Visitors to St. Peters's are not allowe i to go up in the dome except on Thursdays, without a special permit from the Vatican, which is easily ob tained by the guide; and then it costs about two frames for a party-it being customary to give half a franc to each of the custolians. The ascent to the roof is made by an incline plane, and not by steps which wind around by a circular staircase. This passageway is about six feet wide, and the ascent is very easy-much easier than and Co if it were by steps. On reaching the roof it is found to be of bricks, laid sideways in cement, and a portion of it slabs of stone sustained by arches. The immensity of the building is bet. In ter understood by its view from the r. of, surrounded, as you are, by the marble statues, which look from the piaza to be about life size, but are in are slabs of marble set in, recording the names and dates when members of the reigning houses of Europe have accomplished their ascent. After examining the roof, we passed up an outside flight of steps leading to the base of the dome, and entered a door which led to the circular gallery around the interior, which is known as the "whispering gallery." By stationing one of our party close to the wall at one side, and passing around to the opposite side, they could distinctly hear each other talk, and held a conversation in a low tone, although they were 139 The dome has an inner and outer

wall, and between these is the staircase for the ascent to the lantern. When half way up there is another door, by which we entered a small gallery or, one side of the dome, Cathedral, the height was so immense that the people walking about below looked like mere infants. After resting here awhile and examining the mosaies, which looked from below like oil paintings, we found they were very coarse, each stone being about a half inch square on the face. Another ascent brought as to the top of the dome, where there is an outside balconv surrounding the colonade lawern which surmounts the dome. From in said ward, all the surrounding country can be had, extending to the Mediterranean, a distance of thirty five miles, over the village of Summerbill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at school house in the village of Summerbill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the the almost hare Campagna, between Rome and Civita Vacchia, Hills and the chain of the Apennine Mountains. After enjoying this view and the fine, cool breeze, we entered the lantern, and ascended by another spiral stair case to the top of the lantern, where an upright iron ladder gave us access to the ball, which is formed of copper plates, eight feet in diameter, and has held sixteen persons-though, we rather suppose, not of the size of the four who entered it, to day. It is not often entered by ladies, who usually give out by the time they reach the baleony of the lantern, but even the youngest and weakest of our party made good the entire ascent.

COVERING MANURE - It is remarkable that more attention is not given to the subject of covering manure from the weather, and especially from too much rain. Those who have given the matter particular attention have found that manure so protected "th double that which is left out en air. Two loads for one it few farmers can afford to Brighten here is no question so vitally 3 farmer as this one of have stated at uch that he does has re-* tence to it. Straw is not to be fed Sta ough the winter for the express of manure making. Articles Gallin factor by pay to send to market issault on the res taken to the city in son. It awas a vare may be brought Today's a return load; and yet the - see the mannre made remains all even sherexposed to the run, wind firs been just will it is diminished one-

who approved de is probably that few rethe military e that exposed manures undergo this loss. But the matter has been too thoroughly tested to admit of a doubt. We know first-class farmers who did not themselves believe it until by actual experiment they found out its truth.

In arranging farm buillings it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as to the hay or grain, and those who have their buildings already finished without is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections of which read as these manurial arrangements will find that twenty-five or fifty dollars spent on boards for a covered shed will rank be entitled to vote at all elections; shall be entitled to vote at all elections: among the best investments ever made. -American Stock Journal.

MANURE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL WHEAT ILLS.-Manure, "Wablo" of the Ohio Practical Furmer says, seem to be a specific, sovereign remedy for most, if not all, the ills that wheat, is heir to. His early sown wheat, last fall, was as crop grew in spite of it. A few years ago the chinch bug made its appearance, and much of the wheat was badly damaged, but where it was manured it escaped. In the years when wheat has rusted badly it has always been the weak, late wheat, on poor land, that has suffered most.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA - Take two ounces of chloroform, two onners of chloral hydrate, one and one half ounces of alcohol, one ounce of catatheir usual places of election
Sec. 7 Alt laws regulating the holding of elecphor, one ounce of sulphuric other, six grains of sulphute morphine, and two drachms of oil of pepperment. Put the sufficiently such as a last le sufficiently six and process of sulphure morphine, and two six shall be described of the privilege of voting by reason of his hame not being registered.

Sec. 7. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state, but no elector shall be described of the privilege of voting by reason of his hame not being registered.

