

R. L. JOINSTON, Editor.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

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A DREAM.
BY G. J. A.

In my sleep I saw a sight,
Standing at an awful height;
Watching what they did below—
Coming forward to and fro.
Thought I some were strangely odd,
And their blood was almost cold—
Barely strength to utter hence,
To hear the words of evidence;
And some were young, but all did weep,
Wakened from their last long sleep;
For all I saw I cannot tell
In words to suit the subject well;
But countless numbers had collected
Near the place to whence directed
By an awful voice that spoke—
"Come! my laws you all have broke;
Time shall cease, so come ye all,
To rise, or deep forever fall—
Lies, to be forever blessed,
O sink to be forever cursed."
And as he spoke to those assembled,
Those who ne'er before had trembled
Now sank down in deep despair,
Knowing naught now could repair;
And some were covered with a light—
Dazzling, brilliant, awful bright—
These to the right were never seen the rest,
And on a brilliant cloud impressed.
In letters golden, "Come, ye blessed!"
And more to the left than these there were
Countless thousands gathered there;
And one among them stood upright—
His face, awful to the sight.
Stood and clamored loud and long
To that assembly, dreadful through;
And in his hand he held a brand,
And pressed on each one's forehead—
"DAMNED!"
And when that direful scene was o'er,
Thought I all that was before—
Of man's great works and triumphs bright,
And those that were a brilliant light
In worldly matters, passed away
Amidst the troubles of that day.

A SACRIFICE.

An English East Indian had run upon a reef or bar of sand a long way from the shore. The roaring, foaming seas were leaping upon the deck, and stamping it to pieces. They had crushed the boats like so many egg shells, and the frantic passengers were shrieking in the tempest for help. The Dutch settlers saw the sight and heard the cry and rushed down to the beach, apparently to do nothing but see the waters swallow up the men and women clinging to the rigging of the broken vessel, for they had no boat to push out into the surge, and none was within an hour's reach. The wreck would go to pieces before a raft could be made or anything floated from the shore. Human help there was none at first sight, but at the sharpest crisis of the agony a Dutch farmer galloped down to the sea on an Arabian mare, that was like another life to him: that had carried him through all the hazards of the wide world and its wilder beasts, and seemed to share her master's intelligence and divine as well as obey his will. She swam rivers and waded morasses with him on her back, and now he spurred her through the crowd, and without a moment's pause plunged into the sea with a rope attached to her tail. The brave creature shrank not an instant from the fierce wrestle with the baying waves. She struck them down with her iron hoofs, and breasted her way to the ship's side. It was but a minute's stay and she was making for the shore again, trailing a row of men and women clinging to the rope. The shouts of the crowd awaiting to receive them seemed to thrill her strained muscles with a new vigor; and when her feet struck on the earth, and she mounted on the beach and shook the salt water from her sides she looked round upon the half-drowned beings she had dragged to land and life. And it seemed given to her by the God of us all to show that she had done a good act. Her master patted her on the neck, as when they had faced the lions in the desert; he patted her with eyes turned toward the ship. It was but a minute's pause. "Once more, my Jenny, darling; once more, and she turned her head, and plunged again, without touch of spur into the sea. Once more she plunged into the surge, snorting over its briny crest. Once more she wheeled at the ship's side and headed for the shore, trailing another row of men behind her. Many times her head dipped above her nostrils in a breaking wave: many times she neighed as for help as she struck out heavily with the load dragging her down. She neared the land, but more slowly before and staggered up the ascent with trembling limbs. The second long and desperate tug through the surge had strained every nerve and muscle to its utmost tension, and she stood quivering, blown and exhausted.

