Miscellaneous.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN.

ANGELS.

DEAR SIR:—You know some people do not believe all they read any more than others believe all they hear. Many are misled by both.

The COLUMBIAN of to-day contains the 7th and 8th chapters of what we presume is called an allegory, entitled "Angel Sleep and Angel Death." The two chapters named are the only portions of it I have read, and of course I am not about to express my opinion upon the production. But I do feel bound to ask for a correction, or at least an explanation of a passage to be found near the beginning of the 8th chapter, which seems to me to be misleading in its teaching. It is this:

"He listened in a dreaming sort of way to the words of the good minister; but when he heard him speak of the child as a white robed angel, &c."

Now, if your authoress intends to teach by this that a spirit of a child, or adult, leaves the body at death, it is transformed into "a white-robed Angel," I would very seriously ask to know the authority for such teaching.

It is quite common to hear some ministers at funerals speak of a deceased child as being *an Angel*, and *in heaven*, too; and quite common also to hear mothers, following their teaching, tell the children left them, that their deceased brother or sister is "a little Angel in Heaven;" and there is a little Sunday School hymn which begins with the words "I want to be an Angel."

But I have never found a word of sacred scripture that ever suggests such a teaching much less states it. If there is anything of the kind I would like to know it for the benefit of others besides myself. That the spirits of mankind are at death transformed into Angels, I have often heard but never believed it. The Bible does not teach it, as far as I can learn. It teaches the Angels are an order of intelligences separate from man, created before the world was created.

People are so much in the habit of simply submitting to teaching of this kind without really thinking of what they are consenting to, that it is well to watch ourselves occasionally. The aim of the allegory is so laudable that it ought not to be the instrument of erroneous teaching even by implication.

I am not seeking a controversy, nor will I engage in one, for I have not the time or inclination. I only wish your authoress to test the truth of her teaching, and I will here express beforehand my gratitude for any Bible proof that will undo my wrong belief, if it be wrong not to follow her teaching. Very respectfully, &c.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Sept. 10, 1875. J. H.

* * *

For the COLUMBIAN.

ANGEL SLEEP AND ANGEL DEATH.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

CHAPTER IX.

Continued.

Many beautiful moonlights and golden sunny days had passed ere the Angel Death again met Angel Sleep, wonderfully changed. The Angel Sleep after saluting the Angel Death, said, "I have been many places, and seen much since we parted, sit down, my brother, and I will tell you all."

"No dear brother," said the Angel Death, "I have not time to hear half, so if you please I will question you on the subjects of most importance. First the minister do you think his crown will be decked with a thousand stars?"

"Why," answered the Angel Sleep, "I saw how well he is paid on earth for his labor I saw his large salary which enables him to denote his whole time and talent to the Master's service is made up from the sweat of a hundred men and women's brows. If they pay him for working for the Master, I hardly think the Master will pay him again, but rather pay those who have toiled to pay Him.

And, again, those who pay a hundred dollars a year for the Master's cause, give it, and is but a trifle from abundance. They hardly feel it like poor women who toils a week for the dollar she generously gives; or the man who from his little gives five."

"And do you think God rewards according to effort or amount?"

"Why according to effort said the Angel Sleep."

"Then whom have you found eason to believe will be greatest?"

"I do not know," said Angel Sleep, hold your majestic light brother.

"I have held it for you already until we have, I believe, dipped into the future far as human eye can see."

"And will we know each other in the spirit land," still questioned the Angel Sleep, and if so, will we know each other as we do here as child, youth and aged?"

"No, my brother," answered the Angel Death, it is evident in eternity all are aged alike, that is, at the resurrection each begin to live, and none are older than the other, but whether we shall know each other is something beyond the ken of humanity. Nor does any one know exactly how we shall appear in the spirit land. No one knows who will be happiest in Heaven.

"One more question," said the Angel Sleep, the wise, the learned of earth, will they be the wise, the learned of the spirit land? Will man carry his wisdom from earth to Heaven? hold your majestic light brother Angel Death."

"I have held it, brother Angel Sleep," said Angel Death, I have gazed long by its illimination. Often have my eyes ached with the weariness of looking. But I do not know. The first born sons of light have tried in vain to discern.

"But still another, the last and perhaps the greatest. I have heard there is only one sin men can commit which may not be forgiven."