Sec. 7. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the state is a small process. Sec. 8. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the small process is a small process. Sec. 9. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the small process is a small process. Sec. 9. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the small process is a small process. Sec. 9. All laws regulating the holding of electrons that the small process is a small process. Sec. 9. All laws regulations that the small

GENERAL ELECTION

Proclamation. [GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.] HEREAS by an Act of the General Assem-WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enforced upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what offers are in he elected, I. John Ryan, High Sheriff of the County of Cambrin, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the caunty atteresaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambrin, on the 5th be held in the County of Cambria, on the 5th day of November, A. B. 1878, the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month, at which time State ty officers will be elected, as follows: ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant overnor of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the effice of Secretary of aternal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of member of the Iouse of Representatives of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the office of member of

Assembly of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of ONE PERSON for the office of Register of reality eighteen feet high. On the wills, Recorder of Beeds, and Clerk of the Orwalls of the passage way to the roof phins Court of Clerk or the office of Commis-THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditor ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of

I ALSO TEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOrice, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, lis-tricts, and townships within the said county only to such subordinate municipal or local office are as follows, to wit: The electors of the district composed of the

township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the winship of Adams, to meet at the house of Dan-d Dunmier, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the vaship of Barr, to meet at school house No. 11,

suld township.
The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in said township.

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 the borough of the district composed of the district com The electors of the district composed of the por-ough of Cambria, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the school house in said ward: Second Ward, in the lorough lock-up, in said ward. The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough. The electors of the district composed of the bor-Looking down to the floor of the ough of carrolitown, to meet at the school house The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9,

> The electors of the district composed of the bor-ough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.
>
> The electors of the district composed of the township of Clea field, to meet at school house o 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in The electors of the district composed of the ownship of Commaugh, to meet at school house t Singer's, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the bor-

ugh of Conemangh to meet as follows: First Vard, at the house of Peter Malzi, in said ward; second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, this point a grand view of Rome and cough of Cooperstate, to meet at the school house

> township of Dean, to meet at Richland's school The electors of the district composed of the bor-

> igh of Ebensburg, to meet as ollows: East and, in the Court Room in said ward: West ard, in Grand Jury Room, in the East Ward, The electors of the district composed of the town-The electors of the district composed of the town-op of Elder, to meet at the school house in St. The electors of the district composed of the borgh of Franklin, to meet at the school house in

> The electors of the district composed of the waship of Gallitsin, to meet at Dawson's school The electors of the district composed of the bor-igh of Galli(zin, to meet at the school house in borough, se electors of the district composed of the

enship of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; nd Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Ssrayer, on Macket street in said ward: Third Xard, se house of John Brady, on Franklin street, id ward: Fourth Ward, at the house of John by, in said ward: Fifth Ward, at the house roust Weigand, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at cohnstown Pottery, in said ward, e electors of the district composed of the bor-

that Loretto, to meet at the school house in Durbin, in the village of Munster, in The electors of the district composed of the borthe electors of the district compact First Ward, who is Miliville, to ment as follows: First Ward, the lock up, in said word; Second Ward, at

he hose carriage house, in said ward.
The electors of the district composed of the horough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage. The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of aseph fiels, in said township.
The electors of the district composed of the waship of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school

nonse, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the ownship of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in Wilmore borough. The electors of the district composed of the bor-migh of Sammitville, to meet at the school house The electors of the district composed of the wiship of Susquelianna, to meet at the house Michael Platt, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near W.m. Headrick's, in said township. The electors of the district composed of the bor-cugh of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house

The electors of the fistrict composed of the berough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in Said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the school buses at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township, the closters of the district composed of the

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the house of John Reers, in said township,
The electors of the district composed of the
township of Yeder, to meet as follows: First Bivision, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second Division, at Bheam's school house, in said township,

SPECIAL ATTENTION Sic. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of

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 elec-tor or native born chizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six this) immediately preceding the election.

Then-lie shall have resided in the election riet where he shall effer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—lftwenty two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county t.x. which shall have been paid at least

ne month before the election. Sig. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by badly infested with the fly as he ever ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered 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 elector may write his name u; on his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen o, the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to discl se how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so us a witness in a judical proceeding. Sar, a Electors shall in all cases except treason,

felons, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in yoing to and returning therefrom.

S. c. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military. of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such resultations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as it they were present at

large to hold it, cork it tightly, shoke or other valuable consideration, for his vote at thoroughly, and bothe the parts affine above is inward application only. The above is into any other person or party for such electors in an action of trespass for the amount of such vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himsuch offer, which offer, wh

or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfelt the right to vote at such election; and an 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 challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received. SEC 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful 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 willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be de-prived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a

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, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor

while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall 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 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 frand, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of services.

Sec. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve Sec. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appoint ment or employmen' in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commis-sion or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save

ociow the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law. And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz: ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1876.

