

A Correct Forecast.

It is the opinion of dispassionate political observers that the Democratic chance of defeating the Republicans in this State at the next election depends upon the action of QUAY. If QUAY shall succeed in enforcing his will in the making of the Republican ticket the result will likely be Republican defeat. This view was expressed the other day in an interview with ex-Governor CURTIS in New York, who, when questioned as to the political situation in Pennsylvania, said: "It looks to me as though Boss Quay would succeed in forcing Delamater on his party."

"If he does he would be beaten, that's all; that is, if the Democratic party makes a wise nomination. It is my opinion that about the only hope the Democrats have of carrying Pennsylvania is in the stupidity of Republicans and the aggressiveness of Quay."

It Should be Investigated.

Congressman KERR, of this District, deserves credit for introducing into the House a resolution asking for an investigation of the charge that JAMES CAMPBELL imported English glass blowers into Pennsylvania in violation of the law prohibiting the importation of contract laborers into this country. CAMPBELL is the fellow whose name figured in the recent controversy in the House between Democratic members BYNUM and WILSON and Republican member BAYNE. He is one of the tariff shriekers that clamor for high tariff duties to protect American labor, yet he is directly charged with subjecting that labor to the competition of cheap European workmen whom he was instrumental in bringing into the country. It is well that he should be ventilated, but it is not likely that a congress that is being run in the interest of monopoly will be disposed to investigate CAMPBELL's case, and in all probability Mr. KERR's resolution will be tabled.

In explaining the recent shut down of the Tiffin woolen mills, one of the largest establishments of the kind in northern Ohio, Superintendent WAUGH can give no other reason for it than the effects of the prevailing tariff which compels woolen manufacturers to stand the expense of paying heavy duties on a class of foreign wool which is necessary in the manufacture of high-grade woolsens, and which is not and cannot be produced in this country. "I have been a life-long Republican," said Mr. WAUGH. "I tell you thousands of woolen mill operatives in this country, myself among the number, are having their eyes opened to this tariff question."

It is charged that W. H. ANDREWS, chairman of the Republican State committee, is laying wires to defeat DON CAMERON's re-election to the United States Senate. The specific charge is made that the chairman recently tried to get A. A. POTTER and H. WALLACE BROWN, Republican candidates for re-election to the Legislature, to promise that they would vote for some other candidate than CAMERON for United States Senator, if they should be re-elected to the Legislature—he (Andrews) to name the man when the time came for action. The men thus attempted to be influenced declined to put themselves under ANDREWS' control, but didn't obligate themselves to keep quiet about the attempt that had been made to control them.

The delegate elections that occurred this week have disappointed the expectations of some of the leaders. DELAMATER got a decided setback in Franklin county, where the delegates elected will vote in the State convention for anybody but QUAY's candidate. At least such is their declaration, but their present intention may be changed when influence is brought to bear upon them. The delegates from Bedford were instructed for STONE, and he will also get the Elk county delegate who is uninstruced. On the Democratic side the Huntingdon delegates elected on Monday will vote for WALLACE, and those of Columbia and Mercer for PATTISON.

Farmers and the Census.

