BUTLER CITIZEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Mean Trick in a Coal Mine.

One hundred colored excursionists went to explore a coal mine at Cresson, Pa., under the guidance of a witty Irishman. The colored people were decked out in their best clothes, with white vests and high hats. The Irishman wound them around through a thousand feet of underground passage, and, halting in a chamber, he said he wanted a dollar and a-half from each one or he would put out the light. They refused to accede to his demand and out went the lamp and away went the Irishman. It took the colored brethren about three hours to get out of the place They emerged with their clothes utterly spoiled and in a state of exasperation that warned the Irishman to lay low until their train departed.

Always Do.

Special Telegram.

Union Pier, Mich.—Your agent was here last winter and sold us some Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. We sold them and they gave extraordinary satisfaction. Would like more of them, therefore please write the price by the quantity-

R. M. GOODWIN & Co.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

A Nevada Bridal Tour.

From the Carson Appeal.]

The other day old Uncle Bailey's niece was married at the plank house. The next day the "ole man" took the new couple on a "bridal tower" in his old wood wagon, drawn by two of his angular steeds. Night overtook them at Saints' Rest, on the Glenbrook road. They asked whether they could have accommodations, and the proprietor of the tavern said they could have all they wanted to eat. "But how about the lodgings?" inquired "de ole man." The tavern-keeper, who took in the situations, pointing to a barn on the other side of the road, remarked: "There's the bridal chamber over yonder." The new couple examined it, and finding it to their satisfaction, turned in, and the "ole man" slept that night on the soft side of a plank in the barroom. They left for home the next morning in the best of spirit, and enjoyed the "tower" as much as if they had been to "Paree."

One Experience from Many.

I have been sick and miserable so long and have caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

A new geography, comic, describes New York as "a city in one corner of a State by the same name. The principal occupation of one-half its population is selling liquor to the other half."

That feeling of languor and debility that follows physical exertion, removed by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The rind of a lemon is recommended by a noted cook as giving a delicate flavor to tomato ketchup. It should be cut into small pieces, and put in after the ketchup is done and cool.

It matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs or croup, "Dr .Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all alike. Price 25 cents.

Old hens should be fattened and killed off in the fall. A hen two years old has seen her best days, and should be disposed of before she becomes useless.

"They can not all lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

Mr. Wing, of mendon, N. Y., lost a valuable horse the other day in a singular manner. A mouse gnawed a hole from the manger into the grain bin, and through it the grain rushed into the feed trough. The horse feasted through the night and died the next day.

***"Winter finds out what Summer lays by." Kidney-Wort cures in Winter and in Summer. There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you cannot prepare the dry buy the liquid. It has the same effect.

A candidate down in Eastern Tennesee makes no speeches, but goes through the mountains playing a fiddle, kissing the babies, and in other ways making himself agreeable. Judging from the intellectual status of the people of that section, he is on the right track.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

Time passes rapidly. The spring time came with its sunny showers, its bird songs and flowers. The autumn is here with its decay, and the winter will soon be upon us with its chilling blasts and snow storms. The seasons teach us lessons if we are only willing to learn them.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5 E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

It is well known that chlorate of potassium is a very good remedy to gargle the throat, but comparatively few physicians are aware of the fact that it is not this remedy which is so successful in mercurial stomatitis, but chloride of pottassium.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 dayst urinary affections, smarting, frequen. or difficult urination, kidney disease, $1. at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and other diseases that follow a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS

Will give immediate relief. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters Being tonic and mildly purgative they

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions. HENRY, JOHNSON & LOKD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

MRS. VAN BUREN'S

LADIES' TONIC.

A Positive Cure for all Female Complaints.

Ladies' Tonic is prepared by the Women's Medical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., and has been used successfully by ladies for years. It is a *sure cure* for all Female Complaints, Sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, and *all* weaknesses caused by those irregularities which are so common to womankind. This is no *Patent Medicine*, but is prepared, after years of experience, and recommended, knowing that it will give new life to any broken-down, worn out or over-worked member of the sex.