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 SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning 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 Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:
That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respec-tively belong, before seven o clock in the morn-

ing of Tuesday. November 5, and each said in-spector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district. In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspec-tor shall not attend on the day of an election, then the then the person who shall have received the next 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 espector shall not attend, the person elected the shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected junge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall ap-point a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the beard for the space of one heur after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such fficers have been elected, present at the place ion, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

AN ACT FOR THE TAXATION OF DOGS AND PRO-TECTION OF SHEEP. At the request of the County Commissioners,

and for the information of voters, I append the following Act of Assembly relative to the taxwinship of Dean, to meet at Richland's school ouse in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the orough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the orough of Daniel Confer, deceased, in said borcounty taxes, in each of the townships and boroughs of this commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs, the following named taxes, namely: For each male dog, the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the treas over of the county where collected, to be kep by him separate and in such manner that he can known how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any ime, to be a fund from which persons sustain-ng loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, and the necessary costs in establishing their claim therefor, asherein provided, may b SEC. 2. For the purpose of levying and coleting such taxes, the assessors in each town ship and borough shall, anoually, at the time of assessing other taxable property, ascertain and return to the county commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs i their townships and buroughs, respectively, and the immes of the persons owning or keeping such degs, and how many of each sex is kept or owned by each person; and such commis-sioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes bereinbefore named, with, and in the same manner, and for the same compensation, that other county taxes

SEC. 3. That whenever any person shall sustain any loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, in any townhip or borough, such person, or his or her agent or attorney, may complain to any justice of the peace of such township or borough, in writing, to be signed by the person making such complaint, stating therein when, where and how such damage was done, and by whose dog or dogs, if known; whereupon the justice of the peace to whom such complaint shall be made, stall cause a notice to be served on the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs causing the damage, if known, that a complaint bas been made to him of such loss or damage; and if the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs does not appear, as soon as practicable, and settle and pay for such loss or damage, then such justice shall appoint three competent dis-interested persons, not related to the claimant or other person interested therein, to appraise the loss or damage sustained by the claimant; and such appraisers, after being sworn or af-firmed by such justice of the peace, or some other competent person, to perform the du-ties of their appointment without partiality and according to the best of their judgment and ability, sharl, as soon as practicable, exam ine the place where the damage is claimed to have been done, and the sleep injured or killed, if practicable, and they are requested to do so, and shall be examined, on oath or affirmation to be administered by one of them, any witness called before them by a subpersa from such justice or otherwise, and after making difigent inquiry in relation to such claim, shall determine and report to such justice in writing whether any such damage has been sustained, and the amount thereof, and who was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs, if known, by which such damage has been done, and wheth-er or not any part thereof was caused by a dog whom they were appointed.

owned or k pt by the claimant, which report, so made, small be signed by a majority of such apptaisers, and delivered to the justice by SEC. I. That upon receiving such report, the said justice shall immediately make a certificate thereon or thereto, signed and sealed by him, that such appraisers were duly appointed and sworn by him, and that they made such reand sworn by him, and that they made such re-port; and if by such report it appears that any damages have been sustained by the complain-ant, the said justice shall deliver such report and all papers relating to the case, to such chairmant or his or her agent or attorney, upon payment of the costs up to that time, hereinafter

payment of the costs up to that time, hereinafter provided, (or having the same secured to be paid,) to be delivered to the commissioners of the county where such damages have been sustained, to be filed in their office.

SEC, 5. That upon the commissioner of the county receiving such report, and it shall appear thereby that a certain amount of damage or loss has been sustained by the cluimant to sheep, by dog or dogs not owned or kept by him or her, they shall immediately draw their order on the treasurer of such county in favo of the claimant for the amount of loss or dam age such claimant has sustained according to such report, with necessary and proper costs incurred as aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund raised or to be raised by taxes on dogs as hereinbefore provided; and if it shall appear by such report or otherwise, that a resmonths by such report or otherwise, that a respperson was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs by which the damage complained of was done, and there is a reasonable probability such damages and costs can be collected from such owner or keeper, then such commissioners shall immediately proceed, in the manner pro-vided by law for the collection of debts and costs of like amount, to collect such damages and costs by suit or suits from the owner or owners or keeper or keepers of such dog or dogs, and place the proceeds thereof, less costs, in the proper sheep fund of the county: Proceeds. At any and all times, it shall be the duty of the owner of any sheep killing dog or dogs, or any person owning sheep, to kill any and all dogs guilty of killing sheep within this com-

