The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 42. HUNTINGDON, PA., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1878. NO. 38.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. NASH, at $2,00 per annum IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3m	6m	9m	1 yr		3m	6m	9m	1yr
1In	$3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½col	18 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾col	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	18 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

DR. G. B. HOTCHKIN, 204 Mifflin Street. Office corner Fifth and Washington Sts., opposite the Post Office. Huntingdon. [june14-1878

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,'71

DR. HYSKILL has permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession. [jan.4 '78-1y.

E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, '76.

GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,'75

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl2.'71

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap19,'71

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street. [jan4,'71

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street. [jan4,'71

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House. [feb5,'71

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,'74-6mos

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Penn Street. [ap19,'71

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARMING LANDS

IN

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA,

BY THE

Winona & St. Peter Railroad Co.

The WINONA & ST. PETER R. R. Co., is now offering for sale, at VERY LOW prices, its land grant lands along the line of its Railroad in Southern Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, and will receive in payment therefor, at par, any of the Mortgage Bonds of said Company.

These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the Northwest, in a climate unsurpassed for healthfulness, and in a country which is being rapidly settled by a thriving and industrious people, composed to a large extent of farmers, from the Eastern and the older portions of the Northwestern States.

H. M. BURCHARD, Land Agent, for sale of Lands of said Company, at MARSHALL, LYON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

GEO. P. GOODWIN, Land Commissioner.

General Office of Chicago & North-western Railway Co., Chicago, Ill.

To all persons requesting information, by mail or otherwise, Circulars and Maps will be sent free of cost by said Land Commissioner or said Land Agent. [mch1-6m

Patents

obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe at reduced rates. With our principal office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Sweedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., *Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building,* Washington, D. C. [apr26 '78-tf

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL. M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operation, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., N. Y; Post Office Box, 4586.

July 19-9mos.

CHEVINGTON COAL

AT THE

Old "Langdon Yard,"

in quantities to suit purchasers by the ton or car load. Kindling wood cut to order, Pine Oak or Hickory. Orders left at Judge Miller's store, at my residence, 609 Mifflin st., or Guss Raymonds

may 3,'78-1y.] J. H. DAVIDSON.

DR. C. W. GLEASON'S

Restorative Remedies.

DR. GLEASON'S LUNG RESTORATIVE is a POSITIVE CURE for Coughs, Colds and early stages of Consumption. Take it in time. Sample bottles, 25 cents.

DR. GLEASON'S LIVER RESTORATIVE is a SURE CURE for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. Test it. Sample bottles, 25 cents.

DR. GLEASON'S STOMACH RESTORATIVE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

DR. GLEASON'S GOLDEN ELIXIR OR UNIVERSAL TONIC, an invaluable an invigorating Tonic for the cure of all cases of DEBILITY and BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS.

DR. GLEASON'S SALINE APERIENT Acts on the Kidneys and Cleanses the entire system of all morbid matter, etc. Invaluable Spring medicine.

DR. GLEASON'S LAXATIVE WAFERS, highly Aromatic, Cures HABITUAL CONSTIPATION Piles, etc. Sample box, 25 cents. For sale by S. S. Smith & Son, and John Read & Sons.

Principal Depot PHILADELPHIA.

may 3, '78-6m-eow.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,

SCHOOL BOOKS of every variety, cheap, at the JOURNAL STORE.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within said Commonwealth," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give public notice of the officers to be elected, and the time and place of holding said elections in the election districts, and the laws governing the holding thereof:

Now therefore, I, SAM'L. H. IRVIN, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, do hereby made known that the General Election will be held in and for said county

On Tuesday, November 5th, 1878,

it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (*the polls to be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.*) at which time the Freemen of Huntindon county will vote by ballot for the following officers, namely:

One person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress of the Eighteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Juniata and Snycer.

Two persons to represent Huntingdon county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

Two persons for the office of Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One persons for Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

Two persons for the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

The Election Polls in all the wards, townships, boroughs, and districts of the county shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the new school house in the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to the Little Juniata river, thence down the same to place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the public School House, in the village of Franklinville, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union meeting house in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the Railroad school house, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in McConnelstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at Centre Union School House.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Grafton, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mount Union,) namely:—Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of 4th Street in the borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the south east window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward and east of the centre of 7th street composing the second Ward at the Engine House in the borough aforesaid.