If you have tried other remedies without success, do not be discouraged, but give "LADIES' TONIC" a *single trial*. It *never fails to give good and permanent relief*.

If you are troubled with *any* weakness or complaint common to our sex, lay aside the doctor's prescription for once, and try "Ladies' Tonic," which we guarantee will positively *cure you*. One Bottle is Sufficient.

Women's Medical Institute is an Association of *Wives* and *Mothers* of years' experience, who give advice and answer letters from ladies, *free*.

Some will be given for any case of Female Weakness or inability which "Ladies' Tonic" will not cure. This is a *bona fide* offer, made by *responsible* ladies who know *from experience* what "LADIES' TONIC" can do. Send stamp for circulars.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula." *A. Brosius, Printer, Lancaster, Pa.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lancaster, Pa.* Price $1. E. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprs., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies, for complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and all dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

—OF THE—

GENERAL ELECTION,

An 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. Douthett.

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 Green.

The electors of Clinton township at the house of John C. Riddle, 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. McCandless.

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 F. 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. 6.

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 Meeser 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 P. 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 interfere 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 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 Goomonwealth 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. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judge shall perform the duties imposed upon the judge 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 sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act.

Given under my hand at Butler, this 1st day of October, 1882, and in the 107th year of the Independence of the United States.

THOMAS DONAGHY, Sheriff.

Further Proclamation.

DOG AND SHEEP LAW

AND WHEREAS, The County Commissioners of Butler county, having requested the publication of the Act entitled

"An Act for the Taxation of Dogs and the Protection of Sheep" approved the 12th day of June, A. D., 1878, in accordance with section 10 of said Act, I hereby give public notice to the electors of Butler county that at the aforesaid time and respective places they may vote "for the sheep law" or "against the sheep law," in accordance with section 10 of said Act, which is herewith published.

SECTION 1, Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this Act there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with other taxes, in each of the townships and the boroughs of this Commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs, the following named taxes: For each male dog the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the Treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can know how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time, to be a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, and the necessary cost in establishing their claims therefor, as herein provided, may be paid.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessors in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of assessing other taxable property, ascertain and return to the County Commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dog, and how many of each sex are kept or owned by each person; and such Commissioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes hereinbefore named, with, and in the same manner, and for the same compensation, that other taxes are collected.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person shall sustain any loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, in any township or borough, such person, or his or her agent or attorney, may complain to the Justice of the Peace of such township or borough, in writing, to be signed by the person making such complaint, stating therein when, where and how such damage was done, and by whose dog or dogs, if known; whereupon the Justice of the Peace to whom such complaint shall be made, shall cause a notice to be served on the owner or the keeper of the dog causing the damage, if known, that a complaint has been made to him of such loss or damage, and if the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs does not appear as soon as practicable, and settle and pay for such loss or damage, then such Justice shall appoint three competent disinterested persons not related to the claimant or other person interested therein, to appraise the loss or damage sustained by the claimant; and such appraisers, after being sworn and affirmed by such Justice of the Peace, or some other competent person, to perform the duty of their appointments without partiality and according to the best of their judgment and ability, shall as soon as practicable, examine the place where the damage is claimed to have been done, and the sheep injured or killed, if practicable, and they are requested to do so, and shall be examined on oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of them, any witnesses called before them, by a subpœna from such Justice or other wise, and after making diligent inquiry in relation to such claim, shall determine and report to such Justice, in writing, whether any such damage has been sustained, and the amount thereof, and who was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs, if known, by which such damage has been done, and whether or not any part thereof was caused by a dog kept by the claimant, which report, so made, shall be signed by a majority of such appraisers and delivered to the Justice by whom they were appointed.

SEC. 4. That upon receiving such report, the said Justice shall immediately make a certificate thereon or thereto, signed or sealed by him, that such appraisers were duly appointed and sworn by him, and that they made such report; and if by such report it appears that any damages have been sustained by the complainant, the said Justice shall deliver such report and all papers relating to the case, to such claimant or his or her attorney, upon payment of the costs up to the time, hereinafter provided, (or having the same secured to be paid,) to be delivered to the Commissioners of the county where such damage have been sustained, to be filed in their office.