The census year began June 1, 1889, and ends May 31, 1890. Each state has from one to eleven supervisors' districts. There are 175 supervisors in all. There are 42,000 enumerators, who in all parts of the country will begin their work Monday morning, June 2, 1890. Every farm will be visited before June 30, and the following questions will be asked, keeping in mind that the figures you are to give nearly all pertain to the crops of 1889, and not to the growing crops of 1890: Your name as occupant of the farm. Are you owner, renter for money, or for share of the crops of the farm? Are you white or black? Number of acres of land, improved and unimproved. Acres irrigated. Number of artesian wells flowing. Value of farm, buildings, implements, machinery, and live stock. Cost of building and repairing. Cost of fertilizers. Amounts paid for labor, including board; weeks of hired labor, white or black. Estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed, or on hand for 1889. Amount of wood cut, and value of all forest products sold. Acres of all kind of grassland cut for hay or pastured; tons of hay and straw sold; clover and grass seeds produced and sold; silos and their capacity. Cane, sorghum, maple, and beet sugar and molasses; acres, product and value of each. Castor Beans—Acres. Barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat; acres, crop, amount of each sold and consumed, and value. Rice—Acres, crop, and value. Tobacco—Acres, crop, amount sold, and value. Peas and Beans—Bushels, and value of crop sold. Peanuts—Acres, bushels, and value. Hops—Acres, pounds, and value. Cotton, flax, and hemp; acres, crop, and value. Broom Corn—Acres, pounds, and value. Horses, mules, and asses; number on hand June 1, 1889; number foaled in 1889; number sold in 1889; number died in 1889. Sheep—Number on hand June 1, 1890, of "fine wool," "long wool," and "all other;" number of lambs dropped in 1889; "spring lambs" sold in 1889 other than "spring lambs;" slaughtered for use on farm in 1889; killed by dogs in 1889; died from other causes in 1889. Wool—Shorn spring of 1890 and fall of 1889. Goats—Number of Angora and common. Dogs—On farm June 1, 1890. Working oxen, mules, cows, and other cattle on hand June 1, 1890; number of pure bred, grade and common; calves dropped in 1889; cattle sold in 1889, slaughtered for use on the farm, and died in 1889. Milk—Total gallons produced on farm; sold for use in families; sent to creamery or factory; used on farm, including for butter or cheese; used on farm in raising cream for sale, including for creamery or factory. Butter—pounds made on farm and sold in use. Cream—quarts sent to creamery or factory; sold other than to creamery or factory. Cheese—pounds made on farm and sold in 1889. Swine—number on hand June 1, 1890, sold in 1889; consumed on farm and died in 1889. Number of chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks on hand June 1, 1890; value of all poultry products sold; eggs produced, sold, and value in 1889. Bees—Number of stands, pounds of honey and wax produced, and value. Onions—Field crop—number of acres, bushels produced and sold, and value. Potatoes—Sweet and Irish, bushels produced and sold. Number of acres in vegetables, blackberries, and other small fruits, and total value of products in 1889. Number of acres, and products, in bushels, of peas and beans, green corn, tomatoes, other vegetables, fruits for canning. Apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, and other orchard fruits; in each the number of acres, crop in 1889, number of acres, crop in 1889, number of bearing trees, number of young trees, not bearing, and value of all orchard products sold. Number of acres in vines bearing and in young vines not bearing; products of grapes and raisins, and value in 1889.

There are significant surface indications in the Senate that the Tariff bill is in danger of running against a snag in that body. In the vote on the question to consider the bill in full, committee Senators SHERMAN and MORRILL voted with the Democrats who carried that measure, thereby insuring a hearing to all important interests, and a full and free discussion which was prevented by REED's gag in the House.

Pattison a Candidate.

Formal Announcement of the Ex-Governor's Position. PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—A formal announcement of the candidacy Robert E. Pattison for the Democratic nomination for Governor was made to-day through ex-Postmaster William F. Harrity. While speaking on the Democratic outlook Mr. Harrity said: "It has been stated in some localities that Mr. Pattison is not a candidate for Governor, and that if nominated he will not make an active campaign to win. This is a mistake. I happen to know authoritatively, and I speak advisedly when I say that Governor Pattison is a candidate, and will be to the end; that he will very much appreciate the honor of the nomination for Governor, and that when nominated he will promptly begin an active, energetic and aggressive campaign to lead the party to victory as he did in 1882."

How THEY COULD TELL.—"I can always tell when my husband has been drinking," said a young wife. "Yes?" said another young wife. "Yes, I know it the moment he kisses me." "I can always tell when my husband has been drinking," said the other. "Yes?" "Yes. Then he doesn't kiss me."—Indianapolis Journal.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

ADDRESS OF MRS. J. P. HARRIS, COUNTY PRESIDENT, DELIVERED BEFORE THE LATE COUNTY CONVENTION IN BELLEFONTE.