Sec. 6. That all dogs in this commonwealth shall bereafter be personal property and subjects of larceny, and the owner or keeper of any dog shall be liable to the county commis-singers for all loss or damage to sheep by such dog, with all the necessary costs incurred in recovering and collecting such damages, including an attorney fee of fivedollars, it finally determined before a justice of the peace, and of ten dollars if tried in a court of common pleas; but at any time after notice of a claim pleas; but at any time after notice of a claim for damages under the provisions of this act, the owner or keeper of any dog may tender to the claimant or his agent or attorney making such claim a sum of money equal to the loss or damage sustained, or may offer before a jus-tice of the peace, with notice to the claimant, his agent or attorney, as aforesaid, a judgment in an action of trespass for the amount of such less or damage, and all costs up to the time of

self or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, justice; and in case the claimant in such case, justice; and in case the claimant in such case, or commissioners, as the case may be, shall not accept of such tender or offer of judgment and afterwards on the final determination of such case shall not recover a greater amount than the sum so tendered or for which a judgment has been offered, as a foresaid, besides the interest and case since such tender or offer as terest and cost since such tender or offer, as the case may be, such claimant or commissioners shall not recover any costs accruing after such tender or offer, but shall pay to the defendant or defendants the costs such dedermant or defendants have incurred since fendant or defendants have incurred since such offer or tender, including an attorney fee as hereinbefore provided in case of a recovery by claimants, which costs may be deducted from the amount of any judgment recovered in such case by the claimants or commissioners,

and if such judgment is not sufficient such costs may be collected by an action of debt in any court having jurisdiction of such amount as in other cases of debt.

SEC. 7. That justices of the peace for the special services under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one dollar for each case, and the appraisers each one dollar per day for the time necessarily spent by them in investigating each claim, to be paid by the claimant in such case.

Sec. 8. That at the end of each year the com-

missioners of each county shall certify to the treasurer of the county the several claims and amounts thereof, filed in their office under the provisions of this act, remaining unpaid; and if any such treasurer shall have in his hands, of moneys col-lected for the payment thereof, more than two andred dollars above the amount of such claims. he shall immediately apportion and distribute the excess to the several school districts of such county, in proportion to the amount of such balance or excess raised by suid taxes on dogs in each or in the several townships or boroughs forming such districts, respectively, and shall notify the school treasurer of such district how much it is entitled to of such moneys, and shall pay the same to such school treasurers, on their receipts and orders for the same, for the support of the common schools of such districts.

of such districts.

Sec. 9. That this act shall not repeal or affect the provisions of any special law in relation to the same subject in any county of this commonwealth.

Sec. 10. That the sheriff of each county, on the request of the county commissioners, shall cause this act to be published therein, with and in the this act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general elec-tion shall be published; and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such election, by ballots written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the Sheep Law," or "Against the Sheep Law," and in each county wherein it shall appear by a proper count of such ballots that a majority are "For the Sheep Law," this act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof, after like advertisement in like manner, have determined that they desire electors therein may vote at such election, by ballike manner, have determined that they desire this act to take effect therein; Provided, That there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose oftener than once in two years. THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth: CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866 Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsplication in General Assembly met, and it is here by enacted by the authority of the same. Thu by enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several countles of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereatter notherized and required to vote by tickets pointed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and he labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and he labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and he labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers 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 pames of all Borough theket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "Borough" - and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebens-burg, this first day of Detober, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth and sec-JOHN RYAN, Sheriff Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Sheet Iron Wares LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS. giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE for the cure of most complaints they are un-

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cts., 62 cts., and \$1 each. For sale by LERMEN & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and y Druggists generally.

**There is considerable saving by taking the urger sizes. Holloway & Co., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the System, so as to reach an internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other Parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Suff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin

'nited States, surrounds each box of Pills and Olatment. Boxes at 15 cts. 62 cts. and \$1 each. Sold by Lenmon & Munnay, Ebensburg, and by Sold by LENMON & Druggists generally.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Holloway & Co., New York.

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IN addition to a full line of Brugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps. Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices. Hiank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

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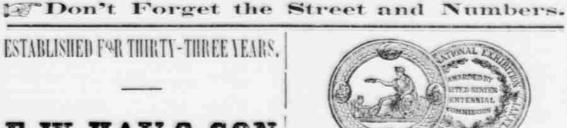
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Before Taking Loss of Memony, After Taking, SITUDE, PAIN IN BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PRE-MATCRE Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over inclu-gence. The Specific Medicine is the result of life study and many years of experience in treating MATCRE OLD AGE, and many other d

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Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

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cases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary
Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and
Henry Remedy Course and Retention of Urine,
appetite, braces up the system, and seep, creates an
is the result. appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Femnie Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genith Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost relisance may or placed in it
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AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Or. rapidly is said to be an effectual reduced recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Ostman, two doors west of Biair House, High st., where night well as English.