There were several more human beings left behind on the crashing, broken hull; the darkness was closing in upon them and certain death with the darkness. The brave hearted Dutchman heard that bitter cry, and saw that harrowing sight. Could he do more? Could he try it again? "Jenny, my darling! Jenny, can you do it?" and he put his arms around her neck, fondly and tenderly. She rubbed her head against his cheek, as if she said, "Master, if you will it, I'll try." He mounted her back, and without sense of spur or rein, she turned and walked straight into the foaming sea. Slowly, painfully, with weakening strokes, she made her way to the ship, and once more headed for the shore with the last passenger clinging to the rope. With hands and voices uplifted, stood the crowd on the beach. "O God of mercy and might, give the poor

creature strength for this once." Her head is lost for a moment. "It is the wave between. There! she rises! see her mane on that white cap. O Heaven! be merciful! Do you see her now? No, but I see good Diederich's hand above the water, reaching towards us. Now it is gone. O, poor, good man! he has gone down with his noble horse and all the men he tried to save. Noble Diederich! God bless his widow and fatherless children! Dear, good man! he was thinking more of other men's widows and fatherless children than his own when he made that last ride into the sea."

That was the act of a Dutch boor on the coast of Africa—a man belonging to a class which many writers of history and romance overlook in seeking for great deeds of heroism and chivalry, and for lofty sentiments of philanthropy or patriotism. If ever some one of the class fitted for the task should undertake to write the history of common working men and women of the world, deeds and dispositions of the same order and merit might be found to fill a hundred volumes.

A WONDER OF NATURE.—The California correspondent of the Milwaukee *Scout* gives the following account of a wonderful discovery which has just been made in that State:

"A vein of very curious rock has recently been discovered in El Dorado county, which as yet has failed to elicit from the scientifically inclined any satisfactory explanation. Several large slabs have been taken out and are now on exhibition in this city. Its peculiarity is that it represents landscape drawing wrought by the hand of nature thousands of years, perhaps, before the advent of man upon this mundane sphere. Mountain scenery is here portrayed on ineffaceable tablets by a peerless drawing master, representing, in variegated colors, bold and rugged peaks rising one above another and descending in long, rolling ridges of hilly country.—Harra rocks, trees and manzanita brush in profusion give variety to the pictures, but nowhere is to be found that essential requisite to a complete scenic picture—a mountain stream. And here it would seem that even so matchless an artist as nature has actually blundered. Another singularity of this rock is that the pictures extend through the entire vein, so that, cut in any direction, it cannot be destroyed. The color is of a dull, heavy character, consisting mainly of shades of red, yellow and black—seen at a little distance they resemble merely a rude outline pencil-drawing. No geological savant has favored us with an opinion as to the cause and manner of their formation. The action of water and reflection in some as yet undefined way is the most plausible hypothesis advanced. It has given rise to a 'Photographic Landscape Rock Company,' who design shipping to the Atlantic States and Europe samples for exhibition. There is certainly no deception about it, and it may justly be classed as the eighth wonder of the world."

CERTAIN CURE FOR FOUNDER.—As soon as you discover the horse is foundered, take him to the nearest branch or stream of water and tie him in it standing, the water nearly up to his belly—his head being so high that he cannot drink. If the weather is warm let him stand in the stream several hours, then take him out, rub his legs thoroughly to promote circulation and again tie him in water, if he is still lame. By repeating this process two or three times the horse will be effectually cured.

If the weather is cold when the horse is foundered, that is, if it is in the winter, the horse must not be allowed to stand in the water more than about twenty minutes at a time, when he should be taken out and his legs rubbed diligently till they become dry and warm and the circulation of the blood made active, and this process must be repeated till the horse is cured, which will be generally within twenty-four hours. This remedy will cost nothing, can do no possible harm and will in every instance cure, if the disease has not been of too long standing. Don't be afraid to try it.—[Rural World.]

FOR PRESERVING FURS.—Ladies are often anxious about keeping furs free from moths during the summer months. Some one advises to send the requisite information for \$1. Darkness is all that is necessary. The "miller" that deposits the eggs from which moths are hatched only moves in light; the moths themselves work in darkness. Hang the furs in a very dark closet and keep the door shut; keep it always dark and you can have no trouble. But, as closet doors are sometimes left open, the better way is to enclose the articles loosely in a paper box, put this in a pillow case, or wrap around with cloth, and hang up in a dark closet. Camphor, spices or perfumes, are of no use. Continued darkness is sufficient. And do not take out the furs in June or July to give them an "airing," for even then cometh the enemy, and it may be that in fifteen minutes after exposure, has deposited a hundred eggs. If you consider an airing indispensable, give the furs a good switching and put them quickly back.—[Country Gentleman.]