Some years ago, when the great Webster made light of the abolition movement as the work of a few women and clergymen, Calhoun replied that that woman were the agitators. To-day a far greater and wider spread evil than ever slavery meant to the African, a bondage which re-grazes no color line, nor division of Mason and Dixon to protect it, an evil which annually numbers its victims by tens of thousands, is threatened, and the death knell of the liquor traffic is being rung from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Who is doing it? The agitators; the women, who, to-day, are more feared by the liquor sellers than even the "Prince of Darkness" himself. He is to deny it, for they are doing his never troubles them; they are doing his work well and faithfully, and he can safely trust them. The magic letters, W. C. T. U., have been aptly interpreted, "women continually trouble us," and not only have the dear ladies of Bellefonte been accused of painting green the beautiful bronze angel which continually refreshes both man and beast, and which was presented to the City Fathers by the W. C. T. U., and hence is no longer theirs to adorn, but recently, when a number of young gentlemen applied to the Court for a charter to open a club room, the Court, seeing it to deny it, one of our young editors, in criticizing the action of the Court, politely? spoke of us as "the old women," and gave us credit for far more influence with the Court than we ever dreamed we possessed. However, these little incidents, trivial in themselves, go to prove that the man of to-day differs but little from the first man—Adam—in one respect. "The woman whom thou gavest me," as of old, must bear the blame.

We have this year merged our county Conventions into "A School of Methods." We cannot take up all of the different departments of work, but we will discuss those most needed in our own county. We most earnestly ask you to join in these discussions. That we are here to help as well as to be helped, should be the feeling of each member. None of us feel that in the past year we have done what we could. We did faithful work for the Amendment, and doubtless the large majority the county gave in its favor was due to the decision of the work as well as during the campaign; but "Ye did run well, who hath hindered you?" might be justly said of us since. The discouragement of the defeat of June 18th, followed by the—we cannot but feel—unsuccessful withdrawal of some of our faithful workers, has been a new organization in the State, loyal responses from every Union in the county are to-day a great encouragement, and old Count presents an unbroken front in the ranks of the W. C. T. U. We thank our Heavenly Father that He has preserved this peace and harmony among our members; and that we may all live with one eye, let us all "Strive to live with an eye single to God's glory."

Let me urge upon you a more thorough consecration and a more determined effort to increase our membership. We do not doubt that the Lord has laid the work upon us, nor that He has laid it in the past, so He will continue to lead. We believe that out of the defeat, and apparently adverse conditions of higher and lower courts, He is overruling all to bring about His own plans. Our eyes are only held for a little season. The recent decisions of the National Supreme Court, in the Kansas liquor case, namely: that any State has the right to prohibit the sale of liquor into a State without restriction, or seizure, but proves that Prohibition, to be effective, must be made a National issue. Mr. Lincoln said of slavery that "the public mind must rest in the belief that it is in the process of extinction." So we believe that all these current events are God's answers to the cries of His people. Last year our work suffered from lack of system. This year let me urge upon officers and superintendents of local Unions, when appointed to at once communicate with County officers and superintendents in regard to their work, thereby "stirring up the pure minds" of County superintendents and increasing their diligence in the work. Our State has made scientific progress in the work of the year. Let every Union see that a capable, intelligent woman, whose heart is in the work, fills the office of superintendent, and those who are neither officers nor superintendents should be the Aarons and Hurs, holding up the hands of the workers, both with words of encouragement and liberal pocket books. We are so happy ourselves in having a large-hearted Mrs. Aaron as one of our members, that if we tell it, it may be suggestive to others. A few days ago our treasurer received a check from this generous member for \$30, not her first either, for last year she gave us \$20, and has for several years given us these pleasant surprises, never binding the gift with any suggestions or limitations; thus showing her confidence in the honesty and faithfulness of our efficient treasurer. No good cause can be carried on successfully unless those who are interested learn to give towards it. Money is needed, and money should be supplied to carry on the Juvenile and Sunday school work in every local Union. Papers, cards, prizes for essays on alcohol, tobacco and kindred topics, should be in the hands of our workers to attract and educate children. Literature should be scattered freely and good temperance papers be in the homes of our ministers, school superintendents and day-school teachers. Dear sisters, do not forget that the little bow of white ribbon is itself an educator; keep it for every day use, not pinned on the dress or coat alone that you wear to the meeting. Remember it when, "I am pledged to do all in my power to promote the cause of temperance." Let it be so much a part of you that when your busy hands are peacefully folded, loving hands will pin the little bow in its place, for you would not look like mother or sister without it. I close with the advice of our beloved Francis Willard, "Never speak a discouraging word of the work or the work-

