Not many of the older residents of Des the best builwincker on the plains. She was an expert with a rifle, and could drop a ball luto a squirrel in the top of the tallest tree. She was also an accomplished navigator, and frequently operated a ferry across and strength are legion.

On one occasion she was ferrying Chief man. Mary resented this, and reaching for ments of clean linen. the head of the judiciary with an arm and may have been willing to face a room full postroned all endearments.

her full share of the feminine desire to dress church with a little launty hat, of the latest cut, a small parasol, and a short dress and ing to see the lady in that costume, was so much amused that he smiled audibly. Mary saw the ridicule, and her wrath was kindled. When service was over, she sought the abode of that Down Easter, with the expressed determination of "thrashing the ground with him." The tidings of her intent preceded her, and when she hove in sight of his boarding house, he lit out for thick brush, and remained concealed until she departed. Subsequently she made other wrathful visits for the same dire purpose, but each time the Eastern man evaded her, and finally the difficulty was amicably settled by the interposition of mutual friends.

On one occasion there was a berrying party somewhere in this vicinity, the ladies invited a gentleman yet living in Des Moines, and at that time a United States official, When the time arrived for starting, the lady appeared at the door of his office, driving two vokes of cattle attached to a farm wagon. and sang out for her escort to hurry. He didn't move quite fast enough to suit her, and she picked him up, chair and all, and placed him in the wagon, and then with a "g'lang Buck" that could have been heard across the river, started to hunt after ber-

She was as brave as she was massive, and to leave her premises, she ran and seized a handed.

Subsequently Mary married an estimable gentleman in an adjoining county, a county officer, with whom she started for California. but died on the way.

A Gay Bridegroom Incarcerated.

Among the vicissitudes which befall the everyday life of some people might be mentioned, and will be forever remembered in police annals, the case of a German citizen of New Orleans, who fell into the clutcies of the law just apparently as he reached the happiest moment of his life,

One of the vigilant sheriffs of the Cruelty to Animals Society e-pied, on Tuesday evening last, an aged German driving down the street a wagen drawn by a small though stordy mule, which he considered to be much over-loaded, and immediately snatched him into the calaboose. Here the Teuton, though he protested loudly and long in his native tongue, was forced to remain, and his donkey and wagon-load of furniture was trotted off to the friendly shelter of a district pound. It was noticed that as seven o'clock he would be put into the stocks.

away and left him.

Night approached and its shades fell, and the dampness increased until the clocks pointed to almost nine o'clock, when the station-house was visited by a gentleman of respectability, a well-known German citizen, who asked if Mr. B--- was con-

. "Oh, yes; he's been raising a dence of a first; be was locked up, charged with cruelty to animals."

There was a jolly laugh. The gentleman explained that it was B--'s weddingnight. He had been moving a little furniture to his house preparatory to the event when locked up, and his bride had been waiting for him for at least two hours, and was disconsolate and in tears.

It was rather rough, though the bridegroom elect was at once released and went his way rejoicing. Shortly after, a bottle of sparkling Krug and some wedding cake delighted the hearts of the clerks, and caused them to drink success to the couple, one of whom had so nearly spent his weddingnight in a calaboose.

THE Virginia City. (Nev.,) Enterprise adds the following to its long list of curious "We are informed that the reason why there are no shade trees about the hotel at the Genoa Hot Springs, and why none can be grown there, is that the ground is too hot for them. It is said that upon digging through the thin surface soil a substratum of har / ear h-called hard panis found. This is two or three feet in thickness, and upon digging through it almost anywhere in the neighborhood, boiling hot water is encountered. On account of this subterranean lake of hot water trees of no kind can be made to grow in the neighborhood. Soil enough for the nourishment of the trees cannot be collected upon the surface, and the moment their roots pass through the substratum they are in hot water at d are cooked. By sink- father, especially, are likely to carry weight ered with etchings of a strange variety, in ing an artesian well in this place there with his children, whose errors often arise could doubtless be obtained a fine fountain from the absence of such sensible counsel friends. The windows in the house of his son-in-law near by, are also being covered,

Theodore of Abyssinnia.

