

MINING JOURNAL.

FROSTBURG, MD., JULY 8, 1882.

DECLINED.—Hon. H. D. Farnandis declined the office of president of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal to which he was elected recently. The Board of Public Works met in Annapolis Wednesday but adjourned until the 13th inst., without selecting a president.

THE SITUATION.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this region since our last issue.

Several of the new miners left Camp Mayer during the early part of the week. They stated that the work was too hard and dangerous and but little could be made at it.

In answer to inquiries made the following telegrams were received and bulletined by the JOURNAL:

MEYERSDALE, Pa., July 8, 1882, 10:25 a. m.—The miners are all out for advance.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

MEYERSDALE, Pa., July 3, 1882, 2:30 p. m.—All out but Smith's; majority of region got advance asked for. J. H. BISEL.

We have learned that Smith's mine has since gone out. All of the mines around Salisbury are reported out. There are two mines working for 65 cents.

Upon the whole there appears to be no definite indications pointing to an early settlement of the difficulty in this region.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Question Asked.

FROSTBURG July 6, 1882.

To the MINING JOURNAL:

Has the ordinance prohibiting hogs running at large within the corporate limits of the town been repealed? If not why don't the Mayor and Council see that the police does his duty in accordance with said ordinance? *****

Eckhart Citizens Picnic.

WASHINGTON MINES, July 6, 1882.

To the MINING JOURNAL:

The young people of Eckhart mines and vicinity assembled in Mr. Neff's grove on Wednesday afternoon last and had a picnic. The unpleasant state of affairs that now exists in this coal field was forgotten for the time and all seemed to think of nothing else only to enjoy themselves and make others happy. The pleasant time we had together will long be remembered by all. The weather was cool and pleasant. To the ladies we will ever feel grateful for the noble part they took in making the picnic a success. The singing and playing was kept up until the evening shades were gathering around us, when all took their march for home well pleased with the manner in which they had spent the evening. We return our thanks to Mr. Neff and lady for the use of their grove, and to other parties who loaned us their glasses and dishes. WASHINGTONIAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE physicians naturally practice homeopathy.

The postal service of the country makes a splendid showing for the fiscal year just ended. It is fully self-supporting, and looks forward to increased prosperity and usefulness.

The autopsy of Guitau's brain by the physicians, immediately after the hanging, revealed the fact that the murderer was apparently sane, as the brain was found to be in a healthy condition.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLS, of the Delaware railroad, estimates the coming peach crop in the districts traversed by the railway at 4,004,740 baskets. The heaviest yield will be in the district between Middletown and Clayton, and with continued favorable weather the crop may reach 5,000,000 baskets. This is exclusive of the section above, which are dependent upon water transportation.

TWO THINGS THE COUNTRY WILL NOT HAVE.—There are two things this country cannot afford and will not have, and the sooner the "railroad barons" understand it the better. They are these: first, workingmen must not be starved, and second, railroad corporations will not be permitted with impunity to double their stock in a night, to cover excessive earnings, and then pretend that they cannot pay their laborers.—New York Herald.

Much excitement was caused at the Massachusetts State Prison, at Concord, by the prisoners on Tuesday. They shouted and yelled without restriction and broke up their cell furniture because they were deprived of certain recreations hitherto granted to them on the Fourth of July. Wednesday the trouble was continued, the convicts being on a strike against the warden's discipline. About three-fourths of the prisoners declare they will not work until the usual holiday recreation is granted.

Information for Officers of Registration.

State's Attorney Sloan has addressed to Registrar Kight, of district No. 3, a letter replying to questions asked him by Mr. Kight. It is of interest to all the registrars and citizens generally, so we publish it:

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 30, 1882. James Kight, Esq., Officer of Registration, District No. 8, Westernport, Md.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of this date I beg leave to submit the following:

1st. How long does a man have to be a resident of the State before he can register?