SEC. 5. That upon the Commissioners of the county receiving such report, it shall appear thereby a certain amount of damage or loss has been sustained by the claimant to sheep, by a dog or dogs not owned or kept by him or her, they shall immediately draw their order on the Treasurer of such county, in favor of the claimant for the amount of loss or damage such claimant has sustained according to such report, with necessary and proper costs incurred as aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund raised or to be raised by taxes on dogs as hereinbefore provided; and if it shall appear by such report or otherwise, that a responsible person was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs by which the damage complained of was done, and there is a reasonable probability such damage and costs can be collected from such owner or keeper, then such commissioners shall immediately proceed, in the manner provided by law for the collection of debts and costs of like amount, to collect such damages and costs by a suit or suits from owner or owners or keeper or keepers of such dog or dogs, and place the proceeds thereof, less costs, in the proper sheep fund of the county; Provided, At any and all times it shall be the duty of the owner of any sheep-killing dog or dogs, or any person owning sheep, to kill any and all dogs guilty of killing sheep within this Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That all dogs in this Commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property and subjects of larceny, and the owner and keeper of any dog shall be liable to the County Commissioners for all loss or damage to sheep by such dog, with all the necessary costs incurred in receiving and collecting such damages, including an attorney fee of five dollars, if finally determined before a justice of the Peace, and of ten dollars if tried in a Court of Common Pleas; but at any time after notice of a claim for damages under the provisions of this Act, the owner or keeper of any dog may tender to the claimant or his agent or attorney making such claim a sum of money equal to the loss or damage sustained with notice to the claimant, his agent or attorney, as aforesaid, a judgment in action of trespass for the amount of such logs or damage, and all cost up to the time of such offer, which offer, for a fee of twenty cents shall be entered on the docket of such Justice, and in case the claimant in such case, or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall not accept of such tender or offer or judgment, and afterwards on the final determination of such case shall not recover a greater amount than the sum so tendered or for which a judgment has been offered, as aforesaid, besides the interest and cost since such tender or offer, as the case may be, such claimant or Commissioners shall not recover any cost occurring after such tender or offer, but shall pay to the defendant or defendants the costs such defendant or defendants have incurred since such offer or tender, including an attorney fee as hereinbefore provided in case of recovery by claimants, which costs may be deducted from the amount of any judgment recovered in such case by the claimants or Commissioners, and if such judgment is not sufficient such costs may be collected by an action of debt in any Court having jurisdiction of such amount as in other cases of debt.

SEC. 7. That the Justices of the Peace for the special services under the provision of this Act, shall be entitled to one dollar for each case, and the appraisers each one dollar per day for the time necessarily spent by them in investigating such claim, to be paid by the claimant in such case.

SEC. 8. That at the end of each year the Commissioners of each county shall certify to the Treasurer of the county the several claims and the amounts thereof filed in their office under the provision of this Act, remaining unpaid; and if any such Treasurer shall have in his hands, of money collected for the payment thereof, more than two hundred dollars above the amount of such claims, he shall immediately apportion and distribute the excess to the several school districts in such county, in proportion to the amount of such balance or excess raised by said taxes on dogs in each or in the several townships or boroughs forming such districts, respectively, and shall notify the School Treasurer of such district how much it is entitled to of such moneys, and shall pay the same to such School Treasurers, on their receipts and orders for the same, for the support of common schools of such district.

SEC. 9 That this Act shall not repeal or affect the provisions of any special law in relation to the same subject in any county in this Commonwealth.

SEC 10. That the Sheriff of each county, on the request of the County Commissioners, shall cause this Act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general election shall be published; and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this Act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such elections, by ballots written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the sheep Law," or "Against the Sheep Law," and in each county wherein it shall appear by a proper count of such ballots that a majority are "For the Sheep Law" this Act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof after like advertisement in like manner, have determined that they desire this Act to take effect therein; Provided, That there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose in any county oftener than once in two years.

Approved the 12th day of June, A. D. 1878.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

THOS. DONAGHY, Sheriff.

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