

# TION.

ident and Vice-President at the head of the group of electors.

line enclosing the column indicates a vote for

lent to a mark opposite every name in the column.

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET



MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE

**SOCIALIST.**

For President & Vice President

**DEBS**

**AND HARRIMAN.**

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**

(Mark 32)

Harry J. Staub,

John H. Lewis,

Emil Guwang,

Henry Peter,

Ernest G. Muehlman,

William H. Adams,

Charles H. Levan,

Andrew P. Bower,

Frank W. Hirt,

Peter C. Heydrick,

Charles A. Anderson,

Jacob Etter,

L. D. Johnson,

Herman Henrichs,

Thomas Ashmore,

John Kirn,

John Simon,

Albert Malac,

William J. White,

Joseph G. Roth,

Anthony Becker,

John G. Lyons,

Alfred P. Bye,

J. Conrad Wanner,

Andrew J. McVey,

Frederick W. Long,

Thomas Whitworth,

Gabriel Joseph,

William Feinhals,

Frederick Mossdorf,

William Kelley,

Harvey W. Shay,

**AUDITOR GENERAL.**

Nym Seward.

**Representative-at-Large in Congress.**

John W. Clayton,

Edward Kuppinger.

The voter may insert in the column below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote.

This column is for the use of voters desiring to vote for candidates other than those whose names appear printed on this ballot.

For President and Vice-President.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**

(Insert 32)

Harry J. Staub,

John H. Lewis,

Emil Guwang,

Henry Peter,

Ernest G. Muehlman,

William H. Adams,

Charles H. Levan,

Andrew P. Bower,

Frank W. Hirt,

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**AUDITOR GENERAL.**

Nym Seward.

**Representative-at-Large in Congress.**

John W. Clayton,

Edward Kuppinger.

**Representative in Congress.**

**Representative in the General Assembly.**

**ASSOCIATE JUDGE.**

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**

**JURY COMMISSIONER.**

**COORNER.**

Whereas, by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of every county at least ten days before any election to be held therein (except for township and borough officers) to give notice of the same by proclamations posted up in the most public places in every election district and by advertisements in at least two newspapers if there be so many published in the county representing so far as practicable the political parties which at the preceding election cast the largest and next largest number of votes and to enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations except for election officers and assessors to be voted for in said county so far as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the ballot and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore I, H. W. Oslar, High Sheriff of Sullivan county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Sullivan county that an election will be held in the said county on

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1900,** at the several election districts in this county, to wit:

Bernice Precinct, at the Knights of Labor Hall in Bernice.

Cherry township, at the new township house near Dushore.

Colley township, at the Colley House, Davidson township, at the public house of Ellis Swank, in Sonestown.

Dushore Borough, at the Town Hall in said borough.

Eagles Mere Borough, at Hotel Eagles Mere.

Elkland township, at the new election house at Eldersville.

Forks township, at the election house, Forksville Borough, from Forksville house to rooms known as Council Rooms in said borough.

Fox township, at the township house at Shunk.

Hillsgrove township, at rooms in house of Mrs. Anna Saddler, beneath the hall of I. O. O. F. in said village.

Jamison City precinct, at Kiles Hotel, Laporte Borough, at the ladies' waiting room in the Court House.

Laporte township, at the house of Henry Kohensparger.

Lopez precinct, at public hall known as Lopez Hall.

Mt. Vernan precinct, at the township house.

Ringdale precinct, at the house of John Walsh.

Ricketts precinct, at the school house near Ricketts.

Shrewsbury township, at house of Nelson Bennett.

At which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers to wit: Thirty-two persons for Presidential Electors for Pennsylvania, two persons for Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania, one person for Auditor General, one person for Member of Congress, one person for Member of Assembly for Sullivan county, one person for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sullivan county, one person for District Attorney, one person for Jury Commissioner, one person for Coroner for said county.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon and continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed. Notice is hereby given that every person except Justice of the Peace who shall hold an office or an appointment of profit or trust under the United States of this State or city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States or of any city or of any incorporated district and also that every Member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of an election of this Commonwealth and that no inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to be then voted for. The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning and each Inspector shall appoint one Clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

H. W. OSLAR, High Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Laporte, Pa., Oct 22, 1900.

craven enough to be his tools. And that the people of the north will again submit to conscription, when there is no hope of exemption, we do not for a moment believe. On every hand we hear resolute and determined men declare that they will enter the army under no circumstances whatever; from every quarter we hear complaints and threats of open resistance to the enforcement of the coming draft, and if we are to judge by these signs there is danger and darkness ahead.

So long as there was a chance for escape—so long as money would buy life, just so long were our people willing to wait and hope, to suffer and submit. But now when that privilege is taken from them—when the only road leading from this "door of death" is closed—when this administration, that has butchered as many on the battlefields of the south, as it received votes at the polls, leaves them no alternative but to stand by each other at home or die in the "slaughter pens" along the borders it is easy to imagine which they will choose, and what the effect of that choice will be. Anarchy and confusion is but little in the advance, destruction and death but await their time, and nothing but withholding the merciless hand of conscription can turn them aside. Let Abraham Lincoln and his advisers take warning. It is no false alarm that is sounded, for the determination of the people is fixed and this bloody butchery must cease. If they are determined to force them to the point when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, upon their heads will be the responsibility. Let them awake, for the danger is near—as close as the 5th day of September—and they alone can avert it.