It is satisfaction to dig for water, because you know then that you are doing well.

PURCHASING A FARM.

Collector David Henshaw was a kind hearted man as well as able; but smart as he was, on one occasion in doing a generous act, he was sadly taken in. An old customer doing business in the town of Eaton, N. H., had failed, owing Mr. H.'s firm about \$2,000. After settling with his other creditors, he came to see Mr. H. "Well, sir," said the latter, "what can you do for us?"

"Have saved my farm for you, sir," replied the unfortunate.

"Your farm, hey," said H., "and what have you got left?"

"Well, sir, a horse, a pig and a cow, and altogether I think they may bring me about seventy-five dollars—sufficient, I hope to get myself and family out to some of the western States, where I intend to settle; by the way, here's the deed of the farm," said the poor but honest debtor, as he passed the document which certified Mr. H.'s legal right to two hundred acres of land, "more or less," and long known as the "Cold Stream Farm."

"Oh, that will never do," says Mr. H., and drawing his check for \$500, he handed it to his old customer, remarking at the same time that he "was sorry for his misfortune, and appreciating his integrity, it gave him great pleasure to be able to afford him a little assistance at starting again."

The poor fellow was greatly surprised, and reluctantly taking the check, "with a tear drop in each eye," heartily thanked his over-generous creditor and departed, to be seen by H. never more.

About the first of April following Mr. Henshaw thought he would go up to Eaton and take a look at his real estate.—Arriving at the town about dusk, he "put up" at the tavern kept by his old friend March, who on learning his guest's errand, said he would go out with him next morning and show him where the farm lay.

Next day, soon after breakfast, the two sallied out to see it. After proceeding a few rods the old tavern-keeper halted, and directing his companion's gaze to a bare but very steep and rough-looking mountain, that stood a mile or so off, remarked that "that was called Bald Mountain."

"That's a rough looking place," said the other.

"Well," continued the tavern-keeper, "the location of your property—the 'Cold Stream Farm'—is on the top of that mountain."

"Yes, but how do you get there?"

"Why, you don't suppose anybody was ever up there, do you, Mr. Henshaw?"

"Well, what's the good of it—what is done with it?" carefully inquired the amazed merchant.

"The town sells it every year for the taxes," replied the landlord.

"They do, hey?" says Mr. Henshaw, "and pray tell me who in these parts is foolish enough to buy such property?"

"Why any of our chaps around here, who get into trouble or fail, buy it for the purpose of setting with their Boston creditors."

Mr. Henshaw took the first opportunity to return home, and perhaps would not have told the story, but a friend, in asking him as collector, to give a man a place in the custom house, for one reason, among and above others, that he was from New Hampshire—when he gave this little bit of experience with one of the Granite State men.

VISIBLE SIGNS OF MILITARY RANK.—
"The Land We Love" has this anecdote:
"While A. P. Hill's division was tearing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the fall of 1862, Lane's brigade of that division was ordered further north than the other brigades, where a live 'reb' was a curiosity. At this time the quartermaster had not procured new clothing to take the place of the worn, tattered and ragged relics of the campaign into 'My Maryland,' and we were rather ragamuffin-like—that's a fact. Tearing up railroads is not a very pleasant business, and we had enjoyed ourselves for about twenty-four hours, when Captain K— went to a house to get something cooked, and got into quite an interesting conversation with the good lady of the house. Said the old lady:
"You are an officer, isn't you?"
"Yes, madam; I am a captain in the Seventh North Carolina Infantry."
"Thar, now, Betsy Ann, I told you he was an officer. I kin tell an officer whenever I lays my two eyes on 'em.—The officers they have the seats of their breeches patched, and the common soldiers they doesn't!"