A few unarmed Abyssinnians, attracted Moines have forgotten Miss Many Hay, a by the clamor of music and shouting, musbely who practiced woman's rights if she tered courage enough to approach the didn't preach them. In stature she was standard which waved so gaily in the full six feet, powerfully formed and stronger mountain gale; and on beholding one of than most men in the settlement. She their countrymen on the ground, they bent could fell a tree with the skill of an accom- over the body, but quickly recoiled with plished woodman, and drive cattle equal to fearful dismay on their faces, exclaiming, "Todros!" "Todros!"

The words attracted the attention of every one, and together they strode toward the body, jostling each other cagerly in the endeavor to obtain a glimpse of him the na- if you wish to-in fact he is there to be 'Coon River. The tales told of her prowess tives styled "Todros, Negus, Negashi of

And what did they see? The body of a Justice Williams over 'Coon River in a native, seemingly half famished, clad in skiff. The Chief Justice, with accustomed coarse upper garments, dingy with wear if his family were enjoying tolerable good g llantry, e-sayed to make love to the oars- and maged with tear, covering under gar-

The face of deep brown was the most rehand that would fell an ox, threatened to markable one in Abyssinnia; it bore the pitch him into the river if there was any appearance of one who had passed through more of t'at kind of nonsense. The justice many anxions hours. His eyes, now overspread with a deathly film, gave evidence of lawyers, but he didn't care to try the yet of the piercing power for which they strength of that brawny arm, and quickly were celebrated. The mouth was well-defined and thin-lipped. The lower lip was Although an Amazon in size, Mary had well adapted to express scorn and a trace of it was still visible. As he gasped his last, well. On one occasion she appeared in two rows of whitish teeth were disclosed. Over his mouth two lines arched to a high aquiline nose. The nostrils expanded widepantalets. A stranger from the East, chanc- ly as he straggled to retain the breath which was rapidly leaving bim. The face was broad, high cheek-boned, with a high, prominent forehead and over-hanging evebrows. The hair was divided into three large plaits extending from the forehead to the back of the neck, which latter appeared to be a very tower of strength. The body measured five feet and eight inches, and was very muscular and broad-chested. There was a character about the features denoting great firmness or obstinacy mingled with ferocity; but perhaps the latter idea was suggested upon remembering the many cruelties ascribed to him. And thus was it that we saw the remains of him whom men called Theadorus, Emperor of Abyssinnia, the descendant of Menilek; Son of Solomon, King of Kings, Lord of Earth, Conbeing the hosts and furnishing the teams to queror of Ethiopia, Regenerator of Africa, but I slept in a barn and breakfasted or haul their guests to the berry patch. Mary and Savior of Jerasalem, now dying-dying cheese and crackers. I heard afterward by his own hand!

The Irish soldiers took hold of his legs and roughly dragged him to a hammock, have ever disturbed his dignity. - Max where, after two or three gasps, he breathed | Adelan.

Hair.

Viewed naturally, the hair is as great an index of temperament and disposition as the land. You may have heard it. It may features. Coarse black hair and dark skin have been in print. I'm sure it deserves signify great power of character. Fine to be, "Once upon a time," then, on a black bair and dark skin indicate strength certain Saturday night, the folks at the when some drunken Indians over refused of character along with purity and good- Bank could not make the balance come ness. Stiff, straight black bair indicates a right, by just £100. This is a serious mathooppole and drove them from thence single- coarse, strong, rigid, straightforward charter in that little establishment. I do not acter. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibility with great strength of character. Flat, slinging, straight bair, a melancholy, but extremely constant character. Coarse red bair indicates powerful passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair, with florid countenance, denotes the highest order of sentiment, intensity of feeling, and purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth and glossy hair denotes strength, barmony, an evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head and superior talents. Fine, silky, suppl hair is a mark of a delicate and sensitive temperament, and speaks in favor of the mind and character. White hair denotes lymphatic and indolent constitution. And we may add that, besides all these qualities there are chemical properties residing in the coloring matter which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus, red-haired people are notoriously passionate. Now, red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while very black hair is colored with almost pure carapproached, the prisoner, if possible, grew bon. The presence of these matters in the louder in his shouts and execuations, until blood points to qualities of temperament finally he was told that if he didn't shut up and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which "Nein, nein," he screamed. "Mein frau, the hair flows is strongly indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and, per-"That's all right," the station clerks haps, a clever person could give a shrewd said, "she'll come for you," and they went guess at the manner of a man or woman's di-position by only seeing the back of their

A New Horse Distemper.