"What is the sin, brother Angel Death? I have heard the minister say the greatest, wisest, most valiant, soldiers of Jehovah say it is comparatively the works of Christ to the work of the devil. Did not St. Paul do this and yet was forgiven?"

"Yes, brother," answered the Angel Death, St. Paul did do that and yet was forgiven.—A chosen light, so that is not the unpardonable sin."

"But what it is I cannot tell. Nor, does any one know however well he may pretend to."

"And now," said the Angel Sleep, I should like to know something concerning the futurity of the Jews, hold your majestic light."

"I have not time to do this to-night brother Angel Sleep," said the Angel Death, "pleasant as it would be to oblige you."

"But," said the Angel Sleep, I had expected a different answer, a more satisfactory one to the question I long since put to you.

And I had then purposed giving you a different answer; but I cannot. Will you not pardon me, dear brother—pardon me so fully as to refrain asking me to explain why?"

"I will, dear brother," exclaimed the Angel Sleep. for I truly love you, and trust you, and believe you have done the best for me that you could, and thus contradict the poet who says:

New friends are like white lilies
  Which in fairest places bloom,
And while the winds breathe soft and low,
  Diffuse a sweet perfume;
But when exposed to one rude blast,
  Or e'en the sun's hot ray,
The beauty of the tender flowers,
  Soon vanish all away.

The Angel Death smiled blandly upon the Angel Sleep, while the good Angel continued; "I am in earnest brother, though I am in many ways like a reed shaken in the wind, yet it could not easily cast a friend aside. To whom I pretend to love I will be ever the same friend. Aye, I would brother Angel Death, even though that friend should smite me, nought but pride could restrain me from humbly kissing the chastening rod. And I would love the friend all the same and pass and part without a word or look of recognition. But the study of the sons of men. - The human heart. Who has conned well its pages. O, 'tis a great book a propound mystery.

"I must part now," said Angel Death and it will be long, very long e'er we may meet again. O, how can I live without you, dear brother, you have so long been my friend.

But even before he had finished speaking, the Angel Death had vanished, and Angel Sleep will see him no more for many years to come. And as the Angel Sleep pardoned Angel Death, so also, I hope my readers will pardon me.

* * *

Female Jurors

FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM IN WYOMING TERRITORY

The first notable point is that there are not women enough to make any particular difference in the state of government, though they were ever so active and wise. The population is estimated at 18,000, of which 2,000 are under the age of twenty-one. This leaves 16,000 adults, of whom 1,500 are women eligible as voters. This would leave 14,500 male voters, though, in point of fact, it is very rare for all to vote, so many being remote from the polls. Ten men to one woman is, however, the usual proportion.

The most interesting facts are in regard to ladies as jurors. Good and evil are strangely mingled in the new territories, and Wyoming contains a large proportion of intelligent and eminently religious and good women; it was hoped, therefore, that great good would result from placing them on juries. After a few trials, however, the system was quietly abandoned and has never been revived. The reasons for this are many. First is the fact that so few women are eligible. The following classes are, from the necessity of the case, exempt: all nursing mothers; all approaching a condition of maternity; all the delicate, nervous, or hysterical; all who from temporary physical condition are not fit for sitting on a long trial; all of notoriously bad character, and all who should be exempt from the same causes men should be. These classes include nine-tenths of the whole sex. When to these are added those who have sick or very young children, who need frequent care, it seems that all Wyoming has no more than a hundred women, at any one time, fit for jury duty. The system, therefore, was given up, not as a failure exactly, but as utterly impractable.

Another difficulty presented itself. When a jury, consisting of men and women (five of the latter), was long detained and locked up for several hours, the resulting inconvenience was so great and the expense so much increased that both sexes were heartily sick of the experiment. The general result is said to be that both the friends and foes of woman suffrage are disappointed, as neither the good nor the evil has come to pass.

As to the effect of suffrage on the ladies there are almost as many opinions as there are people in Wyoming. The majority, however, declare themselves unable to see any change. As far as can be known the ladies divide their vote between parties much as men do, rather more, perhaps, voting for personal friends. To sum up, the opinion of the best informed is that woman suffrage in Wyoming has resulted in making everything just as it was before, only a little more so.—*Rocky Mountain View.*

* * *

The Fabric of a Dream.