ers'. And whatever thou findest to do, do that thy best." "Think not of self, nor what will be thy gain; Relinquish not one whit of toil, whatever be thy pain."

Senator Wallace Speaks.

James R. Tyson, of Reading, a member of the county agricultural society, a few days ago asked William A. Wallace this, by letter: "Upon what grounds can the farmers of Berks or any other counties of Pennsylvania claim that your nomination and election as Governor of this State would conflict with the interests of the farmers? Is there any known reason for this assertion?" In his reply, promptly given, Mr. Wallace says: "In my record as Senator, both at Harrisburg and at Washington, neither speech nor vote of mine can be found upon which to base such an opinion. It was and is my constant effort as public man to be just to every important interest in the State, and I never by vote or speech have discriminated against the agricultural interest, for a long lease of production and prosperity in that field are vital to prosperity in every other. I have repeatedly written and spoken against the system of double taxation that now oppresses it. In my professional life I have never been what is commonly known as a corporation attorney. Since retiring from legal practice I have aided in building railroads to develop the mineral resources of the section of the State in which I live, and until September, 1889, I acted for four years, without salary, as the president of the Erie and Reading R.R. In the history of my public and professional life, which is open to all, I believe it will be found that I have tried to do my duty toward all of the people. I am very sure that such has been my aim, and such it will continue to be whether in official life or in that of private citizen."

Republican Papers on Quay.

Unless Senator Quay takes some notice of the charges of the New York World and the Evening Post, the general public will take it for granted that he is a scoundrel. Does the Senator think these specific indictments are child's play?—Tupelo Capital.

Should the Pennsylvania Senator be ambitious to hold hereafter some higher position than he has yet held, and should the charges then be preferred against him, he would have to meet and refute them, else they might seriously interfere with the realization of that ambition.—Columbus State Journal.

A United States Senator, the manager of the Republican party's campaign, an active man in the high councils of the nation, the obligation of Quay to meet the charges is more than a personal one, and if he fails to do so, the party has but the one thing to do, to repudiate utterly the man and his methods.—Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette.

Senator Quay is putting the wrong interpretation on the adage "Silence is golden." Perhaps he means to stick to his own axiom. "Addition, division and silence." If so, either the Republican party or Mr. Quay must pay the penalty. Which shall it be?—Minneapolis Journal.

Senator Quay is deservedly praised for his habit of reticence, but there are times in the lives of all men when they need to say something, and he is just now facing a situation of that sort.—Missouri Globe-Democrat.

Now, Mr. Quay is not only active in the management of party affairs, but he represents the great State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. If these charges are true he should be compelled to seek the obscurity which alone can shelter such a criminal record. If they are false he owes it to himself, to his State and to his party, to demand an investigation, and to punish as they deserve the men who make defamations of private character the instrument of political hate. Too long time has already elapsed since these things were published without any move to inquire into or refute them. Mr. Quay cannot afford to maintain silence a day longer.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Paid High for His Revenge.

An Iowa Farmer Charged \$700 for a Tar and Feather Exploit.