Another editorial in the same issue read:

**ALL FOR WHAT.**

This nation in the day of its greatest prosperity clamored for "a change." None knew why. It was peaceful, it was happy, it was great, but the demon spirit which now rules the land sowed the seeds of discontent and wanted change. They made a change, and hundreds of thousands were rushed to war. Rivers of blood have been flowing from that day to this. Hundreds of thousands have been slaughtered or clipped, billions of debt have been created, immense sums have been extorted, and all for what? The administration is today stamping, taxing, conscripting, dragging husbands from their wives and families to be slaughtered, and all for what? To gratify an ignorant administration and to liberate the nigger. This Union never would have been destroyed but for their unconstitutional action. It might have been compromised but for their madness. Peace might today be acquired but for their fanaticism. How long must the nation suffer to gratify the vanity of a buffoon?

**MEEK AND HIS ALLIES.**

Not content with his own treasonable editorials in the Bellefonte Democratic Watchman during the days of the rebellion, P. Gray Meek quoted freely from the most rabid copperhead Democratic newspapers throughout the country. The organs of the Democracy were in sympathy with the southern rebels, and they undoubtedly prolonged the war many months.

In the issue of Meek's paper of July 22, 1864, was quoted this editorial from the Carbon County (Pa.) Democrat:

**THE TREASURY HAREM.**

Father Abraham deserves to be pitted. It seems the jokes are not all reserved for him. Every now and then his pets and favorites will play the joke upon him. Thus his contractors will steal, his custom house officials will engage in the blockade trade, in the south his civil officers will engage in the cotton business, his electioneering schemes in Florida and South Carolina have come to grief, and, last but not least, the sanctified spot where greenbacks are generated has been turned into a harem.

From evidence now before the country we learn that the treasury building—the greenback room especially—has of late been the scene of such nightly orgies and moral defilement as will shock and shame humanity. The evidence is that two of the pets of Secretary Chase, superintendents of the greenback department, have been in the habit of getting young women employed under them in their private apartments late at night and there furnishing them with intoxicating drinks, through which they have managed to commit deeds of the most outrageous and defiling character. A mere recital of the evidence as adduced is too indecent for public print. It is a burning shame that our public edifices should be turned into dens of vice and that the authors of the infamy should be retained in their positions.

Where now are our pious war clergy, who see glory in confiscation and emancipation, in negro equality and the loss of white men's rights? Will they not ask that the country may be delivered of the Augean stable of the treasury department?

Where, too, are our virtuous abolition contemporaries with their hot blasts of fiery indignation? They see much of sin in slavery. Do they see any in the greenback room? Or will they excuse their doings as a military necessity or a joke on Old Abe? If they be the honest patriots they represent themselves to be, let them expose these defilements, let them purge the temple of mammon, let them urge the removal of these violators and debauchers of female virtue.

We repeat. The great joker is to be pitted. He has found himself in bad company. He may try to do the honest thing, but the rats are numerous and ravenous.—Carbon County Democrat.

**LINCOLN CALLED A BLACKGUARD.** In the same issue of the Meek's Democratic Watchman this quotation from the Lewisburg Argus appeared: "BLACKGUARDS"—What is Parson Brownlow, one of the delegates to the Baltimore convention, but a vile blasphemer and a "blackguard?"

What is Jim Lane, an abolition senator, but a filthy mouthed blasphemer, "blackguard" and habitue of dens of prostitution and intemperance?

## A Vote in the Republican Circle is a Vote to Continue Prosperity.

WILL YOU VOTE AGAINST IT?

What is Thad Stevens, an abolition congressman, but a thing without character and principle?

What is Stanton, the abolition secretary of war, but a bigoted blasphemer and "blackguard?"

What is Lincoln, the abolition president, a low jester, an apish, vainglorious "blackguard?" Who but a "blackguard" would have converted Washington city into a reeking, filthy, noxious, loathsome haunt of harlots, thieves, murderers and gamblers, as has Lincoln? Who but a "blackguard" could join a festive party of partisans and indulge in uncouth jokes and merriment while the country is clothed with its own blood and the air is filled with the shrieks of suffering and the moans of bereavement, as does Lincoln? Who but a "blackguard" would request another to sing revellers' ditty amid the dead and suffering, as did Lincoln at Antietam?—Lewisburg Argus.