JOHN MURPHY, M D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Cambria county, Pa. Night calls can be made at that of a horse or cow.

HIGH LAKES.

Lake Harkness, Plumus count California, has an altitude of 7 st feet. In Clear Creek county, Colors are two beautiful little lakes, each of almost a mile in circumference, w deep; and the water of a dark blo green, is extremely cold. There is in apparent source of supply, as the lakes are surrounded by high mounts walls of granite blocks, piled in man nificent confusion and quite heavily timbered. They are at an altitude of at least 9,000 feet, and are the source of the famous Clear Creek Canon stream.

About six miles south of these lakes and at an altitude of fully 10,000 feet just above the timber line, is situated Chicago Lake, now widely known as the scene of Bierstandt's "Storm is the Rocky Mountain." It is a rock picturesque sheet of clear, limit water; but appears at a little distance to be almost black, owing to 74 great depth. The water is interest cold, but contains an abundance trout. The lake is about half a mile in diameter, and at the upper and northwest side a perpetual bank of ice and snow creeps down to the water. edge. On the south an imposing #2 of smooth granite towers almost runtically to the height of 2,000 fern while on the west there are series of majestic terraces, like huge sleps 300 to 400 feet high. The north wall slopes away at an angle of about force. five degrees; and to the south and east there is an easy, gradual slope down into Chicago Canon. The blaswould appear to have been the eraler of some volcano; yet there me in traces of any veleanie action.

There are hundreds of lakes in the Rocky Mountains. Prominent and them are the Twin Lakes, although a 700 feet; San Cristobel and Lake Mary, in the San Juan county (wige, what higher); and Grand Lake in Middle Park. There are many small. er lakes in the region of the timber line, varying in elevation from 10 inn to 12,000 feet. These lakes are all along the snowy region in the Nallan al, Elk, Saganche, San Mignel, Uncompaligre, Sangre de Christo, and other ranges. In the National Range. which according to Professor ibyden "is by far the largest and grandes in the United States," there are several considerable lakes above 9 100 feet and many smaller ones from 10,000 to PAIN! more than 12,000 feet above the sea's

> UNNATURAL SHOWERS - Tradition tells many stories of showers which were not showers of rain. It is stated by an old writer that in Lapland and Finmark, about a century see mice of a particular kind were known to fall from the sky; and that such our event was sure to be followed in good year for loxes. A shower of frogs fell near Toulous, in 1864. A pro-ligious number of back insets, about one inch in length, described in a snow-storm at Pakroff Research in 1827. On one occasion in 'mway, the peasants were astonished at finding a shower of rats pelting down on their heads. Showers of isles. have been numerous. At Statistical in Kent, in 1866, a pasture-field was found one morning covered plentifully with fish, although there is neither sea. nor river, nor lake, nor fish-poid tent. In several other places these showers of fish have occurred, and can generally be explained by well-understocauses. Stray wind blowing from sa or river; a water-spout licking up the fish out of the water; a whill an sending them hither and thither; all these are intelligible. The rat-shower in Norway was an extraordinary me thousands of rats were taking the annual excursion from a billy region to the lowlands, when a whin wind overtook them, whisked them up and deposited them in a field at some detance; doubtless much to the asimishment of such of the rats as came down alive. Naturalists have provethat the so-called showers of blooare connected with some phenomena

CURIOSITIES OF GRAFTING .- In 1866. Mr. Carillet, of Vincennes, France took two young pear trees, each o which was worked on the quince stock, and one of these, the Benrie de Aremberg, was grafted opon it in an invered position, having its roots fully exposed to the air. The operation was performed in April, and during the summer the stock grew vigorously and bore two fruits, while the scion tree threw out buds and shoots from the quince stock. To add to the rollplexity of the experiments, M. Carillet grafted four pear seions on the print pal roots of the quince, and two these succeeded. The sap thus passed from quince roots through Benre de Aremberg, thirdly through the inverted Beurre de Charneu, then through the quince again, and finally into the two varieties of pear .- London Gar-

of insect life.

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PAIN .- Per sons, who, without knowing that they are applying nature's remedy, have drawn their breath bard when they had cut a finger or barked a shin on a coal scuttle, will be pleased to learn that they have employed respirated analgesia in its simplest form. If and man will draw breath deeply sie Office at 1318 Eleventh syenue, between 13th Office hours from 8 to 16, a. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Discusses of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.] unit that the discussion of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operation without inconvenience, and can greatly lesson the pain. surgical operation without inconvenience, and can greatly lesson the pull of neuralgia or toothache. Chewles

> THE wool from a sheep will pay the cost of its keeping, leaving the lambs and manure as clear profit The menure of a sheep is more valuable than