27th district, composed of all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river, and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of 11th street to the line of Oneida township constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the east ward, at the office of James Simpson, No. 831 Washington street, in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory north of the third ward of said borough, constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public School House near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of Juniata township at Hawn's school house, in said township.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township to wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm: south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the public school house in said borough.

35th district, composed ot the borough of Mount Union, at the public school house in said borough.

36th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house in said borough

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs at the public school house in said borough.

38th district, composed of the borough of Shade Gap, at the public school house in said borough.

39th district, the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house.

40th district, composed of the borough of Marklesburg, at the main public school house in said borough.

41st district, composed of the borough of Saltillo, at the public school house in said borough.

42d district, composed of the borough of Dudley, incorporated on the 13th November, 1876, at the public school house, in said borough.

The 15th Section of Art. 8, of the Constitution, provides:

SECTION 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, 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 only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in military services 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 only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

An act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong; before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 1st Tuesday of November, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be qualified voter of such district.

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

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 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 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 from and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

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 and 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 month before the election.

By Section 1 of act of 30th of March, 1866, it is provided as follows:

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for including office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SECTION 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, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters 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 any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SECTION 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot 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 upon his ticket or cause the same 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 do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SECTION 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 an 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 deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

SECTION 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registery of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SECTION 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the 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 elector may write his name upon the ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers, and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath 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 misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

I also give official notice to the electors of Huntingdon County, that by an act entitled "An Act further supplimental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth, approved Jan. 30, A. D. 1874.

That it is provided in Section 10, that on the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at the 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 a period of at least two months next preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affired and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavits shall define clearly where the residence is, of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or of formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceeding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has if 22 years of age and upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month, before said election; and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; that said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any: but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native-born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the state one year, or, if a native-born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the Return Judges with the Prothonotary and shall remain on file within the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerk in each case respectfully on the lists of persons voting at such election.

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

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

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridan of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridan of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president President judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under 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 in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of the of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots.

Also in Section 17 of said Act, it is provided that the respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any one of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter and thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privilleged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 8. 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 an 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 money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit 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 challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

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

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

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more then one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified.

SEC. 111. It shall be the duty of every mayor, sheriff, deputy sheriff, alderman, justice of the peace, and constable or deputy constable of every city, county and township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by any three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window, or avenue to any window, at the place of the general election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and on neglect or refusal to do on such requisition, said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the respective constables of each ward, district or township within this Commonwealth, to be present in person or by deputy, at the place of holding such elections in said ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace, as aforesaid.

SEC. 112. It shall be the duty of every peace officer, as aforesaid, who shall be present at any such disturbance at an election as is described in this act, to report the same to the next court of quarter sessions, and also the names of the witnesses who can prove the same; and it shall be the duty of said court to cause indictments to be preferred before the grand jury against the persons so offending.

SEC. 113. If it shall be made to appear to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth that any riot or disturbance occurred at the time and place of holding any election under this act, and the constables who are enjoined by law to attend at such elections have not given information thereof, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said court to cause the officer or officers, so neglecting the duty aforesaid, to be proceeded against by indictment for a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, the said officer shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 114. It shall be the duty of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, at the next term of said court after any election shall have been held under the act, to cause the respective constables in said county to be examined on oath, as to whether any breaches of the peace took place at the election within their respective townships, wards or districts, and it shall be the duty of said constables respectively to make return thereof as part of their official return at said court.

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 28th day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1878. } SAM'L. H. IRVIN, SHERIFF.

PIANOS, PIANOS,

SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES,

ORGANS. ORGANS.

To those who contemplate the purchase of a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT,

of any kind, will find it much to their advantage to call at

THOMAS' MUSIC AND SEWING MACHINE STORE

and examine the finest stock of Instruments and Sewing machines ever brought to this county. Examine the Geo. Woods and Stannard Organs before purchasing any other. They are the best, and will be sold at panic prices. The best, cheapest and universal favorites,

THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC AND AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES,

can be purchased from me at remarkably low prices. Remember the place,

313 Penn St., Huntingdon.

nov9-tf] JOHN H. THOMAS, Dealer.

