BUTLER CITIZEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Penn.

His shield was human kindness;
His weapon Christian love;
Arm'd thus with these munitions
With savages he strove.

And by his love and justice
Subdued their savage hate,
And gave us as a trophy
His own "Sylvania" State.

He taught the largest charity
Without a selfish flaw;
His code was moral justice
Enacted into law.

The right of worship he upheld,
The manner and the plan;
Without restraint as conscience moved
The choice of every man.

Heroes have come and gone,
And statesmen with gifted ken,
But none excels our hero—
The Quaker statesman—Penn.

Home from Boarding School.

A day or two ago a Brooklyn girl returned from a male and female boarding school with her degrees of A. B., and plunged down at the dinner table to renew her acquaintance with her family.

'I say dad, you bet I am glad to get through book banging for keeps! I just hold a full hand of literature, now you listen! Jerk the grease, will you?'

The old man passed her the butter and went quietly on with his meal.

'It's my innings for society now, dad,' she continued, 'and you've got to pile up the shekels for the shucks. This watermelon vine is coming forth in lisle thread, and don't let it slip your forgetfulness. There is going to be considerable bangness on the top of books this season, and the late lamented is to locate theresbouts. What's the new thing in gum-chewers' row, anyhow?'

The father contemplated her for a moment in silence, and then he told her who had moved into the neighborhood during her absence.

'Do they hook up behind or are they frogged in front?' she demanded.

They were about her age he responded.

'Anything new around the hallelujah dispensary? Got the same lung-starter in gig blinkers to do the tooth gnashing?'

Yes, the same minister was there, and everything was progressing about as usual.

'What has become of the silk umbrella that used to wiggle around here on the marry and settle down deal? Has he flumed or does he still rattle?'

Her old lover had heard she was coming home and would probably call in the evening, the old man thought.

'No good; he's a cases now, I've got another buckle, who'll down him the first flip out of the box! He's just a T cart for vegetables, and when he sprawls in here the rest of those clay pipes have got to settle now. You hear me shout language? What's become of the ice cream freezer that used to set him out?'

That had gone to Frisco. Wouldn't be back till fall.

'Prime calico! He was always a little scant in the skirts! I told you how he and I coppered the festival to lose, and he broke on the first hand of strawberries. Never played him again. Say, dad, can't you open a little game to-night?'

'What kind of a game do you want my child?'

'I want to buck you for a couple of hundred and a half. Got to flag out a little now because my blankets are getting dim. Stand it?'

Then he arose solemnly and took her by the elbow and led her into the garret. And there were sounds of a highly-finished young lady receiving an extra polish which was warranted not to wear off for a day or two at least. But she had established one thing in the old man's mind, and that was doubtful utility of mingling the sexes in scholastic retreats.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Why continue the use of remedies that only relieve, when Ely's Cream Balm, pleasant of application and a sure cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in head, can be had for 50 cents?

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times and had discharges from my ears, besides being unable to breath through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health. G. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut-st., Field Manager Philadelphia Pub. House, Pa.

It is no exaggeration. Ely's Cream Balm is a cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the head. Many cases have been cured among my customers. No other remedy has ever equaled the Balm in good results. A. J. Odenwelder, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

Twelve Navajos from Arizona, two Ottowas from Kansas, and three Pueblos from New Mexico, constitute a fresh arrival of young Indians at Carlisle, to be educated at the Indian training school.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 25, 1882

I have used Downs' Elixir exclusively for myself and in my family for a score or more of years, and always keep it with me. Warren Gibbs, President Vermont Life Ins. Co.

Fairhaven, Vt., Jan. 1, 1882.

I prefer Downs' Elixir to any other cough remedy for children, simply on account of its tonic and expectorant qualities. Respectfully, Geo. H. Harris.

After a search of twenty-three years, S. W. Harrison, near Honesdale, was found, and given his fortune of $20,000, willed him by a Rhode Island relative.

A Physician in Chicago has advanced the novel theory that red colors are powerful factors in inducing the commission of crime.

You bet, when coughs and colds are flying about like gnats in a storm, "Dr. Sellers, Cough Syrup" is a sure cure.

At a recent sale of Jersey cattle in New York an average of $624 was paid for each of seventy-five head. The highest price paid was $5,100 for the bull Sir George.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. $1. at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Sell What You Can.

Farmers should look over their stock at this season of the year, and not keep stock all winter to be fed and housed at a considerable cost, only to find, when spring comes, that it is worth no more, and perhaps less, than it was in the fall. This rules applies not only to cattle and sheep, but to poultry. Moreover, the principal may apply to crops. Where a reasonable profit can be obtained by selling the crops of the fields and orchards in the fall, it is better to sell them than to hold for higher prices. There is always a risk in keeping, for prices may not rise, and the crops kept may be badly affected by atmosphere or other causes not considered. So far as live stock is concerned, it is pretty certain that next spring will see lower prices than at present prevail. Meat is still very dear, in spite of the glowing crop reports from all parts of the land; but as the people begin to realize the extent of the crops they will begin to clamor for lower prices, and a decline must eventually come. Money realized for stock or crops now and deposited safely will draw interest, and can neither die nor decay, whereas the live stock may do the one and the crops the other.