The Harrisbarg (Pa.) Patriot says: A just one hundred pounds more, and the new distemper has lately broken out among error was corrected without ever looking horses, which is denominated by some of into the boxes, or delaying the voyage by the most celebrated veterinary surgeons as an hour. Now that is what may be called pinal meningitis. Its first appearance is generally indicated by a slight cough, which is accompanied with soreness of the throat and then loss of appetite. If this is not mmediately checked it soon will develope into pneumonia and dangerously effect the angs, spinal cord and kidneys, and at last ending in utter prostration and death. Animals showing the premonitory symptoms should at once be placed under good scientific treatment, when, if proper care is given them, they will soon recover, as the above disease rapidly yields to skillful treatment in its stages. Therefore the greatest care and pains should always be taken in the driving, feeding and grooming of horses during the present and all other heated terms. The disease is not at present considered contagious.

In this country, love of dress has assumed alarming proportions. Many homes are rendered materially dreary by the passion not know his name,) I never liked. What for dress. Good food, nice furniture, prints, has become of that fellow, anyhow?" books, and various trifles which go to make He never read of Greeley or Grant, and up the sum of a comfortable home cannot did not know who he voted for at the last be afforded because Mrs. Robinson would election. He reads the New Testament rather die than that Mrs. Jones should see diligently. This is his main source of inher again at church or at the brown's party formation on matters in which chiefly conin that mauve silk. Men cannot be too re- cerns himself. solute in the steps they take to diminish this great evil. Most women are amenable to reasonable arguments persistently urged fresh outbreak of "spiritual manifestaby those they regard with affection, and the tions." The windows of the Rev. N. D. remonstrances and representations of a Sherman's residence are mysteriously covof hot water, but if it were desired to sur-round this founts n with trees it would be necessary to have them made of cast iron."

from the absence of such sensible counsel precisely at that period of life when it is not necessary to have them made of cast iron."

from the absence of such sensible counsel precisely at that period of life when it is not necessary to have them made of cast iron."

General Election THE HOTEL CLERK. - I can shake hands with a Governor, sit beside an Alderman, and smoke with a State Senator, and never PROCLAMATION.

feel my littleness; but when I come to

stand in the presence of a modern botel

clerk, I feel that awe and inferiority which

tourists feel as they stand in Yosemite

Valley and look up at the mountain tops a

thousand feet above. There is something

about that young man standing behind

the office counter of a first-class hotel

which is calculated to hold the common

man at a distance; you may gaze at him,

gazed at-but don't attempt to be familiar.

would as soon think of dining with the

crater of a volcano as of going up, extend-

ing a hand to a hotel clerk and asking him

health. I sometimes dream of being thus

familiar, and when I wake up I feel as if

I had been frozen. The dignity, asperity,

condescension of the modern hotel clerk !

Did you ever notice how he resents the at-

tempted familiarity of travelers? If a man

calls him "old boy," or yells : "Say, you

fellow there !" no well bred clerk lets on

that he hears. He goes right on reading

the morning paper, and finally that familiac

traveler has to put on a beseeching look

and timidly ask: 'Please, mister, will

you kindly permit me to disturb you while

I humbly inquire if the Toledo train leaves

at eight o'clock or at eight-forty?" The

clerk will raise his eyes from the paper,

drop them, raise them to the clock, gently

move them around the room, and reply

"I guess so." With what dignity they

receive and assign guests! If the traveler

asks for a room on the first floor, on ac-

count of his legs, the clerk lies back on his

dignity and assigns him to the top story as

a punishment, and if all the earthquakes

that ever quaked were to attempt to alter

that clerk's determination, they would get

beaten. I used to believe that hotel clerks

were like waiters, that a bribe would fetch

young man's hand; he drew back with

that he was killed by a railroad collision,

but I don't see how any such thing could

A TELEGRAPH STORY .- I think the most

curious fact, taken altogether, that I have

ever heard of the electric telegraph, was

mean the cash, but the mistake in arith-

metic, for it occasions a world of scrutiny.

An error in balancing has been known, I

am told, to keep a delegation of clerks

for shipment. The suggestion was immedi-

ately acted upor. Here was a race-fight-

"Stop her !" frantically shouted the elec-

"Have up on deck certain boxes marked

They were weighed; and one-the delin-

quent-was found by just one packet of a

hundred sovereigns heavier than it ought

"Let her go !" said the mysterious tele-

The West Indian folks were debited with

HE NEVER TOOK A PAPER. - A man 56

years of age, living in Columbia county,

on the border of Sauk, was in Baraboo re-

cently, and was asked what he thought of

"Beecher! Who is Beecher? I never

"Did you never really read of them?"

