BUTLER CITIZEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PROFESSIONAL CONFESSION.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that today thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for my death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon past away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times a neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dispepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown into oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 297 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequntly fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician, and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the 1st day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before to be my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe that more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often developes without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorised by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realise the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statement based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B HENION, M. D.

We should be more satisfied with our prayers if we worked a little harder to help the Lord to answer them.

A true friend to the weak and convalescent is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The story is told of an American visiting Montreal who gave a waiter a silver dollar as a fee. Said the waiter: 'Sir, did you intend to give me a dollar?' 'I did.' 'Well, sir, this coin is at a discount. I can only take it for ninety-two cents. Eight cents more, please.'

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

GENTS—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as stong as ever.

W. H. WELLER.

A merchant whose time for the past year has been so much taken up that he has been unable to remain at home except at meal-time concluded to take a vacation. A friend asked him where he intended to go, and he said he thought he would go home and get acquainted with his family.

***"Help yourself and others will help you." But don't fail to use Kidney-Wort for all liver, kidney, and bowel complaints, piles, costiveness, etc. The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.

The largest locomotive ever built has been completed at Paterson, and one of twenty-five ordered by the Central Pacific Railroad. Its weight without the tender is sixty-two tons. The size of the cylinders is twenty by thirty inches. These engines have eight drivers and a four-wheeled truck.

I P Dukehart,

Supt. of B. & O. R. R. Co.'s Hotel, (Conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for 28 years, and previously a Druggist,) writes: "Cumberland, Md., Dec. 17, 1881: I have used one bottle of Peruna between myself and son. He had Diphtheretic Sore Throat, and is now well. As for myself, it has entirely relieved the dullness in my head, which has been of long standing—the result of Chronic Malaria. I never took anything in my life that gave me such great satisfaction. My wife is now taking it also." Ask your druggist for the "Ills of Life," and how to cure them—a book.

A very quick child made an observation to her governess the other day, which had a great deal of truth in it. 'How is it, my dear,' inquired the lady, 'that you do not understand this simple thing?' She answered with a perplexed look, 'I have so many things to learn that I have no time to understand.'

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.

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 & LORD, 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 quick and permanent relief.*

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

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

Know this to 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.

PE-RU-NA

Is Nature's greatest remedy, and is the principal ingredient of almost every prescription Dr. Hartman gives to his private patients.

PERUNA pleasantly agrees with every one—the young, the old, the middle-aged, the healthy and the invalid.

PERUNA cleanses the system of all its impurities; tones the stomach, regulates the heart, unlocks the secretions of the liver, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the brain.

PERUNA is the greatest appetizer, makes blood, and to the weary and tired from the toils and cares of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep.

PERUNA is composed wholly of vegetable ingredients, each one a great remedy in itself.

PERUNA is pleasant in taste and will help the stomach to digest any article of food.

In Liver and Kidney diseases, and in Chronic Catarrh, it has positively no equal. It never fails.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life."

For Piles, Diarrhœa, or Kidneys, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Size 6 oz. Bottle $1.00; Size 3 oz. Bottle $0.50.

MAN-A-LIN

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.

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. 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 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 Merger 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 navgation 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 aldermen, 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 of 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 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 the 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 practicably, and settle 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 with 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 any 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 an action of trespass for the amount of such loss 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 each 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 he 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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