BUTLER CITIZEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FLOWER CITY FURORE

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few peop'e ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either"

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all the cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance sudden'y changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than year he was dead.

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indication of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case."

"Yes I have both heard and read of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means"

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it."

"No it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

A two-pronged white deer was captured by George Mann, on Mauh creek, Center county, on Wednesday.

A true strengthening medicine and health renewer is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Time goes with a snail's pace when you are young, but when you grow old the Sundays flash by like the telegraph poles when you are on an express train.

The invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" Nature's great restorer. It is wonderful. Sold by all druggists.

A Leadville man who recently died is said to have possessed the heaviest brain ever found in America. It weighed sixty-two and a quarter ounces. He was a gambler by profession.

Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup," use it in time, you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

To prevent lamp globes from becoming smoked, soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it thoroughly before you use it. It will then burn both sweet and pleasant and will give a great deal of pleasure for the trifling work of preparing it.

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.

At Victoria, B. C., a man had accumulated through a small business a fortune of a few thousand dollars. His wife concealed the money in a place known only to herself. Last week she died suddenly, and the strictest search has failed to reveal the place of deposit. A local paper says: "The husband is distracted in consequence of his double loss."

***"Unbidden guests are often welcomest when they are gone." Disease is an unbidden guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one about here is taking it."

The Oil Outlook.

OIL CITY, October 17.—The petroleum industry is in a healthier condition now than at any time since the opening of the great Bradford field five years ago. The production is declining at a rate that in another month will make it equal only to the consumption, a state of affairs that has not existed for years, and in fact hardly ever since the beginning of the petroleum industry. From careful and accurate guages the production is estimated as follows by districts: Bradford district, 42,000 barrels daily; Allegheny, N. Y., field, 25,000 barrels; Cherry Grove, 6,500; other districts combined, 8,000 barrels, giving an aggregate of 71,000 barrels against 104,000 on September 1st then divided as follows: Bradford, 45,05; Allegheny, 16,000; Cherry Grove, 35,000; other districts, 8,000.

The above figures show an enormous decline in Cherry Grove, due to its thousand barrel wells having ceased to produce. Bradford shows an encouraging falling off, and Allegheny is slowly dropping away. The minor fields are principally old districts where the production of the wells has fallen so low that a much further decline is impossible, and includes the new Cranberry field near Oil City, where operations are active, and the increase in production about covers the decline of the other districts estimated with it.

THE DAILY CONSUMPTION.

Shipments, charters, etc., show the consumption to be about 75,000 barrels daily, so that while no such decline as that of September is expected this month, yet the decline will be sufficient to make supply and demand equal. The report of the operations for September showed a large decrease as compared with the preceeding month, and unless some entirely new feature be developed, the forthcoming report for this month will show a further decrease in active field work. Of course the wild-cat prospector is working diligently to discover new fields, but his efforts have not been very successful.

I P Dakehart,

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 Perona 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.

In the home of the late Nathaniel Adams in Boston live his mother-in-law, her daughter, her daughter's daughter, her daughter's daughter's daughter, and her daughter's daughter's daughter,s daughter—five generations of females under the same roof

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.

The Federal soldier who applied for a pension because he had broken a leg in "jumping the bounty" had a streak of humor in him. He is entitled to a pension, however, quite as much so as many of those who recieve them.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs. 15c. boxes.

The man who has nothing else to do is around now saving his country with all the strength within him

The most obstinate cases of Catarrh and Hay Fever are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm the only agreeable remedy. Price 50 cents.

Apply into the nostrils with little finger.

From Major Downs, Military Instructor: Mt Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y. During the very cold weather I was suffering with Catarrh. My head and throat ached so severely that I was obliged to give up everything and keep quiet. Ely's Cream Balm was suggested. Within an hour from the first application I felt relieved, and the pain began to subside. In two days was entirely cured. W. A. Downs. Feb. 15, 1881.

My, son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. HAMMAN, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

General Beaver, in his Philadelphia speech, declared that the voice of the majority must rule. That's a very fine proposition, in the abstract but it is not always the case that the majority must, or ought to rule. Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Wesley and other religious reformers were in a decided minority when they refused to be "ruled," and mankind has been the gainer because they did refuse. The patriots were in a hopeless minority in 1775 and 1776, and the Tories were in a large majority, but the patriots were right, and the Tories wrong. The result of the revolt of the minority was a new nation, which is to-day the hope of the mis-governed millions of other lands. Profane and religious history are full of records of great revolutions wrought by small, but intrepid, brave and resolute minorities.

But, if it were absolutely true that majorities should in all cases rule, there would have to be an exception made in the case of General Beaver. In the first place, the little Stalwart faction in this State is a very small minority of the Republican party of the Union. It insults the Republican party every time it claims to be the party or a majority of it. In the second place, General Beaver himself conspicuously defrauded a great, overwhelming majority of their political rights, when he voted for Grant and the unit rule at Chicago while his district was overwhelmingly for Blaine. General Beaver is the last man in the state to whine about the majority ruling.—*Crawford Journal.*

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 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 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 every experience, who give advice and answer letters from ladies *free*.

$500 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.

PE-RU-NA

$1,000

will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help. PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equalled by all other medicines combined. Strong language, but it is true. PERUNA is more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozen remedies known to the profession. PERUNA positively cures Consumption, Chronic Catarrh, and all Lung and Heart diseases. As a Cough remedy, it has no equal; it positively cures all Coughs. You cannot take an overdose, as it contains no morphine, opium, or any other injurious drug. For Intermittent Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, the infallible remedy is PERUNA. No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, go at once for PERUNA. Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life," gratis. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00. Six Bottles $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Pharmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

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 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. Dicker in Fairview borough.

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

The electors of Franklin township in 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 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 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 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 presented 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. 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 each 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 required 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 cla