The Muses' Bower.

What is a Year?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
Of life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream;
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of time's old iron heart,
As tireless now and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of time's old brazen wheel,
Or but a page upon the book
Which death must shortly seal;
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er;
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From time's old nostrils blown;
As rushing onward e'er the earth,
We hear his weary moan;
'Tis like a bubble on the wave
Or dew upon the lawn,
As transient as the mist of morn
Beneath the Summer's sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene;
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green;
Next summer's prime succeeds the spring
With flowers everywhere;
Then comes old winter—death and all
Must find their level there.

The Story-Teller.

CAMILLA.

Paul Smith was a poor old man. He had a back room at the top of a noisy lodging-house, where he slept and munched his meals of bread and cheese (or bologna sausage when he could afford it,) and from whence he crept, harmless and unnoticed as a fly, down to the corner of the dingy street, to the little music shop of Carl Bermann, a music settler somewhere in Soho.

There he tinkered all day on broken violins and other instruments, never absenting himself for a moment, save on Saturday afternoons, when he went to teach the piano to three or four very stupid girls. Sundays, he curled up in his den and amused himself—nobody knew how—until Monday morning.

There are a few certainties; he never went to church, but he picked ragged children from the pavement when they fell near him, and gave them half-pennies when he had any; shared his dinner with a mangy, dirty cur, who acted as a sort of escape valve for the ill temper of half the men and women in the street; and he roused Pat Ryan from his midnight snoose in the gutter, and literally carried him home to Nora and the children.

As for honesty, as a neighbor remarked, "If he found five shillings in the streets, he'd wear out ten shillings worth of strength and shoe leather to find the owner."

One dark, cold night, Paul was returning from his work, with a loaf of bread under one arm and a violin under the other, and nearly fell over a small object crouched on the step.

"Bless us! what's this?" cried Paul, striving to regain his equilibrium.

"Only me, sir! and the small object stood up and became a very pale, thin, ragged child.

"Are you hurt, little girl?"

"No, sir."

"What are you doing here in the cold?"

"Nothing."

"Why don't you go home?"

"I ain't got any."

"Dear me! Where's your mother?"

"In Heaven!"

At this Paul was dumbfounded, and seeing that great tears were stealing down the child's wan face, he thrust the violin under the arm which had held the bread, and putting the other around the tiny figure, he said, "Oh, I've got a home, a real jolly place! Come up, and see."

And this is the way old Paul came to have a neat little housekeeper, and to be buying calico gowns and shoes out of his poor salary.

People wondered at the sight of this bent old man, hitherto alone and uncared for, now walking daily to his work with his hand upon the shoulder of the odd, yet pretty faced girl, looking at her with honest pride brightening his eyes, and laughing as loud as she whenever the joke came in. But old Paul looked unconcerned, evaded the question of the curious, and learned to love nothing in this world better than the little waif, Camilla.

There were many, many days when rheumatism drew Paul by the fire in the old back attic, and drew the very last penny out of the dilapidated purse; but brave little Camilla, never forgetting how near death she had been on that bitter night of their meeting, always found a way to ward off hunger, and courage to keep them both alive until help came.

The winter of 1860 came in like a lion, as many a poor wretch well remembers, and with the blast came Paul's enemy. He turned one night, a sad face from his warm corner in Bertman's shop among the violins, and hobbled up the cold street, feeling the approach of the old rheumatic pains, and wondering what would become of his poor little Camilla.

His excitement carried him up to the last flight of stairs, and hearing Camilla's voice, he paused to rest and to listen.—She was singing in that sweet and expressive manner that made her voice seem to him the sweetest and purest he had ever heard. At the end of another stanza he took breath, and another voice said:

"Child, you astonish me. Either I am a poor judge of music, or else your voice is the best I ever heard. You are right in preferring its cultivation to anything else."

An electric thrill shot through old Paul's frame, and quickened his blood to a rapidity that quite carried away his rheumatic pains, and in a twinkling he was up stairs in his little attic.