It costs just \$700 to tar and feather a man in Iowa. C. A. Chambers, a wealthy farmer near Thurman, was assessed that amount by a jury recently. In November last he sent his wife to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment for some nervous affection. While she was absent some suspicion was aroused that all wasn't right between her and a school teacher named Wolfenberger, who had come from Monroe, Mo. After the wife started for home a long letter from Wolfenberger was picked up in the room she had vacated at Hot Springs and forwarded to the husband. It began with the warmest protestations of love, and showed in exact terms that numerous letters of a similar kind had passed between them. As soon as the husband received the letter he consulted his brother and some of the neighbors, and they concluded that a coat of tar and feathers would be appropriate punishment. On the evening of December 16, after school hours, the outraged husband and his brother and the brother of his wife met at the school-house, and after reading the letter to Wolfenberger, and after his confession that he wrote and sent it, they applied a coat of tar and feathers. He brought an action for damages in the sum of \$2,500 for assault and his disfigurement and humiliation. The thirteen defendants had no legal defense to the assault, but hoped to reduce the amount of damages. The principal defendant, C. A. Chambers, filed a statutory plea in mitigation of damages, alleging the outrage of his feelings from the discovery of the clandestine correspondence. The jury was out for eight hours, and came to the conclusion that \$700 would pay Wolfenberger for his suffering by the tar and feathers. Counsel for the defendants did not dare to put any of the defendants on the witness stand, and all they had to rely upon was what the single letter referred to. They feel that they have won a famous victory in getting the verdict down to \$700.

An Experiment in Preventing the Injuries of Potato Rot.

The experiment was undertaken to determine what effect the application of a solution of sulphate of copper and lime (known as the Bordeaux mixture) to the foliage of the potatoes would have in preventing the injuries of the potato rot, and was conducted on the grounds of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Fifteen feet at the end of each of twenty rows of potatoes were sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture four times, viz., May 28, June 6, June 20, and July 16. Four varieties were included in the experiment, viz., Early Ohio, Early Oxford, Puritan, and Lee's Favorite. The season proved favorable for the development of the blight, which appeared in the experimental field about the middle of June, and did serious damage for the next six weeks. The sprayed vines showed much less injury than their unsprayed companions, remaining green after the others were dead. The crop was harvested August 22, and the product of 123 feet of the sprayed part of each row was compared with the product of an equal distance of the unsprayed portion of the same row. The results have been summarized as follows: The treated portions of the twenty rows yielded a grand total of 2,471 potatoes, weighing 320 pounds 7 ounces, and 128 of these were of marketable size, and weighed 244 pounds 2 ounces, while the untreated portions of the same rows yielded a grand total of 2,771 potatoes, weighing 274 pounds 4 ounces, of which 948 were of marketable size, and weighed 180 pounds 1 ounce. There was, consequently, a grand total increase in favor of the treated hills of 46 pounds 3 ounces total product, or an increase of 1 ounce marketable product, or an increase from the treatment of 0.22 bushels to the acre.

There was in nearly every case a marked difference in the amount of scab on the treated and untreated tubers, the former being much more free from the disease. So far as a single experiment can be relied upon, the results here reported seem to indicate the correctness of the following provisional conclusions: 1. That a large proportion of the injury done by the potato rot can be prevented by spraying the vines with the Bordeaux mixture. 2. That this treatment apparently diminishes the amount of scab affecting the tubers. 3. That by adding London purple to the mixture the same treatment may be made effective in preventing the injuries of both the rot and Colorado potato beetle.—Jour. of Mycology.

"Do you think your sister likes me, Tommy?" "Yes. She stood up for you at dinner." "Was anybody saying anything against me?" "No, nothing much. Father said he thought you were a good deal of an ass, but sister stood right up and said you wasn't and told father he ought to know better than judge a man by his looks."