We have often witnessed the formation of a cloud in a clear sky. A hazy point, barely perceptible—a little wreath of mist—increases in volume and becomes darker and denser, until it obscures a large portion of the heavens. It throws itself into fantastic shapes, it gathers a glory from the sun, is borne onward by the wind, and, perhaps, as it gradually came, so it gradualy disappears, melting away in the untroubled air. Now we say that the little vehicles of which this cloud was composed arose from the condensation of water-vapor, pre-existing in the atmosphere, through reduction in temperature; we show how they assume the form they present. We assign optical reasons for the brightness or blackness of the cloud; we explain, on mechanical principles, its drifting before the wind; for its disappearance we account on the principles of chemistry. It never occurs to us to invoke the interposition of the Almighty in the production and fashioning of this fugitive form. We explain all the facts connected with it by physical laws, and perhaps should reverentially hesitate to call into operation the finger of God. But the universe is nothing more than such a cloud—a cloud of suns and worlds. Supremely grand though it may seem to us, to the Infinte and Eternal Intellect it is no more than a fleeting mist. If there be multiplicity of worlds in infinite space, there is also a succession of worlds in infinite time. As, one after another, cloud replaces cloud in the skies, so this starry system, the universe, is the succession of countless others that will follow. There is an unceasing metamorphosis, a sequence of events ever in progress.

* * *

Scowling.

Dont scowl! it spoils faces. Before you know it your forehead will resemble a small railroad map. There is a grand trunk line now from your cowlick to the bridge of your nose, intersected by parallel lines running east and west, with curves arching your eyebrows; and oh! how much older you look for it! Scowling is a habit that steals upon us unawares. We frown when the light is too strong and when it is too weak.

We tie our brows into a knot when we are thinking, and knit them even more tightly when we cannot think. There is no denying there are plenty of things to scowl about. The baby in the cradle frowns when something fails to suit. "Constitution scowl" we say. The little toddler who likes sugar on his bread and butter tells his troubles in the same way when you leave the sugar off. "Cross," we say about the children, and "worried to death" about the grown folks, and as for ourselves, we can't help it. But we must. Its reflex influence makes unhappy; for face answereth unto face in life as well as in water. It belies our religion. We should possess our souls in such peace that it will reflect itself in placid countenances. If your forehead is ridged with wrinkles before forty, what will it be at seventy? There is one consoling thought about these marks of time and trouble—the death angel almost always erases them. Even the extremely aged in death often wear a smooth and peaceful brow, thus leaving our last memories of them calm and tranquil. But our business is with life. Scowling is a kind of silent scolding. It shows that our souls need sweetening. For pity's sake let us take a sad-iron or a glad iron, or smoothing tool of some sort, and straighten these creases out of our faces before they become indelibly engraved upon our visage.

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VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

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For pains in the back, kidney complaints, dropsy, female weakness, leucorrhoea, arise from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For catarrh, dyspepsia, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, headache, piles, nervousness and general prostration of the nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures affected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

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WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

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EDWARD TILDEN,

Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, Michael Grover, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1874 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peiffer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. B. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

D DEMOCRAT, BI

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVIth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for Commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of 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 or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified 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 reasons 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 vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths 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, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second 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 sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16, 1866, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative 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 districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorised and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer of otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, 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 or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any 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 avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use 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 in choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined or any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 7th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

SECTION 10. On the day of election any perso whose name shall not appear on the registry o voters, and who claims the right to vote at said elec tion, shall produce at least one qualified voter of th district as a witness to the residence of the claima

LOOMSBURG, CO

in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the state one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In obedience to the requirement of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, 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."

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers who shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, 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 full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with 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, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 19. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter that all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Sheriff of Columbia County.

Bloomsburg, Pa., September 17, 1875.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

April 16-'75.

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,
Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIE'S WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired,
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
in great variety and at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Oct. 30,'74—tf

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.* ☜

Aug. 21,'74-ly. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

$38,00 PER TON.

PELICAN

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

A sea fowl deposit imported exclusively by ourselves from South America.

SOLUBLE
MARINE GUANO.
Ammoniated Super-Phosphate.

Analysis on each bag and quality guaranteed. See samples and circulars on hand by dealers generally.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,
No. 4 S. Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.
aug 20-9t.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned, in hunting, fishing or otherwise, as the penalty of the law will in every case be enforced against them.