"No," he replied; "I was born in Penn-

sylvania, and came up into Sauk county

twenty-five years ago, and never took a

newspaper in my life. I did think I'd sub-

scribe for one when the war was going on,

He knew something of Lincoln, and was

WHITINGHAM, Vt., is exercised over a

in favor of putting down the rebellion,

the Beecher-Tilton matter.

asked the surprised inquirer.

but I didn't do it."

heard of Beecher or Tilton before."

"Has the Albert sailed?"

so and so; weigh them carefully."

tric telegraph.

It was done

"doing business."

told me by a chshier of the Bank of Eng-

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General sylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the Gen-eral Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of is enjoined upon me to give phone notice what officers are to be elected. I. Heavan Baumer, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1874, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows: TWO PERSONS for the offices of Judges of Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor Gen-

eral of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennone PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Boir, Bedford and Somerset, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the

WO PERSONS for the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary

rney of Cambria county.
TWO PERSONS for the offices of County maissioners of Cambria county, to serve r the term of one year each. NE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of Cambrin county, to serve one year.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Sur-

veyor of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards. Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Townof Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at sees Kring's, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Townp of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in

said township.
The electors of the district composed of the Town-The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dee'd, in the vil age of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 3, is said borough.

said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Townem, but I found out my error when trying ip of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carto pass a crumpled ten cent note into the of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Town-ship of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in such a look of scorn and contempt on his face that I didn't dare to register at all,

said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borngh of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Ja-b Wagner, in said borough. The electors of the district composed of the Townip of Clearfield, to meet at School Heuse No. 3, fjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said

township.
The electors of the district composed of the Town-The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swarz-

man, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough & Coopersdale, to meet at the School House m said borough.
The electors of the district composed of the Townp of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Sammerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Commangh, to meet at the house of

Daniel Confer, dee'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said ward; Vest Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East ward. The electors of the district composed of the Bor-ugh of Franklin, to meet at the School House in

said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, (Tunel Hill.) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in

from each office at work sometimes through said borough. tors of the district composed of the Townthe whole night. A bue and cry was, of ship of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borcourse, made after this £100, as if the old lady in Threadneedle street would be in ough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Wurd, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., the Gazette for want of it. Luckily on Sunday morning, a clerk (in the middle of Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at e house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in id ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John the sermon, I dare say, if the truth were Treftz, in said Ward; Fitth Ward, at the Kern ville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward. The electors of the district composed of the Bor-ough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in known,) felt a suspicion of the truth dart through his mind quicker than any flash of the telegraph itself. He told the chief

cashier, on Monday morning, that perhaps said borough, The electors of the district composed of the Townhe mistake might have occurred in packship of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township ng some boxes of specie for the West In-The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin Bouse, dies, which had been sent to Southampton in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in

said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough. said borough, ning against steam, with eight-and-forty hours start given! Instantly the wires

"Just weighing anchor," was the anagn of Summars a said borough, The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of

chael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the School House n said borough.

In said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers,

ship of W mte, to meet in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article, VIIIth of the New

Sec. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: First-He shall have been a citizen of the First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month, Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the

Third He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one

nonth before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by bailot. Every bailot voted shall be num-bered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elec-tor may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except trea-

son, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attend-ance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors "but," said he, "the other man, who was Vice President and was promoted, (I do of this Commonwealth shall be in active mili-tary service, under a requisition from the Pres-ident of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall

citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

being registered.

SEC. S. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any agree to receive, for almself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfelt the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenged for such cause before the election of the challenged for such cause the content of the challenged for such cause the challenged for such causes the challen lenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candi-SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, frand, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, elementary of this State or the University of this State. to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this inw. or the laws suffrege as is prescribed by this haw, 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 of not more than one very core, or both at the discrether civil or military, of this State or the Uni-ted States, or on the high seas, nor while a stu-dent of any institution of learning, nor while lic expense, nor while confined in public prison. SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be cho-

sen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new not more than one year, or both, at the discreone clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felchy, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cittes they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service. Sec. 13. As soon as the poils 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 an again in figures, and shall be signed by all o said officers and certified by overseers, if any or, if not so certified, the overseers and any of

their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save on y justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON for the office of District At-State; nor shall any election officer be cligit to any civil office to be filled at an election at ch he shall serve, save only to such subo dinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be des-

ignated by law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly of the officers, and one envelope, with the un-scaled return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and outles of officers, and another of said cuvclopes now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 30th, 1874.—Sec. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and close at seven o'clock