The wise and well-to-do farmer is not he who has a great surplus of stock or crops on hand. Success is as much due to selling at the right time as in buying at the right price. Reasonable profits and prompt returns should be the rule of the farmer, who, just as surely as a merchant, will find it well not to keep any kind of salable material on hand too long.

To Physicians.

We do not find fault, reproach or condemn the practice of any regular physician—this is not our mission—but we do claim if he were to add Peruna to his prescriptions as directed in our book on the "Ills of Life" (and furnished gratuitously by all druggists), he would cure all his patients. Oswego, Potter Co., Pa.

Dr. Hartman—*Dear Sir:* The small ulcers are all healed, and the two large ones are not more than half as large as they were. I am feeling quite well. The people say your Peruna and Manalin are doing a miracle. I do not take neatly so much opium as I did before. Mrs. Ellen Maynard.

Population of the World.

A most carefully prepared report of the population of the various countries of the world is that issued from time to time by Drs. Behm and Wagner. A new edition of this publication has just appeared, the previous one having been two years ago. Within this interval censuses have been taken in a large number of countries, and the result of these are embodied in this work. But in the case of some countries no official statistics are to be had, and for such the figures presented are necessarily the result of computation or even conjecture. The report of the population of China, for instance, is but an estimate, while that of Central Africa can be little better than a guess. The results given by Behm and Wagner are, however, generally accepted as the most trustworthy published.

The total population of the globe is now reported by them at 1,433,800,000. According to their last report it was 1,455,900,000. This difference would indicate a decrease of 22,000,000, but as a matter of fact there has, according to these authorities, been an increase of more than 33,000,000. This is explained by the fact that the population of China has been very much over-estimated heretofore. In the last issue of this work it was given at 434,000,000; it is now put at 379,000,000. In fact, in those countries alone in which censuses have been taken the official returns show an aggregate increase of 32,000,000 during the preceeding interval of ten years. The number of people inhabiting the larger division of the globe, as given by Behm and Wagner, are as follows:—Europe, 327,743,000; Asia. 795,591,000; Africa, 205,823,000; America, 100,415,000; Australia and Polynesia, 4,232,000; Polar regions, 82,000. Russia is credited with 83,000,000 inhabitants; China, 379,000,000; Japan, 36,000,000, and British India 252,000,000.

Demand it, and take no other iron preparation except Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the best.

A use has at last been found for the Canada thistle. A shepherd in South Australia asserts that they furnish more and better food for sheep during a protracted drouth than any other plant. The flower-buds are eaten by lambs in preference to any kind of grass.

Sparkling Eyes.

Rosy cheeks and clear complexion only accompany good health. Parker's Ginger Tonic better than anything makes pure, rich blood and brings health, joyous spirits, strength and beauty. Ladies try it.—*Bazaar.*

In Bexar County, Texas, there is a ranch of 8,000 acres, entirely devoted to the raising of Shetland and spotted ponies. The little creatures are very gentle, and roam over the fields with as much quietness and docility as so many sheep.

The purity and elegant perfume of Parker's Hair Balsam explain the popularity of this reliable restorative.

Hayesville, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

The Signal Office does not depreciate itself. It estimates that by its forewarnings of last month's cyclone at least $13,000,000 worth of property and many persons remained in harbor and safety, and that this single saving would pay the expense of the Service for ten years. That is "signal" service indeed.

A Delicious Appetizer,

That ensures digestion and enjoyment of food; a tonic that brings strength to the weak and rest to the nervous; a harmless diarrhœa cure that don't constipate—just what every family needs—Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Mrs. Dukes, of Colfax, Indiana, had a running sore on her ankle for two years. "Lindsey,s Blood Searcher" cured it.

—Send or leave your order for a Sewing Machine, of any make, at Grieb's Jewelry store. may31-tf

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.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

N. H. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable; the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of oppression of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all morbid irritations and inflammations from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases.

Price 35 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

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 once, and try "Ladies' Tonic," which we guarantee will positively *cure* you. **One Bottle is Sufficient.**

Women's Medical Institute of the Association of *Wives* and *Mothers* of years' 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 circular.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

PE-RU-NA

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"For Sick Stomach, bad taste, sinking spells and palpitation, rely wholly on PERUNA."

"For Want of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Liver Complaint, take PERUNA; it never fails."

"For Cramp of the Stomach or Colic, PERUNA in large doses is infallible."

"Those in literary, professional or commercial pursuits, need PERUNA."

"For Sick Headache, pain in the head, dizziness and low spirits, take PERUNA."

"Read and study our book on the "Ills of Life;" follow its teachings and be happy."