OLD MAIDS.—A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner:
I am inclined to think that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? She will certainly be an old maid. Is she particularly reserved toward the other sex? She has all the frugalness of an old maid. Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns? She is out for an old maid. And if she is humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an old maid. In short, I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity are the never-failing characteristics of that terrible creature—"old maids."

"DEATH VALLEY."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, with Gen. Palmer's engineer corps of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, writing from Camp Cody, on the Mohave river, California, gives the following description of a remarkable valley in that region:

Eighty miles northwest of this camp is the well-known and much dreaded "Death Valley." It is said to be lower than the level of the sea, and wholly destitute of water. Mr. Spears, our intelligent guide, who visited this remarkable valley several times, gave me the following account of it, with the reason for its terrible name:

The valley is some fifty miles long by thirty in breadth, and save at two points, it is wholly encircled with mountains, up whose steep sides it is impossible for any but expert climbers to ascend. It is devoid of vegetation, and the shadow of bird or wild beast never darkened its white glaring sand. In the early days, trains of emigrants bound for California passed, under the direction of guides, to the south of Death Valley, by what is now known as the "old Mormon road." In the year 1850, a large train, with some three hundred emigrants mostly from Illinois and Missouri, came south from Salt Lake, guided by a Mormon. When near Death Valley, a dissent broke out in a part of the train, and twenty-one families came to the conclusion that the Mormon knew nothing about the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader, and broke off from the main party. This leader determined to turn due west; so with the people and wagons and flocks he traveled for three days, and then descended into the broad valley, whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the centre, but only the white glaring sand, bounded by the scorched peaks, met their gaze on every hand. Around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died, and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the hot sun.—Then the children, crying for water, died at their mothers' breasts, and with swollen tongues and burning vitals, the mothers followed. Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men tottered and raved and died. After a week's wandering a dozen survivors found some water in the hollow of a rock in the mountains. It lasted a short time, then all perished but two, who, through some miraculous means got out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions. Eighty-seven persons, with hundreds of animals, perished in this fearful place, and since then the name of Death Valley has been applied to it. Mr. Spears says that when he visited it last winter, after the lapse of eighteen years, he found the wagons still complete, the iron work and tires bright, and the shriveled skeletons lying in many places side by side.

WOULDN'T BE RECONSTRUCTED.—In the work by John Esau Cooke, entitled "Wearing of the Gray," the following anecdote occurs, which may, perhaps, be appreciated under present circumstances:
In 1863 the enemy caught an old countryman near the Madison Court-house, and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government or prepare to be buried alive. He declined to take the oath, when his captors deliberately proceeded in his presence to dig a grave, and when it was finished they led him to it and said:
"Will you take the oath?"
"No!" responded the prisoner.
"You had better!"
"I won't!"
"If you don't take the oath you will be buried alive in the grave in the next five minutes!" The old fellow approached nearer, looked with attention at the pit yawning before him, and then turning round, with his hands in his pockets, replied calmly:
"Well, go on with your d—d old funeral!"

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga *Discovery* says that Mr. Wm. Staples, while digging recently in a salt lick on his farm, a few miles northwest of Kingston, Tenn., struck a solid limestone rock about seven feet below the surface. He found in it a well, about eight inches in diameter, filled with very salt water. After the discovery of the well Mr. Staples prosecuted his investigations, and found to his surprise a line of salt kettles. The kettles were of stone-ware, made of the same material as that used by the Indians for their houseware, such as plates, dishes, etc. The kettles were broken, but the curves indicated that they were about three feet in diameter, and were about forty in number. A most striking fact connected with this discovery, is that the kettles were found at a depth of seven feet below the surface of the ground. Growing above them were trees—poplar and oak—which were evidently two centuries old.

A SUPPOSITION.—Suppose a man owns a skiff, he fastens the skiff to the shore with a rope made of straw; along comes a cow; cow gets into the boat; turns around and eats the rope; the skiff then let loose, with the cow on board, starts down stream, and on its passage is upset; the cow is drowned. Now, has the man that owns the cow got to pay for the boat or the man that owns the boat got to pay for the cow?