You will find this fully set forth in Sec. 1 of Art. 1 of the Constitution of 1867, in the following language: "All elections shall be by ballot; and every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City, or of the county, in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district, in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city, shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts, for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county, or city which shall form a part of the electoral district, in which he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county, or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county, or city, to which he has removed."

You will, of course, understand that the word "white" as used then has been abolished since the adoption of the Constitution.

2nd. How long after the first sitting before I have to make a return of all the names and do the books have to be returned after each sitting?

In answer to this I refer you to Section 18 of the present registration act which provides that within six days after the close of his October sitting, the registrar shall deliver to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for his county, the registry of voters and the two poll-books so completed as aforesaid. The books remain in his custody during the time intervening between the respective sittings and he is responsible for their loss, in a penalty not exceeding a fine of five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment aforesaid. (See Section 36.)

3rd. What is the form of oath taken by persons wishing to register?

You do make oath that you will true answers make to such questions as I may propound to you touching your right to be registered and to vote in election district No. —.

Read section 15 of the Registration Act carefully and if you have not a copy apply to the Secretary of State at Annapolis for one.

Permit me also to call your attention to Section 17, requiring name of the applicant for registration to be entered immediately thereafter in the presence of the voter in its proper alphabetical place in both of the poll books.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,

DAVID W. SLOAN, The State's Attorney for Allegany county.

The following letter on the subject of registration explains itself.

MORE QUESTIONS ABOUT REGISTRATION AND ANSWERS FROM STATE'S ATTORNEY SLOAN.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 5, 1882. JAMES T. MCKNIGHT, Esq., Registrar 1st Election District, Little Orleans, Maryland.

Dear Sir: To the questions propounded in your favor of 3d inst., I beg leave to reply as follows:

1st. Is it absolutely necessary to designate the residence of voters in rural districts?

No distinction is made in the designation of the residence of voters in the respective districts. You must therefore follow with particularity section 15 of the Registration Act, and especially that portion under the sixth head, viz: "the place of his residence, recording the street, square, avenue, road or lane on or near which he may so reside, and giving the number of his dwelling house, if it has a number, or such description as shall be sufficient to identify, with certainty, such place or residence, and enable it to be easily found."

2nd. I find no provision in the registration laws whereby a registrar has the right to register himself. How shall we act in this case?

Register yourself as you would another voter, but it would be well to

explain under the column "Remarks" the blank which must appear under third head by noting that you are the officer of registration.

Very respectfully yours, DAVID W. SLOAN, The State's Attorney for Allegany county.

The Knights of Labor—Another Defence from "Albion."

The closing remarks of "A Friend of the Miners," in the supplement of The Sun of June 30, seeking to disparage the Knights of Labor by showing up the misconduct of the Ancient Order of Hibernians prove at least the irrelevancy of his statements when it is known that the Knights of Labor are distinct and separate from and have not been occasioned by either the Ancient Order of Hibernians or the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association. Then what have the actions of the one or both of these, bad or good as they may have been, to do with the Knights of Labor, or what have the Knights of Labor to do with them? All loyal citizens have given their verdict with righteous indignation against the outlandish of the Molli Maguire wherever it existed. But why brand the Knights of Labor as an evil because the two said organizations have had bad men among them? Many secret organizations have proved to be of great benefit. The Knights of Labor, but a child in years, growing to giant proportions, has proved itself a necessary good. It is certainly not wise to brand the organization as evil, and nothing but evil when there is no evidence of such evil.

The Knights of Labor are increasing in numbers and respectability—"a popular educator"—and public opinion, like the flowing spring tide, is rising in its favor. Canute proved no more his folly commanding the waves to retire than do the companies in fighting against fate—demanding a dissolution of the Knights of Labor.

The companies think now they have just cause for attempting to break up the Knights of Labor. The organization thinks otherwise. Who shall judge? Public opinion favors the right of organization. There is no proof that as an order they favor raciality, or that they will hold to men who damage the companies' property. In what way "the Knights of Labor are depriving to-day the miners in the Cumberland region from going to work at 50 cents per ton" the public would be glad to know. Certainly there has been no violence offered to the new-comers. The police would be able to protect any old hands who desired to work as well as the new. It there has been any threat on any one it has not been made public.

