "This is life, hurrah!" The few who will admit it to be naughty, qualify it like the French lady in speaking of the can can, by asserting that it is also nice, and—its "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

When one considers the juvenility of Chicago, (it is only in the Knickerbocker and short dress stage,) one is astonished at its vast extent; at the great number, the massiveness and the splendor of its business and public buildings; at its long, wide, handsome streets, with their Nicholson or McAdamized pavements; but its' parks are (in the estimation of your "true blue' Chicagoian) its crowning glory. The parks are numerous, they are fine, they are expensive. Wonderful pyrotechnic displays occur in them every night. Unless my observation has misled me, there is every thousand sparks to every park, and more flames than sparks. No doubt but you remember of a big fire that occurred here in October 1871. Maybe the phenomena of sparks and flames I have just mentioned is the result of that fire; or, could it have been the cause? That a cow caused it by kicking over a lamp in a barn I know is the common rumor, but then doesn't everybody know, that common rumor is a common liar? Now which will you believe? Common rumor, that the cow did it? or me, that the sparks and flames were somehow mixed up in in it?

For twenty days during the month of September the weather has been the finest I ever experienced. Sunshine, with enough haze in the atmosphere to prevent excessive heat, and if a south wind did become sultry, it soon veered round and came oil the lake fresh and invigorating. In fact, the weather has been fine enough to almost delude poor mortals into the notion that this is Paradise, the veritable Garden of Eden, and set them hankering after the "Tree of Life" that they might eat of its fruit and live here forever; and it is my opinion that the Chicagoians (if they ever hear of it) will get, if not the whole tree, a few grafts at least, for they are mighty apt to indulge in whatever they want, but perhaps, having so much else to enjoy they may not bother about this any more than they do for the future in general.

I infer that they already have, somewhere hereabout, the "Tree of Knowledge." At least its fruit must be very abundant in this market, since I was told (or did I only dream it) that this fruit is given the youngsters in Chicago, to cut their eye teeth on. Lord! Lo d! why wasn't I brought up in Chicago?

And the ladies of Chicago—Lord love them, (nothing masculine can help it,) no descriptions of the place coming them would be complete. The base slander that they hase *big feet* has been so often asserted, that they wear short dresses to disprove it. They are the most abundant and the most friendly I have ever met. All the grandmothers, aunts, cousins and other lady frinds I have, never manifested half so much desire to entertain me, as has been shown here where I am a stranger among strange women. They are pretty, trim built, neatly rigged, clipper looking craft as can be turned off the stocks; bright as a new dollar, quick as a flash, and full of "go;" but I must admit—piratical looking, possibly are so in practice, for I have seen them sail up to large masculine crafts, who would haul in their colors and be taken in tow by the little clippers, like a merchantman in tow of a tug being dragged into port.

But enough of Chicago, and next time I will tell you about the grangers.

Yours Cordially, E. J. S.

## MARRIED.

DAUBENSPECK—MILLER.—On Sept. 19th, 1882, at the U. P. parsonage, by Rev. R. G. Ferguson, Mr. W. L. Daubenspeck, of North Washington, and Miss Maggie E. Miller, of this place.

McCULLOUGH—EARHART.—On Sept. 28, 1882, by Rev. J. W. Schwartz, Mr. A. M. McCullough, of Millerstown, this county, and Miss Annie M., daughter of J. Earhart, of Worthington, Armstrong county, Pa.

McCANDLESS—CAMPBELL.—On Sept. 26, 1882, by Rev. S. Williams, Mr. N. W. McCandless and Miss Martha J. Campbell, both of Unionville, Butler county, Pa.

CAMPBELL—SMITH.—On the 28th ult., by Rev. C. L. Streamer, Mr. Wm. Warren Campbell, of Fairview twp., and Miss Rosa Smith, of Buena Vista.

CRUIKSHANK—RUNYAN.—On Sept. 26th, 1882, at the bride's home, Mr. Calvin A. Cruikshank, of Sarversville, and Miss Amelia C. Runyan, of Jefferson twp., both of Butler county, Pa.

KREDEL—FUHS.—On Sept. 28, 1882, at the residence of Mr. John Kredel, near Butler, by Rev. E. Cronenwett, Mr. Adam F. Kredel and Miss Emma E. Fuhs, both of this county.

FULTON—KERR.—On Sept. 28th, 1882, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Harrisville, Butler county, Pa., by Rev. W. J. McConky assisted by Rev. Samuel Kerr, D.D., and Rev. R. Coulter, Rev. J. W. Fulton, late pastor of Harrisville and Amity congregations, and Miss Laura Kerr, daughter of Samuel and Allkey Kerr.

They will make their future home in Falls city, Nebraska. The best wishes and prayers of their many friends be with them.

## DEATHS.

WILLIAMSON.—On Sept. 28th, 1882, of dyptheria, Frankie Williamson, son of Jas. and Sarah Williamson, aged 7 years and 10 months.

Frankie had always lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Logan, and it seemed, in human expectation, might comfort and support her declining years. But how different the wisdom that cannot err. Truly "All seasons are thine own, O! death."


### Farmers Look Here,

The undersigned is now taking orders for fruit trees for fall planting He represents one of the most reliable nurseries in Rochester, N. Y. Please send your orders in immediately.

n16tf JOHN BIEDERMAN.

**WANTED—**

From two to five hundred tons of clean oat straw, to be delivered at our works in large or small quantities. Inquire at the office of the Glass Works near the depot, Butler Pa.

D. Ihmsen & Sons.

FERRIS ARMOR,
Justice of the Peace
Main street, opposite Postoffice,
ZELIENOPLE, PA.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine. uar29,1y

☞ Advertise in the CITIZEN.