ADDITIONAL LOCAS.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT LOCK HAVEN.—The meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania at Lock Haven this week, was a great event in the history of that place and will long be remembered by its citizens and the many visitors. The commanderies that participated in the pageant and parade represented all parts of the State. The grand parade came off on Tuesday, the procession starting at 11 o'clock, headed by Most Eminent Commander, Sir Torrence C. Hippie. The following commanderies were in line: Hospitalier commandery, of Lock Haven, sixty men, with Altoona City band; St. John's commandery, of Carlisle, thirty men, with G. A. R. band of Gettysburg; Mountain commandery, of Altoona, forty men; Pilgrim commandery, of Harrisburg, fifty men, with Paxton military band; Lancaster commandery, fifty men, with Iniquis band of Lancaster; Hugh De Payens commandery, of Easton, forty men with Repaz band, of Williamsport; Allen commandery, of Allentown, twenty-five men, with Allentown band; Baldwin commandery, of Williamsport, seventy-five men, with Fisk's military band; Tyogahaton commandery, of Wellsboro, twenty men; Kadosh commandery, of Philadelphia, thirty men, with Renovo band; Mt. Olivet commandery, of Erie, fifty men, with Massasaugau band of Erie; Hutchinson commandery, of Norristown, with Jersey Shore band; Constans commandery, of Bellefonte, sixty men, with Zion band; Knapp commandery, of Ridgeway, fifteen men; Mary commandery of Philadelphia, forty men, with Sunbury band; Calvary commandery, of Danville, forty men, with citizen's band of Danville; Reading commandery, fifty men, with Germania band, of Reading; St. Albans commandery, of Philadelphia, forty men, with Juvenile band of Renovo; Kensington commandery, of Canton, forty-five men, with Morris Run band; Huntingdon commandery, of Huntingdon, seventeen men; Corinthian Chasseur commandery, of Philadelphia, twenty-six men.

On account of the muddy condition of the streets the Knights were compelled to take the pavements for their parade. The crowd in attendance was very great and everybody seemed to be delighted with the pageant. A reception was given in the evening, and the installation and investiture of the officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania took place in the opera house on Wednesday afternoon.

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HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The graduating exercises of the class of '90, of the Bellefonte High School, came off in the Court House on Thursday afternoon. They were conducted with spirit and were interesting in every particular. An invocation by Rev. W. L. Hayden preceded an excellently rendered programme which consisted of essays and orations by Harry G. De Silva, Laura K. Hafer, Mable A. Woodring, Carrie R. Shirk, Emma L. Yeger, John W. Morgan, Lillie M. Smith, Florence R. Longacre, Anna J. Stott, Geo. W. Potter, Carrie M. Gross, Bridgie A. Curry, Millie F. Smith, Charles A. Rowan, Myra Holliday, and Boyed A. Musser. Addresses were delivered by Dr. D. J. Waller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and D. F. Portney, Esq.

In the evening the following prizes were awarded: For Natural Sciences, Harry De Silva, copy of Robertson's Charles the Fifth; for Literary work, Miss Myra Holliday, copies of Byron's, Longfellow's and Moore's poems; for Mathematics, Boyd Musser, Knight's Half Hour With the Best Authors. Special mention was made of Misses Lillie M. Smith and Bridgie A. Curry for general excellence in all studies.

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CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR CENTRE COUNTY.