"A Friend to the Miner," in his last letter, states that "it affords me pleasure to notice that the miners during the present contest in the Cumberland region have thus far acted in a quiet and orderly way. The miners have a right to work for what wages they please, and who is hindering them? Is it not because 'they please' not to work for 50 cents per ton that they are not working? If 'they please' they can go to work. The Knights of Labor do not prevent them. They are freemen, among a free people, in a free country. Fifty cents per ton and five tons per day will not make \$3 per day, and five tons per man is declared to be enough by the men who know. As to the Knights of Labor 'wringing out' of the operators prices for mining coal which will not justify them to pay on account of the low price, &c., has it not been evident that it is not the price alone that the miners are fighting for? It is against the twelve hours and its curses. It is for their union that the companies have threatened to break up. Price is the secondary consideration. They feel they cannot live by money alone. They need daylight-time to read the papers and general literature, and for free speech on mining topics as well as religious and political. An intelligent man in all other spheres of labor is preferable to the ignorant. Who desires the ignorance of slavery and the consequent immorality? Remand the men to twelve hours per day, and civilization among the miners must go backward."

There can be no doubt, I suppose, that the companies who get their coal mined for 50 cents per ton can sell it with a better profit than those companies who pay 65 cents per ton, if the two coals be of equal value. It has long been conceded that the Cumberland coal is the more valuable. Whether they get more for it I know not, and this is not the main point at issue. The men of the Cumberland coal region claim they ought to have 65 cents per ton for digging said coal, and they have not been willing to dig it for less. The Clearfield miners have long been dissatisfied to dig their coal at 50 cents, hence the strike for 65 cents in 1880, when the might

of the companies overcame them, and they had to struggle as before for a bare pittance, without even the option of spending their money where they could by the most for the least outlay. Now, because the companies succeeded by the force of the need of bare bread and shelter to get the miners of Clearfield to succumb in 1880 and since, it is argued by "A Friend of the Miners" that the Cumberland region of coal miners ought to do the same. Everybody knows that "supply and demand" regulate prices generally; and every person ought to know that in these times, when there is such a demand for coal, and there is such prosperity in the country, and railroads are paying such large dividends annually, that if it be necessary for coal operators to carry on their enterprise to have the work done cheaper or get a better price per ton for their coal, that railroad companies should carry it for less. If 15 cents per ton less would reduce the dividends of the railroads \$100,000 per year there would be far less suffering in the world as its consequence than by lessening the poor miners' pay that much per ton. The general public, I reckon, as benefactors toward a hard working and seriously exposed class of men, the miners, would not object to pay an extra 15 cents per ton for their coal. Only assure them that that much more goes to the miner.

Al! and "A Friend of the Miners" states that it is no trouble for two ordinary miners, on a daily average of eight hours, to dig sixteen tons of coal from the big vein situated in the Georges Creek region. That is news for the miner. In "eight hours, without trouble," an "ordinary miner" can make \$4 (at 50 cents per ton) per day! Come, all ye miners from Cornwall and California! And this, good as it is, is not equal to the promise made at New York to the new-comers—Swedes, Germans and Austrians, and dwellers of Italy, Denmark and Hungary—"50 to \$6 per day!" Well, is it true? We escaped new-comers. So, is it true? We know some of them to be noble fellows indorse with their signatures that extravagant assertion? I know it is not true. "I have been there," and had a little beyond "ordinary" strength too, and rather than take the average room and be one of two to put out 16 tons per day even in 14 hours along Georges Creek, I will prefer Southern slavery, and the cat-o'-nine-tails thrown in occasionally after the average order. If that assertion is a specimen of the friendship of the operator to the miner, then the good Lord deliver the miner from his foes!

MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE LABOR TROUBLES.—The distinguished Irish patriot, Michael Davitt, made an interesting speech, before 20,000 people in Union Square, New York City, Wednesday evening. Upon arising to commence his remarks he asked indulgence for a weak voice, and expressed regret at not being better informed upon the labor question in America that his comments might be more valuable. He had been pleased by the remarks of another speaker, that while Ireland and Irishmen were fighting the cause of labor and justice for Ireland, they were fighting the cause of labor and humanity throughout the world. This land war in Ireland can be justly called a labor movement. It is an uprising of laborers against a system of monopoly that has confiscated the fruits of labor, viz, rent based upon labor. Mr. Davitt added: "To-day we are half way on the road to victory. There is to-day in Ireland a distinct labor movement besides the Land League movement—a movement on behalf of the artisans and laborers in the cities. [Cheers.] As Irishmen, and as men who help to build up the land, they demand that they shall share in the benefits that are to accrue from the abolition of Irish landlordism. Now, as a laborer, the son of a laborer, and the grandson of a laborer, I am anxious that the laborers of Ireland should share in the spoils of Irish landlordism. Therefore I have in recent utterances in England and America declared my conviction that the only just settlement of the Irish land question, the only settlement that will leave the land of Ireland with the people, will be one that gives the agricultural laborer and the artisan in the city a direct benefit from the soil. Exception has been taken to my scheme by thoughtful and sincere men. Do not let it be supposed for an instant that my friend, the chosen leader of the Irish people, Charles Stewart Parnell, is in the least opposed to the labor movement. He has more than once declared that if full justice was not done the laborers he would place himself at their head and see that full justice was done. I am confident that by-and-by he and every other Land Leaguer will be taking the same stand."

The Labor Unions Called Upon to Send Representatives to Washington.

Resolutions intended to facilitate the adjustment by proper legislation of the existing differences between capital and labor were adopted by the National Federation of Labor in Washington Wednesday. They declare that whereas the United States Senate has directed an investigation of the existing relations between capital and labor, the condition of the laboring people, the cause of labor strikes, and so on, with a view to the adoption of legislation that will promote harmonious relations between capitalists and laborers, and that whereas it is important that the wage workmen of the whole country should have their case properly presented before the committee of the Senate by intelligent and approved representatives of their interests, as organized capital certainly will be, therefore the organized labor unions of each Congressional district in every State and Territory of the Union are advised to nominate with proper credentials, an intelligent and trustworthy representative of the common cause, at as early day as possible to act as a member of the Central Committee on National Legislation, to reside in Washington City, and to report from time to time to the workmen of his district the progress made in their interests under the movement which has been begun by Congress. The National Federation also pledges itself to use all honorable means in its power to procure employment for fellow-workmen sent here as members of the Central Committee, but if any Congressional district finds it impracticable or inconvenient to send a delegate to Washington immediately, they earnestly request that authority be given to the President and Advisory Committees of this federation to designate a proxy for such district from known and true disciples of the cause of labor, delay being hazardous.

Additional Local.

A TOOTHACHE is always a pain investment.

SEVERAL parties picnicked at Dan's rock this week.

VENNOR's venture on July weather this far has proved a failure.

FROSTBURG has any number of very pretty flower gardens.

BASE-BALL does not seem to have any attractions for the boys this season.

A NEW passenger engine will shortly be placed on the G. C. & C. railroad.

OUR Eckhart, Lonaconing and Ocean correspondents have not shown up for some time. Let us hear from your friends.

WILL the secretaries of the various lodges and associations in this town and vicinity send us regularly the changes made in their officers?

ONE of the new men at Eckhart was hurt in the mine last Monday. He was taken to St. Thomas' hospital, in Cumberland, the same day. The extent of his injuries are not known.

"EVERYTHING the fireman take hold of seems to be a success," was the remark a lady made to a JOURNAL reporter at the ball on the evening of the Fourth. We acquiesced in what she said.