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG, PENN.

CHAPTER I.—Auditors.

SEC. 1.—The borough auditors shall annually, not later than the second Tuesday of March, meet, examine, audit, and adjust the books, papers and accounts of the borough treasurer for the preceding fiscal year, which shall in all cases end on the last day of February.

SEC. 2.—They shall cancel all orders or vouchers which are by them allowed in the settlement of the treasurer's account, and shall immediately make and present to council a written report of the receipts and expenditures of the borough for the preceding year, and also return to the borough clerk all orders or vouchers so canceled by them.

CHAPTER II.—Burgess.

SEC. 1.—On Monday evening, succeeding the third Friday in February of each year, the burgess elect and the councilmen elect, or holding over, shall meet for the purpose of organization. At which time, unless they have previously done so in a legal manner, they shall take the oath prescribed by law. Upon neglect or refusal of the burgess or any councilman to take such oath for one month after his election, council shall declare his office vacant and proceed to fill the same according to law.

SEC. 2.—The burgess shall sign all orders drawn on the treasurer, but only for the payment of such bills as have been approved and directed to be paid by council; he shall have charge of the seal of the borough, and shall affix the same without fee or reward to all documents requiring to be thus authenticated.

SEC. 3.—The burgess shall have control of all police or police officers employed by the borough, and in case of emergency shall have power to appoint special policemen. But no such special appointment shall continue for longer than forty-eight hours, unless by order or consent of council.

SEC. 4.—The burgess shall see that the public peace is preserved, and shall enforce obedience to the borough laws and regulations; and may from time to time call the attention of council to such subjects as he may deem proper to lay before them.

CHAPTER III.—Borough Clerk.

SEC. 1.—The borough clerk shall draw all orders on the treasurer for the amount of all bills against the borough which have passed council, and shall keep a register of the same. He shall carefully file, for preservation, all returns, papers, vouchers, and other documents of the borough; he shall make out the duplicate for the use of the treasurer; he shall keep accurate accounts of the outstanding liabilities of the borough; and annually, in conjunction with the treasurer, immediately after the auditors' settlement, make and submit to council a report of the financial condition of the borough, including a statement of receipts and expenditures.

SEC. 2.—He shall record all ordinances passed by council in a book to be kept for that purpose, and perform such other appropriate duties as may be required by council. He shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of council, and give due notice to the members thereof of any special meeting called by the burgess.

CHAPTER IV.—Council.

SEC. 1.—A stated or regular meeting of council shall be held on the fourth Monday evening of each month; but the burgess, when the interests of the borough require it, or on the written request of three members of council, shall call a special meeting of the same. At all meetings of council, the burgess shall preside, but shall have no vote unless they are equally divided. A majority of the members of council shall constitute a quorum. Seven o'clock shall be the time for calling each regular meeting of council to order for the transaction of business, unless otherwise ordered at a previous meeting. In the absence or inability of the burgess, a majority of the members may call a meeting of council by written notice.

SEC. 2.—At the first regular meeting of council in each year, they shall proceed to elect, *via* vote or by ballot, the following borough officers, in the order named:

1. Borough clerk.
2. Borough treasurer and collector.
3. Street commissioner.
4. Weighmaster.
5. Market master.
6. Policemen.

Each of said officers, within ten days after his election, shall take and subscribe to an oath of fidelity and discharge his duties with zeal and fidelity. Otherwise, his election or appointment shall be void *ab initio*.

SEC. 3.—Special committees may at any time be appointed by council, and shall, if practicable, report at the next subsequent meeting after their appointment.

CHAPTER V.—Exhibitions.

SEC. 1.—No person or persons, not a citizen or citizens of the borough, shall exhibit within the limits thereof any theatrical or dramatic entertainment, or any show, exhibition, play, or performance, such as act, exhibition, horsemanship, mechanical exhibition, panorama, painting, sculpture, eury-thyris, tricks, musical party, concert, or other entertainment, show, or amusement, for which money or other reward is demanded or received, without a

license had and obtained from the burgess and counter-signed by the clerk. The price or tax to be charged and received by the burgess, or in his absence or inability the borough officer designated by him, shall be not less than two nor more than fifty dollars. The precise amount thereof shall be determined by the burgess, or in his absence or inability by such other borough officer as he shall designate to collect the same.