He was terrified at the sound of a voice; but the sight of a handsome and polished gentleman, with diamonds in his snowy linen, a heavy ring upon his dainty white hand, unquestionable broadcloth upon his back, in close conversation with Camilla, whose wondrous beauty had of late startled even his dull perception, was more than old Paul could bear.

He was a very small man—had been in his youth—and now that Time's withering fingers had touched him, he was shriveled and dried, like withered fruit, but in his virtuous indignation, he puffed out to its fullest extent, and in a falsetto voice piped, "Camilla, how dare you invite any one to come here?"

"Oh, Uncle Paul! This is Mr. Clavering, the gentleman whose—whose—"

"Whose mother she saved from death. Your niece, sir, a few days since was passing through our crowded thoroughfare, when my mother's carriage drew up to the pavement. The horses were restive, and bidding the driver attend to them, she began to ascend unassisted. Her foot was on the step, when the animals sprang forward and flung her violently from her foothold. But for the sudden act of your niece, who received my mother in her strong young arms the fall might have proved a fatal one. I came to-day at my mother's earnest request, to express heart felt gratitude, and to offer—"

"You needn't offer Camilla a penny, sir. She'll never suffer while I've a pair of hands to work for her," said Paul.

"You mistake me. I do not wish to insult you, but would raise this child from poverty, and would educate her, that she might be of use to you and to herself, and become a refined woman. Don't let your self-love stand in her light and shut it out from her. She sings like a prima donna, and wishes to study music.

The great lustrous eyes of the child turned imploringly to the strange guardian.

"Lor, Camilla, I can't stand in your way. I know you're every bit a born lady, if your poor mother did die in a hotel among wretches who turned her child into the cold as soon as the breath had left her body; but, deary me, I can't part with you."

"And you shall not Let me serve little Camilla, and she shall never leave you, but shall prove a blessing to you in your old age."

Paul could say nothing, and the strange visitor departed, with no further injury to his darling than an eloquent glance from an eloquent pair of eyes.

Then from the gloomy lodging to a snug set of chambers a few streets off went Paul and Camilla, and the poor old wretch began to look like quite another being in his clean work clothes and Sunday suit, earned from the increased number of pupils provided by the willing assistance of their philanthropical friend Clavering.

Day after day, Camilla, went with her books to the teacher so strangely provided and after a little time, there came days when passers by paused to listen to the warblings of the rich young voice.

When she had been there six months she entered one morning to find Mrs. Clavering in the music master's room.

"What do you propose to do with your famous pupil?" asked her soft voice.

"Madam Camilla, is capable of doing anything in a musical way. She will be a songstress of whom this country will be proud. Ah, here she is!"

"You have improved wonderfully, my child," said the lady, holding out her gloved hand. "I came to bring you Richard's farewell. He leaves London to-night, and will remain abroad many years. Here is a gift as token of remembrance."

She did not understand that Mrs. Clavering had placed a pretty necklace of coral in her hand, and then gathered up her shawl, and departed, but when her teacher spoke, she cried as if in mortal pain, and without a word, flew down the street towards home. As she turned the corner she rushed pell mell into the arms of a gentleman, who on seeing her pale and tearful, said. "Why little Camilla! What is the matter?"

"Oh, Mr. Clavering, you are going away?"

Richard Clavering's fine face grew sad and expressive, as the tearful eyes looked into his own, and, for the first time, he comprehended the fact that he was a young man, and that his protege was stealing from chilhood into beautiful girlhood, and was an undeniable beauty.

"Camilla, I am going away, but will you wait for my return?"

"Wait for you? I am not going to run away."

"You do not comprehend me. Well, it is better so. Perhaps two years later you may understand me. Good-bye, Camilla. Kiss me good-bye."

It was a very quiet street, and so Camilla lifted her head and kissed him. In all probability the child would have kissed him in the main thoroughfare as there, and I only mentioned the fact of the street being a quiet one, to those who are shocked at the publicity of it.

Well, they are parted. He to go over the sea, she to remain at home and improve the opportunities he has placed before her.