THE newspaper man is never favored with vacations. He is expected to issue a paper fifty-two weeks in a year, for which he is paid punctually, in some cases, in other hardly ever, sometimes never.

LONACONING LOSES A WORTHY CITIZEN.—Mr. James James, a prominent Odd Fellow, of Lonaconing, died in than town last Saturday. He was prominently identified with the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations and was greatly respected by the entire community.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The Good Templars, of Lonaconing, held an open air meeting in Henshaw's grove last Saturday afternoon. Speeches were made by a number of ministers among whom was Rev. D. D. Jenkins, of this place. The meeting was one of the largest gatherings the cold-water folks ever held in this county.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—The County Commissioners Thursday appointed the following judges of election among others:

District No. 8.—D. L. Philippi, Geo. W. Sheetz, Patrick Kenny.

District No. 9.—John Coles, Hugh Thompson, Dr. W. J. Piper.

District No. 10.—David Dixon, Chris. C. Shockey, James Ryan.

District No. 11.—R. W. Mason, Richard Beall, J. N. Carson.

District No. 12.—G. W. McCulloh, Chas. Conner, John Kirby.

District No. 13.—A. Hellingner, W. Findlay, Andrew Hoefnagle.

District No. 15.—Isaac Bradburn, Hugh Muir, Jacob Miller.

WEATHER moderating as we go to press.

New Business Locals.

Lost.—At the English Baptist picnic, a gold cuff button, oblong, with raised centre and enameled scroll work; on the back of which my initials are engraved—"W. H. D." The finder will please return to W. H. DAVIS.

Business Locals.
New spring Dress Goods at B. STERN & CO.

Hats! Hats! Hats!—The latest novelties in men's, boys' and youths' hats, at C. HARTMAN'S.

ONE of Frostburg's sporting gentlemen was taken for a coal operator in Cumberland the other day by a bank president. It seemed that the president was misled by the young fellow wearing one of C. HARTMAN'S nobby straw hats.

MEN and boys' Clothing reduced fully 20 per cent. at B. STERN & CO. A LOT of handsome Dress Goods at 8, 10, 12 and 15 cents, at B. STERN & CO.'s dry goods emporium. These goods are really very cheap.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the State and County Taxes for 1882 are now due and payable, and that a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid before the 1st day of September; 4 per cent. on all paid during September, and 3 per cent. during October. No discount after that date will be allowed.

Office at my store, where I will be found every day for the purpose of receiving the same. JOHN J. KELLER, July 8-31 Collector 3d District.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. SEMMES DeVECMON, Attorney-at-Law, Jan -y CUMBERLAND, MD.

DR. JOHN J. JONES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office on Main street in Thomas' building, Frostburg, Md. [Aug 30]

D. J. BLACKSTON. J. E. KELLOGG, BLACKSTON & ELLEGOOD, Attorneys-at-Law, 2 Washington St., Cumberland, Md. Apr 9-y

Property for Sale.

6 HOUSES AND LOTS in Frostburg for sale—CHEAP! Must be sold! Feb 18-19 JAMES KANE, Agent.

KENNY HOUSE.

Piedmont, West Va., T. KENNY, - Proprietor. THIS Hotel has one of the finest Sample Rooms on line of B. & O. railroad. Oct 8-y

WILLIAM BRACE. BENJ. A. RICHMOND, Brace & Richmond, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office No. 4 Washington street, CUMBERLAND, MD. WILL be in Frostburg regularly every Thursday. June 30-

FOR RENT.

PAUL'S OPERA HOUSE STORE ROOMS, -AND- ROOMS on 2d floor, suitable for Offices. Apply to THOS. H. PAUL, Frostburg, Md. Mar 11

Examination of Teachers.

OFFICE BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, CUMBERLAND, Md., June 27, 1882. THE annual examination of teachers will be held at the Union Street School Building, Cumberland, JULY 11 and 12, beginning each day at 9 o'clock. By order of the Board. J. W. S. COCHRANE, Examiner. July 1-1d

Stoves & Tinware.