SEC. 2.—For lectures on scientific, religious, or literary subjects; for fairs, exhibitions of paintings or statuary, by citizens of the borough; for musical parties or concerts, when any of the same are given for benevolent or charitable purposes, no license shall be required or charge made.

SEC. 3.—No show, farce, exhibition, performance, or play of an indecent, immoral or blasphemous character or tendency shall be allowed, and any person offending hereon shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.—Any person violating any other provision of this chapter shall be fined a like amount.

CHAPTER VI.—Fires and Fire Engines.

SEC. 1.—The burgess or police of the borough, or any of them, shall have authority in time of fire to disperse all collections of idle or suspicious persons, and otherwise preserve order by preventing the commission of offenses at such times. Any person interfering with or refusing to obey such officer in the discharge of his duty under this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 2.—The burgess shall provide a suitable place, at the expense of the borough, for any fire apparatus owned by the borough, and see that the same be kept in good working order and condition.

SEC. 3.—Any person or persons removing or using such apparatus for other than their proper purpose, injuring, defacing, or destroying the same, shall pay the costs of repair, or of rebuilding or re-making, and a fine of not less than three dollars.

SEC. 4.—Two firemen for each ward shall be annually appointed by the burgess, for the term of one year, whose duty it shall be to examine, with a view to ascertain their entire safety, all stoves, fire-places, chimneys, ovens, hearths, and other places used to contain fire, or to conduct it, or to smoke, and to use every proper means to prevent accidents by fire. They shall report to council the persons whom they have directed to make repairs or to rebuild. It shall be the duty of the street commissioner to see that the directions of the firemen are complied with.

CHAPTER VII.—Fines and Fees.

SEC. 1.—All fines and forfeitures under the provisions of the ordinances of the borough shall be recovered by a summary conviction before the burgess; and in all cases of conviction, the party convicted shall be liable to pay, in addition to the fine or forfeiture, the legal fees and costs which shall have accrued in the case.

SEC. 2.—In the case of any person sentenced by the burgess to imprisonment under any ordinance or regulation of the borough, or of any person who shall neglect or refuse to pay any fine that may be imposed on him by the burgess, with the fees and costs, such person shall be committed to the county jail, used as the borough lock-up, for a period not exceeding the time prescribed by law; and such fine, the fees, and costs, shall be collected by due process of law.

SEC. 3.—All fees and costs of the burgess and policemen shall be the same as for justices of the peace and constables of the borough of Ebensburg in like cases. But the borough shall in no case be liable for the fees and costs of such officer.

SEC. 4.—If any person shall in any manner interfere with or obstruct an officer or other person acting under the authority of the borough, in the discharge of his duty, or shall resist the enforcement of any ordinance or regulation of the borough, such person shall pay a fine of not less than three nor more than ten dollars.

CHAPTER VIII.—Police.

SEC. 1.—It shall be the duty of the police to enforce all borough ordinances or regulations, to make, or cause to be made, complaint to the burgess of all infractions of the same within their knowledge, to procure necessary proof thereof, and in subordination to the burgess to preserve the peace and quiet of the borough. They shall quell all riots, tumults, and other disturbances.

SEC. 2.—The policeman designated by the burgess shall post, or cause to be posted, as prescribed by law, all notices of elections held pursuant to any ordinance, resolution, or regulation of council, and all ordinances enacted by the same; and if in any case council require personal notice to be given, the policeman designated as foregoing shall serve such notice. They shall also execute all warrants and process issued by the burgess.

SEC. 3.—If any officer of police or policeman shall neglect or refuse to enforce any ordinance or regulation of the borough, after his attention has been called to any infraction thereof by any citizen of the borough, he shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be subject by such neglect or refusal.