N. L. Campbell,
E. A. Sharretts,
George Conner,
I. J. Bess,
Wm H. Stahl,
Samuel Ridlay,
Isaac Creasy,
J. E. Aikman.

L. A. Hutchison,
Samuel Neyhard,
Philip Creasy,
James Truton,
W. Hippensteel,
Levi Aikman,
F. B. Hagenbuch,
Sept. 3-3t

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
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FAIRBANKS
SCALES
AWARDED THE HIGHEST and ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,
TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
1874.
also at the PARIS EXPOSITION
1867.
Over Thirty-four Competitors
and at the
VIENNA EXPOSITION
AND 1873
acknowledged the
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Fairbanks & Ewing
715
Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 3d, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 33, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 35	1 45	Scranton	10 00	2 20	6 20
12 20	8 30	1 40	Bellevue	10 04	2 26	6 25
12 14	8 23	1 33	Taylorville	10 09	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	Lackawanna	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 30	8 05	1 16	Pittston	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 20	7 59	1 11	West Pittston	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 10	7 53	1 05	Wyoming	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 09	7 48	1 00	Maltby	10 38	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 40	12 51	Kingston	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	Kingston	10 50	3 20	7 35
8 17	7 30	12 41	Plymouth Junc.	10 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	Plymouth	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	Avondale	11 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	Nanticoke	11 12	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 05	12 16	Hunlock's Creek	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 26	6 50	12 01	Shickshinny	11 32	4 05	8 35
7 06	6 35	11 46	Hick's Ferry	11 46	4 20	8 5
6 57	6 25	11 39	Beach Haven	11 55	4 28	9 05
6 45	6 20	11 31	Berwick	12 1	4 35	7 0
6 32	6 3	11 22	Briar Creek	12 08	4 45	7 12
6 27	6 08	11 17	Willow Grove	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	12 17	4 56	7 25
6 05	5 53	11 02	Espy	12 25	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	Bloomsburg	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	Rupert	12 37	5 18	7 50
5 44	5 34	10 42	Catawissa Bridge	12 42	5 24	8 02
5 40	5 30	10 40	Clark's Switch	12 45	5 30	8 16
5 15	5 12	10 22	Danville	1 03	5 48	8 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	Chulasky	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	Cameron	1 14	6 03	8 55
4 30	4 40	9 5	Northumberland	1 30	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5,20 a. m., arrive Elmira .... 11,50 a. m
" Canandaigua ... 3,35 p. m.
" Rochester ...... 5,15 "
" Niagara .... 9,40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12,55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Divison will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York .... 9 25 a. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 12,55 p. m
" " " Baltimore .... 1,20 p. m
" " " Harrisburg .... 5,00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport .... 8,55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 10,20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte .... 11,20 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves New York .... 8,25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 11,55 p. m
" " " Harrisburg .... 4,25 a. m
" " " Williamsport .... 8,35 a. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 9,45 a. m
" " " Renovo .... 11,05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie .... 7,50 p. m

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia .... 7,40 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 7,35 a. m
" " " Harrisburg .... 10,55 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsport .... 1,55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 3,15 p. m
" " " Renovo .... 4,30 p. m

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia .... 8,00 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 8 30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg .... 1 25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport .... 6,10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 7,30 p. m

—:o:—

EASTWARD.

PHIL'A EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven .... 6,45 a. m
" " " Williamsport .... 7,55 a. m
" " arrives at Harrisburg .... 11 45 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 6,15 p. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 3,35 p. m
" " " New York .... 6,45 p. m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo .... 9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 10, 5 a. m
" " " Williamsport .... 11 25 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg .... 3.00 p. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 6.20 p. m
" " " New York .... 9 15 p. m
" " " Baltimore .... 6.35 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie .... 11.20 a. m
" " " Renovo .... 8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsport .... 10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg .... 2.25 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 7.35 a. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 6.46 a. m
" " " New York .... 10.10 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport .... 12.35 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg .... 3.55 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 7.35 a. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 7.35 a. m
" " " New York .... 10.25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Elmira Mail West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Elmira Mail West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains North.

Erie Mail East and West, Niagara Express West, Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Jan. 8,'75—tf General Supt

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED [illegible] UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

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ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

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