FRED. JOHNSON is still active and doing a good business at No. 49 Main St., Frostburg, Where he sells the

BEST STOVE

In town. I refer to the well known "Ironsides!"

Which has the largest oven and is the quickest baking stove in the market. I also manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most substantial and very best

Tinware!

TO BE FOUND. Soliciting a call and an inspection of the superb New Ironsides Cook Stove and my stock of tinware, I remain yours, Apr 9-y FRED. JOHNSON.

ALLAN LINE

STEAM BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL. Calling at HALIFAX and QUEENSTOWN. Each way.

The splendid Screw Steamers of the above Line will run as follows:

	Tons.	From Baltimore
PHOENICIAN,	2500	Tuesday, June 13
AUSTRIAN,	3000	" " 27
NOVA SCOTIAN,	3300	" July 11
CASPIAN,	3000	" " 25
HIBERNIAN,	3000	" Aug 8
NOVA SCOTIAN,	3300	" " 22

And thereafter every four nights. All steamers are appointed to leave Baltimore at 9 a. m., on their advertised dates.

Steage Passage to or from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Queenstown, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, &c., at Lowest Rate. Very best accommodations for Steerage and Intermediate Passengers. An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel carried by each steamer for the purpose of attending to the wants of the females and children. For further particulars or passage tickets to and from Great Britain, apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., Baltimore; or in Frostburg to J. JANDORF, June 10-y

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE

To the QUALIFIED VOTERS of the respective Election Districts of Allegany County, Md.

THE undersigned OFFICERS of REGISTRATION for the respective Election Districts of Allegany county, at their First Summer Sitting, will sit from

8 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday after the Second Monday in the Month of July, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Two, that is to say on the

11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of July, 1882.

At the respective places hereinafter named, for the purpose of ascertaining and registering in the proper registry of voters and poll books the persons qualified to vote in their respective Election Districts and Election Precincts.

DISTRICT No. 1—ORLEANS.

The Officer of Registration for the 1st Election District (Orleans) will sit at his residence, in Little Orleans, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, July 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1882, and at his office at the Canal Tunnel on Saturday, July 15th, 1882. JAMES T. MCKNIGHT, Registrar.

DISTRICT No. 2—OLDTOWN.

The Officer of Registration for the 2d Election District (Oldtown) will sit at Carder & Darkey's Store, in Oldtown. FRANCIS DARKEY, Registrar.

DISTRICT No. 3—FLINTSTONE.

The Officer of Registration for the 3d Election District (Flintstone) will sit at his office in Gilpintown on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11th and 12th, 1882, and at his residence on Murley's Branch on Thursday and Friday, July 13th and 14th, 1882, and at his office at Rush on Saturday, July 15th, 1882. OWEN MCFELISH, Registrar.

DISTRICT No. 4—CUMBERLAND CANAL.

The Officer of Registration for the 4th Election District (Cumberland Canal) will sit in Precinct No. 1 at his office, No. 15 South Centre street, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 11th, 12th and 13th, 1882, and for the Second Precinct of the 4th District at No. 16 South Centre street, in Cumberland, on Friday and Saturday, July 14th and 15th, 1882. O. M. SCHINDELL, Registrar.

DISTRICT No. 5—CUMBERLAND WILLS CREEK.

The Officer of Registration for the 5th Election District (Cumberland Wills Creek) will sit at his office, No. 176 North Mechanic street in Cumberland. J. GEORGE FLURSHUTZ, Registrar.

DISTRICT No. 6—CUMBERLAND RIVER.

The Officer of Registration for the 6th Election District (Cumberland River) will sit at his office, in the Vigilant Engine House in Cumberland. SPRIGG S. LYNN, Registrar.

DISTRICT No. 7—RAWLINGS.

The Officer of Registration for the 7th Election District (Rawlings) will sit at Rawlings' Store in Rawlings. N. T. RAWLINGS, Registrar.

DISTRICT No. 8—WESTERNPORT.