SEC. 4.—It shall be the duty of the burgess, or before the first day of April of each year, to contract as favorably as possible with the proper county officers

for the use of the jail of the county, for the detention of persons under commitment by him, and for the sustenance of the same while in confinement under his sentence. Such contract to be submitted to the next subsequent meeting of council for ratification, modification, or rejection.

CHAPTER IX.—Markets.

SEC. 1.—Regular markets shall be held in the borough market house on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, for the sale of fresh meat, poultry, butter, eggs, green fruit, grain, and vegetables. Market hours shall begin on said days at four o'clock, A. M., and shall close for the sale of fresh meat at 10 A. M. in May, June, July, August, and September.—No meat or other article shall be sold, bargained for, bartered, or ordered or placed in baskets, buckets, boxes, or pails, or other receptacles, for any person or persons previous to market hours, but all meat exposed on the hooks, racks, stalls, shambles, or other parts of said house shall be open to be bought at the regular rates by any and every person or persons equally, and all meats taken thereto shall be so exposed. Nor shall any fresh meat be sold in any other part of the borough than within the market house between the hours named and on the days named, in any quantity less than one quarter. Any person violating this section shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 2.—All articles sold at said market house by weight or measure shall be weighed or measured by weights, scales, or measures duly regulated, under the penalty of one dollar for every offense.

SEC. 3.—No person shall slaughter or dress any animal in said market house, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto, or deposit any offal or garbage within said limits, or cause the same to be done, under a penalty of two dollars.

SEC. 4.—Any person selling any tainted meat in said market house, or unsound or unwholesome provisions, or meat under three weeks old, shall be liable to have the same seized by the market master, and to pay a fine of not less than five dollars.

SEC. 5.—If any person shall represent any article which he or she offers for sale at said market house to measure or weight more than may be found by trial to be correct, such article shall be forfeited to the use of the borough, and the person offering the same shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar for each article whose weight or measure is thus misrepresented.

CHAPTER X.—Market Master and Stalls.

SEC. 1.—The market master shall attend in the market house during market hours on every market day. He shall have general superintendence therein, and shall see to the enforcement of all borough ordinances relating thereto. He shall cause the said house to be kept in clean and healthy condition. The stalls of said market house shall be rented annually on or before the first day of April of each year, the rent to be paid half-yearly in advance, and possession to be given only on payment. The annual rental of stalls shall be fifteen dollars for each stall. All terms or parts of terms shall expire on the succeeding first day of April. Any person renting for less than one year shall pay at the above rate with ten per cent. added. Any person occupying any of said stalls, and not having paid the rent therefor, may be excluded therefrom by the market master.

SEC. 2.—The market master shall give a bond, with security, to be approved by council, in the sum of fifty dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

CHAPTER XI.—Nuisances.

SEC. 1.—No person shall place or cast any earth, brick, stone, coal, wood, filth, ashes, mortar, lime, shavings, dung, or substance of any kind (except articles for the purpose of loading or unloading, removing, or storing away, or building material, which shall not occupy more than five feet of the street, measuring from the line of the curbstone) on any square, street, sidewalk, or alley within the borough, under penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars, besides the expense of removing the same if removed by the street commissioner or by order of the burgess.

SEC. 2.—Any person who shall leave any vehicle with any animal or animals attached thereto, of any kind whatever, in any public square, alley, or street within the borough, and shall suffer the same to remain more than two hours, unless for the purpose of loading or unloading, shall be liable for every such offense to a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars. *Provided*, nothing herein contained shall apply to teams of persons in attendance at religious worship or service.

SEC. 3.—Any person obstructing any of the crossings on any of the alleys or streets of the borough shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than two dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 4.—The occupant or possessor of any lot within the borough shall, when required by notice from the street commissioner, remove all wood, coal, ashes, barrels, boxes, or any other obstructions which may be, without legal authority, on the sidewalks, squares, streets, or alleys, in front of or adjoining the lot occupied by such person, from and off of the said sidewalks, squares, streets, or alleys, and any person neglecting or refusing to remove the same shall forfeit and pay a fine

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