The great heart of the music loving public was agitated with mingled emotions of joy, pride, astonishment and awe. A new songstress had been criticised, picked over peace meal, ground down to the finest point, dissected, examined through the most perfect microscope, and pronounced perfect! And now the manager of a first-class fashion-patronized theatre had engaged her for an almost fabulous sum, as the world was anxious to hear her voice.

The night came. The theatre was crowded from pit to roof. The orchestra pealed forth a grand overture, the expectant crowd filled the air with perfume and soft murmurs of whispering voices and rustling silks arose in a subdued sound, and then the broad curtain rolled up and displayed the elegantly-fitted stage.

Suddenly there was a hush in the vast building, and eyes grew bright with eager anticipation as from the wing came the debutante.

A tall, graceful girl, with gleaming shoulders and white perfectly shaped arms; with a crown of purple black hair upon the regal head; with great eyes scanning the crowd, and then with almost childish shyness veiling themselves beneath the long lashes; a mouth, soft, tender and beautiful, and a cheek as fair as the pure white satin of her sweeping robe; and they had seen the long talked of and highly praised beauty.

A roar like the rushing of distant waters sounded in her ears, and then swelled into a thunder; and coming slowly down in the splendor of the foot lights, her beautiful head erect, her eyes glowing with excitement, her beauty enhanced by the elegance of her costume, Camilla, the poor waif, the child of poor Paul Smith, the protege of the proud Richard Clavering, received the homage of the assembled crowd.

When the acclamations had ceased, the orchestra began a soft symphony, and then through the building echoed the clear, pure notes of a voice that sounded far away—a dream's mystic voice full of hope, of doubt, of pain. Nearer, still nearer it sounded, and hope half drowned the doubts, and yet a plaintive sorrow seemed to remain. It came nearer, and the sorrow was a half expectant, trembling glimpse of something better; and when suddenly the strange voice broke in a triumphal strain the listners held their breath as the wonderful notes rang out on the air and then died away.

For a moment, a deadly silence reigned, but it was for a moment only; then the building vibrated with a crash of enthusiasm that came from the music crazed audience. Men rose in their seats, and hundreds flung the floral tributes at her feet.

In one of the boxes, above the one where the music master and manager sat an old, odd-looking man waved his handkerchief and cheered, with great tears running down his wrinkled cheeks; and Camilla looked up to that one box, and gave him the only smile that crossed her lips that night.

But at last the curtain fell, and Camilla, weary and worn, went off to the dressing room. Some one stood in the shadow of the side scene, and when she asked permission to pass, caught her by the hands and drew her out into the light.

"Camilla, little Camillia, is it you? Have I been listening to my little girl all this glorious evening? Speak to me? I am bewildered and blind."

"Mr. Clavering! when did you come? Oh! I am so glad, so happy!" she exclaimed.

"Are you glad? Are you happy? Oh, is this my welcome? Have you waited for me my love, my darling?"

She put her hands over her eyes, murmuring:

"You do not mean your words; I am dreaming! I am mad!"

"You are here wide awake, Camilla, and I am asking you to love me and to be my wife."

She drew him away for a brief moment and laid her head within his arms. Then she passed into her dressing room and put out her hands, saying:

"Oh, Richard, take me away. I am soul sick of all of this."

"And you will only sing—"

"In your nest. Come, we must not forget Uncle Paul. He is waiting in the box for me." "Uncle Paul," cried Camilla. "Why, you naughty boy, you are fast asleep. Come, it is time to go home. Ah!"

She started back with a cry, for the hand she touched was icy cold, and fell back stiff and helpless

"Camilla, darling, come away. I will attend him."

"Oh! Richard."

"Hush, love, he is beyond us now.—Those strains of music have carried him to heaven from whence they came."

The poor old man was dead. With the consummation of his heart's wish, his quiet, unpretending, unoffending life had passed out into the new existence.

There were loud growls in the music-loving world, but nothing ever came of them; for Richard Clavering removed their singing bird so defiantly that few knew the cause of her flight; and now she sings only to him.

Select Miscellany.