**A Widow With Nine Children.** May have as much trouble with them as did the old woman who lived in a shoe. The children will all the time be getting their noses bumped, their heads bruised, their fingers cut, and their stomachs and bowels disordered by unripe fruit. The mother who is wise enough to keep a bottle of Perry Davis's Pain Killer saves her children much suffering, and herself a great deal of trouble.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
☞ If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
Over 100 gross sold by one druggist, which shows that they have no equal for curing Dizziness, Headache, Costiveness, Malaria, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, Backache, Sleeplessness, and all Liver and Stomach troubles. They Never Fail. Sold by all druggists and country store keepers. ☞ Send for circulars. R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.


## SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

—OF THE—

## GENERAL ELECTION,

### And Election for, or Against the "Sheep Law."

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth, passed the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1839. it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Election.

I, THOMAS DONAGHY, High Sheriff of the county of Butler, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Butler, that on Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, being the

**7th day of November, 1882,**

a general Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

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

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

One person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Judge of Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Congressman-at-Large from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the XXVIth district of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the National House of Representatives.

Two persons to represent the county of Butler in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Jury Commissioner of the county of Butler.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Adams township at the house of J. S. Doubrett.

The electors of Allegheny township at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Buffalo township at the house of Robert Gregg, now George Truby, now Robert Bartley.

The electors of Butler township at the Court House in Butler.

The electors of Brady township at the School house at West Liberty.

The electors of Clearfield township at the house of John Grean.

The electors of Clinton township at the house of John C. Biddle, now John Anderson.

The electors of Concord township at the School house No. 4, in Middletown.

The electors of Clay township at the Centre School house in said township.

The electors of Centre township at the house (formerly occupied by Jesse Harvey) formerly owned by W. D. McCindless.

The electors of Cherry township at the house of William Lindsey

The electors of Connoquenessing township, Northern precinct, at School house No. 7, in Whitestown; Southern precinct at the house of Peter Staff, in Petersville.

The electors of Cranberry township at the house of Frederick Meeder.

The electors of Donegal township at the house of Adam Schreiber, in Millerstown.

The electors of Fairview township at the house of J. Dickey in Fairview borough.

The electors of Forward township at the house of Robert H. Brown

The electors of Franklin township at Grange Hall in the borough of Prospect.

The electors of Jackson township, Western precinct, at the house of Jacob Heil in Harmony; Eastern precinct at the house of John P. Miller in Evansburg.

The electors of Jefferson township, at the house of Morris Reighter.

The electors of Lancaster township at the Public School house No. 5.

The electors of Middlesex township at the house of Peter Kramer.

The electors of Marion township at James Bailey's.

The electors of Muddycreek township at the Town Hall in Portersville.

The electors of Mercer township in the School house No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township at the house of William McClung.

The electors of Parker township at the house of John Kelly in Martinsburg.

The electors of Penn township at the house of D. H. Sutton.

The electors of Summit township at the house of Adam Frederick.

The electors of Slipperyrock township at the house of W. T. Ramsey in Centreville borough.

The electors of Venango township the at house of James Murrin.

The electors of Winfield township at School house No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Washington township at the Town Hall in North Washington.

The electors of North Washington township at the house of John Holland, at Hilliard's Station, now used by William Holland as a Justices' office.

The electors of Worth township at the Town Hall in Mechanicsburg in said township.

The electors of the borough of Butler at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Centreville at the School house now ware room of J. S. Wilson, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Zelienople at the Council house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Prospect at the new School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Saxonburgh at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Sunbury at the Public School house in Sunbury.

The electors of the borough of Millerstown at the house of Adam Schreiber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Petrolia at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Fairview at the School house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Karns City at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Evansburg at the public school house in said borough.

And I, the said Sheriff, do further give notice to all election officers, citizens, and others, of the following provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, relating to elections—viz:

OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

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 there and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer his vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of the 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 by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 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 of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student in any institute of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in a public prison.

Election officers will take notice that the Act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of the Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1 The right of the citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, On the 31st March, 1874, passed an act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes,' the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or territory; or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the Constitution or laws of any State or territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite qualification for voting and by constitution and laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites and become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse, or knowingly omit to give effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with the full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution of the United States, that 'this Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land * * * anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding.

If any person should prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of such election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly intefere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or the avenue to any window where the same shall be holding, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; be imprisoned for any time not less than one month or more than one year, and if it be shown that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offense was committed and not entitled to vote therein, and on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or not more than one thousand dolars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

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. 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.

15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held an office, 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 alderman, notaries public and persons in militia services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled by an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices as shall be designated by general law.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

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

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 9. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall be severally 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 judge 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. certificate 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.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at the 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.

MODE OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. All the elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it was 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.

ACT MARCH 30, 1866.

SEC. 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 tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be labelled on the outside with the word "Electors."

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for Member of Congress of the United States, all persons voted for for Member of the State Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all persons voted for for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and all persons voted for for county offices of said county of Butler, and to be labelled on the outside with the word "County."

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for Judge of any of the courts of said county or of this Commonwealth, and be labelled on the outside with the word 'Judiciary.'

One ticket shall contain the names of all persons voted for for officers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, other than Judges of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth, and be labelled on the outside with the word "State."

OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the 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 name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all the said officers and 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 each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the votes are counted; and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally papers, and oath of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, city or village upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock past meridian of the 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 shall be filed, and the day and the hour of filing marked thereon and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. If counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judge shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the return presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint; in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of said court shall be opened to the public. And in case the returns of an election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in any case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court, shall examine the return and if, in the judgment of the court, it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, in any of the election districts complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court, within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation, and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law, and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in a box and sealed up with the ballots. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not s