The work of taking the census will commence next Monday, June 2nd. The following are the enumerators appointed to take it in Centre county: Bellefonte North ward—Thomas R. Benner, of Bellefonte. South ward—Amos Mullen, of Bellefonte. West ward—Samuel A. Bell, of Bellefonte. Centre Hill borough and north precinct of Potter twp.—James Gregg, of Centre Hill. Howard borough and Howard twp.—Souben Plecher, of Howard. Milesburg borough—Philip H. Haupt, of Milesburg. Millheim borough the Penn twp. Geo. H. H. of Millheim. Phillipsburg 1st ward and south precinct of Rush twp.—Rt. H. Duncan of Phillipsburg. Phillipsburg 2nd ward—Geo. Walter Wythe, of Phillipsburg. Union twp. and Unionville borough—Waldo C. VanValin, of Fiesing. Benner twp.—Christian Dale, Jr., of Bellefonte. Boggs twp. east precinct—Austin Curtis, of Roland. Boggs township, west precinct—George Taylor, of Milesburg. Curtin and north precinct of Boggs twp.—William M. Facker, of Romola. Birrside borough and precinct of Snow Shoe—D. G. Stewart of Moshannon. Collette twp.—John C. Bathgate, of Lemont. Ferguston twp.—John G. Bailey, of Ferguston. Gregg twp.—Wm. B. Krapp, of Spring Mills. Haines twp.—Abraham Musser, of Aaronsburg. Half Moon and Taylor twps.—Cyrus W. Hunter, of Stormstown. Harris township—James T. Stewart, of Boalsburg. Huston and Worth township—Ira E. Davis, of Julian. Liberty township—Wm. Singer, of Blanchard. Marion township—Samuel Aley, of Walker. Miles township—Winfield S. Burd, of Wolf's Run. Patton twp.—Jacob B. Moore, of Buffalo Run. Potter twp. South precinct—Geo. W. Spangler of Tusseyville. Rush twp. north precinct—James A. Dubbs, of Phillipsburg. Snow Shoe twp. east precinct—John W. Boyert, of Snow Shoe. Spring twp. north and west precinct—John H. Olliger, of Bellefonte. Spring twp. south precinct—John C. Rote, of Axe Mann. Walker twp.—Nelson Robb, of Zion.

NO NET FISHING.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not see persons fishing with nets of different kinds in the waters of Spring creek and Logan's branch. We are told that dip and set-net fishing are common in the Bald-Eagle, Moshannon and Penns creeks. It is possibly not known that net fishing of any kind in any of the streams of this State is illegal and punishable with a fine of \$100, or six months imprisonment, or both. For the benefit of those who, since the passage of the act making net fishing unlawful, have been violating the law, possibly because they are unaware of its provisions, and for the information of the Constables, Sheriff, and Policemen of the county, we publish the principal provision of the act referred to, and which was approved the 22nd day of May, 1882: It will be found on page 267 of the pamphlet laws of that year:

"Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter no person or persons shall cast, draw, fasten or otherwise make use of any seine, drift net, fyke net, or net or nets of any other description, or use any other appliance for catching fish, except rod, hook and line, at any time, in any river, stream, or branch of any stream, in this Commonwealth: Provided, That this shall not extend to Shad, Herring or Sturgeon fishing. "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place, build, erect, fasten or use any fish baskets, gill nets, pound nets, fyke nets, fish weirs, kidlies, brush or pound nets, or any permanently set means for taking fish; nor shall any person or persons erect, build or place, or cause to be erected, built or placed, any wing walls, or walls of stone or any other substance or material, in any of the streams, waters or rivers of this Commonwealth: Provided, That this section shall not apply to fishing with gill nets below Trenton, in the Delaware river. Any Fish Commissioner, Fish Warden, Deputy Warden, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, Policeman or any special officer of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to destroy any fish basket, eel-weir, fyke net, pound net, shore net, drift net, dip net, wing walls, or any illegal device named in any section of this act, and they are hereby authorized to arrest forthwith, any person or persons placing, erecting, using or fastening them, or any person or persons interfering with any of the above officers in the discharge of their duties. Any of the above named officers are hereby authorized to apprehend, arrest and immediately take any person who may be guilty of the violation of any of the provisions or sections of this act, or the violation of any of the laws of this Commonwealth, in reference to illegal fishing, before any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or other legally constituted authority, &c. (Extract Sections 1, 2, 7, P. L. 1889, p. 267, etc.) Penalty for infractions of any above laws, one hundred dollars fine, or six months imprisonment or both, one-half of the fine shall be for the benefit of the prosecutor and balance shall be paid to the treasurer of the County, etc. (Extract Section 9 P. L., 1889, p. 276.) It shall not be lawful to catch or kill by any means whatever, any Rock Bass, White-eyed Pike, (otherwise called Susquehanna Salmon), within two years from the passage of this act under a penalty of ten dollars for every waters fish caught or had in possession. (Section 5 P. L., 1889, p. 262.)