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy an election board on the norming of an election said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Common-wealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as fol-lows, to wit: That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at

belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified coter of the district.

der of the district. In case the person who shall have received the coul highest number of votes for inspector shall 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 inctor in his place; and in case the person elected ge shall not attend, then the inspector who re-ved the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall con-tions in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified electors of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to ill such vacancy.

particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the re-turn, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court The Act of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows: SEC. 3. At the opening of the poils at all elections it shall be the duty of the indees of election officers and overseers, if any, of the elec-tion district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election pa-pers in their possession; and if palpable mis take or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to emiliate the court be converted by the court tion for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by liw; and it shall be the outy of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots present-

od at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any electe or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have yoted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any electorion held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inctors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn withe ladge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworp, and attested by the offi-cer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swea the officers of election in the manner require by this Act, or if any officer of election sha without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemesner, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discreion of the Court. Sec. 10. On the day of election any person

whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said elec-tion, 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 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 one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has remove therein six months next preceding said elec-tion; 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 eleco: that he has not moved into the district for 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 x claimed to be paid by the affiant was assess-, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and it is determined by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization also produce his certificate of naturalization.

Ref if the person so claiman 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 cutified 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 their residence, shall be preserved by the elec-tion board, and at the close of the election they enclosed with the list of voters, tally shall be enclosed with the last 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 protonotary'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. ted 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" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerkain each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such Sec. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified cifizen 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 noblicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or reject-

tion officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without open ing, until the morning of such election, an until they shall severally be sworn or affirme not to disclose how any elector shall have voted and after being so sworn or affirmed, they si open the said boxes and burn and totally d stroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding hold such election. Sec. 19. Any assessor, election officer or perperson as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is quali-ned, be shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in

office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or impris-omment 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 fradulently after, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down move the same from the place where it been fixed, with fraudulent or mischevious 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 the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the also son shall, by violence or infimidation, crive from the polls, any person or persons appoint-ed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overty 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, or the day of any election, visit a politize 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 vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one shall be put is nearly a tile hot 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 officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness ma judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemernor, 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 ed, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his taturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the

the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate 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 except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guil-

scribed in the 18th and 23d sections of sad Ac ty 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 and in addition to the power conferred 18th section of said Act, the judge or a exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punish-ment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse

ficer refusing to sign or certify, or either of

officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information

of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be scaled in presence

shall be given to the minority inspector. Judges living within twelve miles of the p

nothery's office, or within twenty-four mi

if their residence be in a lown, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meriain

the day after the election, and all other judg-

es shall, before twelve o clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said re-turn, together with the return sheet, to the prothonorary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be flied, and the day and hour of fling marked

thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothon-otary for public impection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day to lowing any election,

n counties where there is no resident presi-ing judge, the associate judges shall perform he duties imposed upon the court of common leas, which shall convene for that purpose; he returns presented by the prothonotary hall be opened by said court and computed by

such of its officers and such sworn assistants a

certified and certificates of election issued un-

der the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter

of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be

missing when the returns are presented, or la case of complaint of a qualified elector under

outh, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and

shall issue summary process against the elec-

enlighten the court, be corrected by the cot and so certified; but all allegations of palpa

fraud or mistake shall be decided by said cour within three days after the returns are brough

adjudication to conclude any contest new of hereafter to be provided by his; and the other

ertify returns, unless unavoidably prevented

If any of the said judges shall himself be a car-aidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act.

present and able to act, then, and inevery sucase, the register of wills, the sheriff and ti

ounty commissioners of the proper cor

shall be and constitute a beard who, or a r jority of whom, shall have and exercise all duties vested in, or required to be perform

by, the court of common pleas of such county by and under the provisions of this section but none of the said officers shall act as a mem-

for any other at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under

iaw, to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any

ity, county, township or borough, for the sal

keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and mi-nority inspector shall, after the election shall

be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes cor

taining the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and in

spector affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the spector attaced thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in coun-ties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the

proper county may designate, at the place pro-vided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the eal!

of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the elec-

the said court, under the provi-

her of such board when himself

box and sented up with the buildes.

late court for computation; and the said

e prothonotary of the court of common pall present the said returns to the said co

the inspectors shall have power to actu-the oaths prescribed by said Act to any of a general, special or township election THE MODE OF VOTING. The attention of all qualified voters is linesed to the following Act of Assembly read ting the mode of voting in this common real.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING. An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the a approved March 50th, 1866.