**INDICTMENT AGAINST MEEK.**

This is a copy of the indictment found against Meek in the United States court:

In the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, Western district of Pennsylvania, ss.:

The grand inquest of the United States of America now inquiring in and for the western district of Pennsylvania upon their oaths and solemn affirmations respectively do present: That heretofore, to wit: On the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, an enrollment of the national forces under and in pursuance of an act of congress of the United States, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the supplements thereto, had been made in and for the Eighteenth enrollment district of the state aforesaid, and the president of the United States had assigned to said Eighteenth enrollment district, aforesaid, the number of men to be furnished by the said district, and thereupon the enrolling board in and for said district duly appointed were on the day and year aforesaid under the direction of the president of the United States engaged in making a draft for the required number of men and one hundred percentum in addition as required by the act of congress aforesaid. And the inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations, aforesaid do further say that one Peter Gray Meek, late of the district aforesaid, editor, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the district aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of their court in a certain public newspaper called "The Democratic Watchman," unlawfully did counsel the drafted men of the said Eighteenth enrollment district to resist said draft and unlawfully counseled the drafted men thereof not to appear at the appointed place of rendezvous, and did willfully dissuade the drafted men of said Eighteenth enrollment district from the performance of the military duty required of them by law contrary to the form of the act of congress in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

And the inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and solemn affirmations aforesaid, do further present that heretofore, to wit: On the eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the president of the United States, pursuant to the laws of the United States, had ordered a draft to be made of five hundred thousand men for the military service of the United States, from those liable to do military duty, and enrolled under the provisions of an act of the congress of the United States, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and the supplements thereto, and the inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid do further present that one Peter Gray Meek, late of said district, editor, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and on divers other days and times between that day and the day of taking of this inquisition at the district aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this court, contriving and intending to incite those drafted into the military service, pursuant to the authority and laws aforesaid, to resist said draft, and to incite and procure such drafted men to assault and obstruct the officers of the United States, acting under the authority of the president thereof, in the performance of their service in relation thereto, in a certain public newspaper printed and published at Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, in the district aforesaid, called "The Democratic Watchman," with force and arms, unlawfully did counsel those drafted into the military service of the United States pursuant to the authority and laws aforesaid, to resist said draft and to assault and obstruct the officers of the United States engaged in making said draft, and did publicly, willfully

and unlawfully by public and advised discourse in said public newspaper dissuade those drafted into the military service of the United States from performing the military duty required of them by law, contrary to the form of the act of congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

R. B. CARNAHAN, United States Attorney, Western District of Pennsylvania.

I, S. C. McCandless, clerk of the district court of the United States for said district, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages contain a true correct copy of the indictment in No. 18, May term, 1865, so full

and entire as the same remains on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court at Pittsburg, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1865. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

**THREE INTERESTING LETTERS.**

There were three important letters found among the papers including the Meek indictment. They speak for themselves.

The first letter reads:

Curwensville, July 24, 1865. Messrs. Alexander & Orris.

Gents: When I left your town I promised to write you concerning Mr. Meek's case. I am authorized by one of the parties prosecuting to ask you if Mr. M. would as soon pay three hundred dollars as stand a trial. Let me know by return mail. If accepted I will not notify witnesses. Truly, B. HARTSHORN.

The second letter reads:

Bellefonte, Pa., July 26, 1865. Benjamin Hartshorn, Esq.,

Dear Sir: We are instructed to answer your question in the affirmative. When, where and to whom is the payment to be made? Would it not be better for the sake of appearances for you to subpoena your witnesses? Answer by return mail. Respectfully, ORVIS & ALEXANDER.

The third letter is as follows:

Curwensville, July 31, 1865. Cyrus Alexander, Esq.,

Dear Sir: Mr. Meek's case is withdrawn. The United States district attorney requested me to notify the witnesses to that effect, which I have done. Yours respectfully, B. HARTSHORN.

**MEEK PROMISED TO BE GOOD.**

The case against Mr. Meek was finally disposed of by the district attorney moving a nolle prosequere after there were absolute assurances that Meek would not repeat the offense. While he did not make as wild statements as before his arrest, Meek continued to show antipathy to the Union cause, and he to this day is looked upon as one of the most radical of Bourbon Democrats.

The veterans of the civil war and the Sons of Veterans, who number many thousands in Pennsylvania, will, no doubt, take care of Mr. Meek's case at the coming election. There were many patriotic Democratic soldiers in the Union army who had no sympathy with the work of men like Meek, and in the recent war with Spain and in the present insurrection in the Philippines there are hundreds of Democrats serving in the regular army who resent the nomination of a man who holds the views entertained by Candidate Meek.

They are decidedly opposed to the policy of the present Bryan leadership of the Democratic party and look upon the so-called anti-imperialistic campaign as calculated to keep the Philippines fighting in the hope that a Democratic victory would mean the recognition of their claim to control the Philippines.

**MEEK HAS NOT CHANGED.**

Meek's attitude and sentiments regarding the McKinley administration and the American troops in the east are given in an editorial paragraph in last week's issue of his newspaper, in which he said:

The truth has finally become known. American soldiers have been guilty of looting in China. They seized \$400,000 in gold at Tien Tsin, which was looting, since we had no war with China and the seizure could not come under the head of confiscations allowed under the rules of war. The leopard cannot change its spots.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley—upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVE-YARD OF DEAD ISSUES."—From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first Convention Hall that was only partly completed.