D. Lothrop & Co.'s Publications.

The autumn and holiday list of D. Lothrop & Co. is peculiarly valuable and attractive, not only for the character of the publications it represents, but for the variety of subjects it covers, and for the elegant and substantial style in which the books it includes are brought out. The catalogue of the past and present works issued by this house, numbers more than 700 titles, and it is a remarkable fact that nearly all of them fulfil some special want of the public, and meet with a steady sale. Of the more important books in the present list are new additions of standard works, among them, Bunyan's *Holy War*, in clear large type, on heavy paper and with a large number of illustrations, one of the finest editions ever issued in this country; Dr. Adams' *At Eventide*; Dr. Dorchester's volume, *Concessions of Liberalists*, which has met with unexampled success; a new and elegant edition of *Pilgrim's Progress*, uniform in style with the Golden Treasury series, with gilt edges, and containing seventeen full page illustrations. Several works by prominent authors are in preparation, which will be duly announced.

In the line of books for young people the list of this firm is especially rich. No other American house furnishes a catalogue more attractive, or draws a sharper line between what is good and what is bad in literature. Among the books now in active preparation, and which will be issued the coming summer and fall, are Miss Yonge's series of Young Folk's Histories, one volume of which will be issued monthly. The first volume will be upon *Germany*, to be followed by others upon *Greece*, *England*, *France*, and *Rome*.—They will be brought out in handsome style, in clear type, on fine white paper, beautifully bound and illustrated. A book of special interest which will appear in the fall is entitled *Amy's and Marion's Voyage Around the World*. It is from the pen of a daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, who, with her sister, really made the journey about the globe, in company with their brother, Capt. Adams. It will be fully illustrated from orignal photographs, *Royal Lowrie*, a story for the older boys, by Charles R. Talbot, will create a decided sensation among those for whom it is specially intended. It is one of the most fascinating books published for the last half-dozen years, and is as pure in tone as it is lively in incident. Pansey (Mrs. Alden) Faye Huntingdon, two of the best writers of religious literature in the country, appear as joint authors of a story for girls, called *From Different Standpoints*. Two other volumes, *That Boy of Newkirk's* and *Carrie Ellsworth*, also appear in the list, together with a new book of poems for home and school. New editions in quarto form of *Young Rick*, *Cooking Club of Tu-Whit Hollow*, *Good-for-Nothing Polly*, and *Nan, the New-Fashioned Girl*, all popular and rapidly selling books, are announced for early issue.

The house has in preparation an elegantly illustrated work which is intended as a religious gift book for the holidays.—It is called *Out of Darkness into Light*.—The designs are from the pencil of Mary A. Lathbury, whose talent for illustration is well known. It is proposed to make it the most popular presentation book of the season, not only in style and character, but in price.

The popular belief that anything was good enough for children to read has undergone a very decided change during the past few years. Thirty years ago the books which made up our Sunday school libraries were dull beyond belief. They repelled rather than attracted, not because they were moral in tone, but because they lacked sympathy and interest. The writers were good people, and imbued with the best of motives, but they seemed to forget that children required altogether different literary pabulum from grown people. The result was what might have been expected. The books which ought to have attracted them were discarded for sensational stories whose literary style was execrable and whose morals were always doubtful. One of the first book publishing houses in the country which attempted to reform this condition of things was that of D. Lothrop & Co. Mr. Lothrop had long believed in the possibility of a pure and elevated standard of literature for the young, which should combine talent of a high degree with moral and religious teaching, and which, in addition to these qualifications, should be bright, sharp and entertaining. It required determination, courage and money to carry out this idea, but it was carried out, and to-day Mr. Lothrop stands at the head of a house which publishes more and better books for juvenile and young people's reading than any other in the country. The best available talent is secured, and the dress in which his books appear is unsurpassed for beauty and durability. Many publishers exhaust themselves in bringing out a single illustrated juvenile for the holidays, while this firm offers perhaps a dozen, equally attractive, and immensely superior to the reproduction of English juvenile publications with which the book market is flooded during the holiday season.

Of the works lately published by this house in the special juvenile list, the four Wide Awake Pleasure Books, "A," "B," "C" and "D," are prominent. They are as seasonable one time as another, and will be a perpetual pleasure to young readers. *Sunshine for Babyland*, *Mother's Boys and Girls*, *Our Darlings*, and *Little People*, the last three by "Pansy," also appear in the same catalogue, and with a score or more others are brought out in illustrated board covers.