"Ladies, if you wish strength, health, and beauty, sweet breath, cherry lips and rosy cheeks, take PERUNA before each meal."

"For Chronic Catarrh, Nervous Debility, diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, take PERUNA."

Ask your druggist for our pamphlet on the "Ills of Life." S. B. Hartman & Co., Osborn, Ohio, proprietors.

For Constipation, Liver, Kidneys, take

Single Bottle $1.00. Six Bottles $6.00.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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 Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognised 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.

SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. HEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

The best and most economical hair dressing, and made from materials that are beneficial to the hair and scalp, Parker's Hair Balsam is highly esteemed everywhere for its excellence and superior cleanliness.

It Never Fails to Restore the Youthful Color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is elegantly perfumed and is warranted to remove dandruff and itching of the scalp, & prevent falling of the hair. 50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, you can be cured by Parker's Ginger Tonic. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

Hiscox & Co., 163 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having Floreston Cologne and look for signature of

Hiscox & Co.

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75c. sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

COLOGNE.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FALL STYLES. Largest Stock

we have ever shown in our immense stores.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCADE SILKS,
BROCADE VELVETS, AND PLUSHES,
Imported Dress Goods in Fine Suitings,
Embroidered Dress Patterns, Colored Cashmeres
Complete assortment of Mourning Goods.

Table Linens and Towels. Lace Curtains and Cretonnes. Kid Gloves, largest variety in Foster Hook and Mousquetaire. Ladies and Misses Underweare. 60 styles of Corsets.

IMITATION AND REAL LACES.
Childrens' Lace Collars,
Ladies' Linen Collars.

FALL MILLINERY, NEW HATS,

New Colors in Ribbons and Feathers. Latest Novelties in Dress Trimmings, Braids and Gimps.

During this month we open daily, choice Paris Styles in Ladies Wraps and Suits,
JACKETS FOR GIRLS,
KILT SUITS AND COATS FOR BOYS.

Our Seal Dolmans and Sacques are unequaled in quality. We have them made to fit perfectly any measure.

All visitors to Pittsburgh are cordially invited to call and inspect our display of desirable goods.

Mens' Furnishing Goods a Specialty.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S RETAIL STORES,
197, 199, 201 and 203 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
sept13,2m

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE!

ESTABLISHED 1845.

PAY NO MORE FREIGHT ON GROCERIES.

The Largest and Most Complete RETAIL GROCERY IN THE UNITED STATES

FREIGHT PREPAID WITHIN 50 MILES OF OUR CITY

Order of $25 and upwards, freight prepaid.
Orders of $50 and upwards, freight prepaid.
Or if preferable, a discount allowed of 2½ per cent.
Orders of $100 and upwards, freight prepaid, or a discount of 3 per cent.

PARTIES LIVING OVER 50 MILES FROM PITTSBURG

Orders of $25 or upwards, a discount of 2 per cent.
Orders of $50 and upwards, a discount of 2½ per cent.
Orders of $100 or upwards, a discount of 3 per cent.

Single families not wishing to buy $25 worth or over can club together with another family which will place them in the same position as larger buyers. No charge for boxing.

Please send for our Monthly Price List (Housekeepers Guide,) a book of 24 pages, giving all our prices and a complete description, to parties ordering living out of the city on railroads.

Wm. Haslage & Son, 18 DIAMOND,
ma10,1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1883 AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

The Country Gentleman is the Leading Journal of American Agriculture. In amount and practical value of contents, in extent and ability of correspondence, in quality of paper and style of publication, it occupies the FIRST RANK. It is believed to have no superior in either of the three chief divisions of

Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture & Fruit-Growing, Live Stock and Dairying,

while it also includes all minor departments of rural interests, such as the Poultry Yard Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its Market Reports are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—*When to Buy and When to Sell.* It is liberally illustrated, and is intended to supply, in a continually increasing degree, and in the best sense of the term, a

Live Agricultural Newspaper.

The Volume of The Country Gentleman for 1883 was GREATLY ENLARGED by increasing its size from 16 to 20 pages weekly, but the terms still continue as follows, when paid strictly in advance: One Copy, one year, $2.50; Four Copies, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club, Ten Copies, $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

All New Subscribers for 1883, paying in advance now, will receive the paper weekly, from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1883, without charge.

Specimen Copies Free. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, ALBANY, N. Y.
oct18.tf

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 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. Button.

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 pe 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 the 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 military services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled by an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices as shall be designated by general law.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

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

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

Sec. 9. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act, shall before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. certificate of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

Sec. 8. At the opening of the polls at the elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

MODE OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

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

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—ART. VIII.

Sec. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it was received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district.

ACT MARCH 30, 1866.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

OF THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ACT JANUARY 30, 1874.

Sec. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all the said officers and by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reason for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the votes are counted; and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally papers, and oath of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, city or village upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return shall be filed, and the day and the hour of filing marked thereon and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. 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 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