SECTION 1. Be if emucied by the Security and 17. Representatives of the Commonwealth of Principles General Assembly met, and it is hereby control by thority of the same. That the qualified voters of a eral counties of this commonwealth, at the p township, borough or special elections, are herel after authorized and required to vote by tickets; or written, or partly printed and partly writtenly classified as follows: One ticket shall en names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and 1 names of all State officers voted for, and it outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall on names of all State officers voted for, and b "State"; one ticket shall embrace the name County officers voted for, and be habilist -one ticket shall embrace the names of all one ticket shall embrace the names of all officers voted for, and be inhelled "Townsh ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough toted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and shall be deposited in a reparate hallot-box.

PIPTERNIH ARENDMENT Whereas, The Congress of the Units on the 31st day of March, 1800, page 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 state-ment showing the votes received by each can-didate shall be made and signed by the election this is to give notice that the line

PRINT AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF COMPANY

Suc. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and H. schelations of the United States of America ; zembled, That all citizens of the United S the people, in any State, Territory, Discin-City, Pariell, Township, School District Ma-or other territorial sub-division, shall be allowed to rote at all such electricia, arthur furnishing to citizens an oppoprerequisite or to become qualifi-the duly of every person and offi-of the United States the same and perform such prorequisite and to vote, without distinction of race, or dition of servitude; and if any soci refuse or knowingly omit to give h tion, he chall, for every such off-une, sum of five hundred deliars to the thereby, to be recovered by an act, full costs and such allowance for court shall deem just, and shall a offent, be deemed guilty of a mison conviction thereof, be fined not be dred dollars, or be imprisoned not be per more than one year, or both, at the

GIVEN under my band, of my di-burg, this first day of October, in-our Lord one thousand club in seventy-four, and of the Independ United States of America the rea-HITMAN RAL SER Sheriff's Office, Elicustour

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS, GROCERIE HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHAD AND ALL OTHER GOODS I'M Y

KEPT IN A COUNTRY STO WOOL AND COUNTRY PROBE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD Store on South Side of Main Stra

Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE AS WE SEL KNOW, BUT TO PRICE At E. J. MILL. CHEAP CASH S'

Are not over, but ruther under, the the provisions of this section.

When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by

Boots, Shoes, Notice GROCERIEES, FLOER, FEED, G In this "Neck o' Tim' A complete and elegant ass

goods now in store will positive closest margin. Country produ-market prices taken in exchange satisfaction guaranteed to all Righ street, near centre street. Ebensburg, Jan. 18, 1814-1f.

A CARD.

Sinterested parties have been the northern part of this co

Cassimeres. Settinetts... Carding and Spinning.

July 18, 1873.-17. Ebeneburg Densburg

WOOLEN FACT STOCKING VARNS, &c.

Wood taken in excha worked on shares. Market is T. M. J Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872,-11

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & BANKEL Ebensburg, i

MILLINERY & DRESS M. -The attention of the Lad burg and vicinity is directed to MRS, R. E. JONES has just reed of new and fashionable Millings rooms in the East Ward, Ebensh

Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty, promptly and neatly done. The the ladies is respectfully salicite COAL! COAL!!—The sugarantities, all qualities of ANTHIA.
BITCHINOUS COAL, at Lowest one Coal deliver, d promptly and from of bauling at any point in Elecaburg Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will t

Ebensburg, Sept. J. 1873. 41. CHRST NATIONAL SADDL HARNESS SHOP OF CAMERIA High street, (opposite Union School West Ward, Ebensburg, M. M.O'NEII Proprietors, Satilles and flavors in paired and all other work in my line of in the best manner, on the shortest of at the most reasonable rates.

SHOEMAKER & SECH Attorneys-nt-Law.

[946.] BBENSBURG, CARREST CO GEO M. READE, Attorney-three doors from liftch street. (Suc.