The books which are now preparing in the same popular style, make a long and attractive catalogue. Chief among them is *Wide Awake Pleasure Book "E,"* which is announced to be ready for the trade August 1st. It will contain a large number of delightful stories and poems by well known authors, splendidly illustrated.—Among the contents are Sophie May's "Solomon Seal," "Child Marion's" adventures in Rome. Venice and Vienna, poems by Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Whiten, R. H. Stoddard, Nora Perry, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. Piatt, Clara Doty Bates, etc. The volume is intended specially for the holidays, and in elegant appearance as well as intrinsic merit will compare in the way of a juvenile gift book with anything yet published. A new book by Adam Stwin, and one that will make a sensation, is entitled *Eyes Right*. It is not only highly entertaining, but it contains a large amount of practical information for boys. *Four Feet, Wings and Fins* is the title of a new illustrated book on natural history for children: *Pen and Pencil Pictures*, *Babyland* for 1878, three new books by "Pansy," *Two Boys*, *Getting Ahead* and *Pansies*, three large print books by Tracy Towne, and a new work on Astronomy called *Overhead*, are especially attractive. *Little Miss Mischief and Her Happy Thoughts*, adapted from the French by Ella Farman, will be issued in quarto form, elegantly illustrated and bound, and will make one of the most beautiful gift books of the season. In similar style will appear *Little Miss Muslin of Quintillion Square*, whose adventures will be a never-ending source of entertainment for other Miss Muslins the country over. Another volume of *Classics of Babyland*, by Clara Doty Bates, is in preparation, which will surpass that of last year in general style and beauty of illustration. Those who remember that charming book, *Poems for our Darlings*, issued last season, will be glad to know that a companion volume is announced, called *Music for our Darlings*, prepared by Dr. Eben Tourjee. It will be brought out in equally attractive style, and will make a standard book of songs for the household and school-room. *Sidney Martin's Christmas*, a splendidly illustrated volume of 600 pages, specially prepared by "pansy," is another holiday publication. In addition to these there is *The King of Picture Books*, *Baby Bunting*, and a large variety of smaller illustrated volumes, all handsomely bound in illustrated covers.

The Printer.

The Printer is the Adjutant of Thought, and this explains the mystery of the wonderful word that can kindle a hope as no song can—that can warm a heart as no hope—that word "we," with a hand in-hand warmth in it, for the Author and the Printer are Engineers together—Engineers indeed! When the little Corsican bombarded Cadiz at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering. But what is that paltry range to this whereby they bombard ages yet to be?

There at the "case" he stands, and marshals into line the forces armed for truth, clothed in immortality and English. And what can be nobler than the equipment of a thought in sterling Saxon—Saxon with the ring of spear or shield therein, and that commissioning it when we are dead, to move gradually on to "the latest syllable of recorded time." This is to win a victory from death, for this has no dying in it.

The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs, toil. Oh, it is not work but a sublime rite he is performing, when he thus "sights" the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missile ere before described—fling it into the bosom of an age unborn. He throws off his coat indeed; we but wonder, the rather, that he does not pull his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stands is holy ground

A little song was uttered somewhere, long ago—it wandered through the twilight feebler than a star—it died upon the ear. But the printer takes it up where it was lying there in the silence like a wounded bird, and he equips it anew with wings, and he sends it forth from the ark that had preserved it, and it flies on into the future with the olive branch of peace, and around the world with melody, like the dawning of a Spring morning.

How the type build up the broken arches in the bridge of Time. How they render the brave utterances beyond the Pilgrims, audible and eloquent—hardly fettering the free spirit, but moving—not a word nor a syllable lost in the whirl of the world—moving in connected paragraph and period down the lengthening line of years.—*Bayard Taylor.*

A COUNTRY poet, after looking about over life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion: "Oh, I wouldn't live forever—I wouldn't if I could; but I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I would."

A TACK points heavenward when it means the most mischief. It has many human imitators.

WHEN angry, count ten before speaking; if very angry, count a hundred.

THE individual chiefly anxious to see the rule laid down is the school boy.

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