

Democratic Watchman

Terms \$2.00 A Year, in Advance

Bellefonte, Pa., February 20, 1891.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic County Committee, 1891.

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Death of Two Heroes.

The deaths of two such men as General SHERMAN and Admiral PORTER within a few days of each other are a coincidence of rare occurrence in necrology. The General died on Saturday, at his residence in New York, from an attack of erysipelas, and the Admiral died a few days before at Washington of a disease by which he had been prostrated for several years. Both were prominent and important characters in the history of their country, having rendered distinguished service, the one in the army and the other in the navy, during the war of the rebellion. In the military operations of that contest General SHERMAN was next in distinction to General GRANT, while Admiral PORTER was next only to Admiral FARAGUT in the naval service. Both of them well deserved the honor and gratitude which is accorded them by their sorrowing countrymen.

Graduating Liquor Licenses.

We see that the bill introduced in the Senate graduating liquor licenses according to population, is commented upon as Senator MEER'S bill. The paternity of the bill cannot be assigned to him further than that he introduced it at the instance of some of his constituents, and it may be presumed that his interest in it does not reach beyond the desire that can be properly entertained for a more just equalization of the license privilege.

Taking an editorial view of this measure it presents points that may be commended. There is nothing more difficult to handle than legislation involving the question of the sale of liquor. With the law leaving the granting of license to the courts, according to the interpretation of the judges, we are likely to see in some places licenses granted almost without restriction, and in others a restraint enforced almost equal to prohibition. In neither case is the true intention of the law carried out. In the first, the restriction upon the evils of the traffic is not sufficient to meet the moral intent of the law. In the second, there is so much restraint that illicit liquor dealing is encouraged, or the legitimate sale is made a monopoly.

Taking 700 inhabitants as the basis of license, there are towns, such as Renovo, Williamsport, Danville, Sunbury, Shamokin, and many others that might be mentioned, where the number of licensed liquor dealers is far beyond that proportion of licenses to population, while in some localities they are as much below; but on the whole it will be found that in large towns where the liquor traffic is calculated to do the most injury, the licensed places are more numerous than one to 700 inhabitants. But leaving the moral effect of the bill out of view and judging it only by its equitable features, it appears to have merit in that it secures equality in the operation of the license law without increasing the evils of the liquor traffic.

That such a bill, if passed, would have a wholesome influence upon the election of judges is argued by the Danville *Intelligencer*, which, in speaking of the bill graduating licenses in cities, towns and boroughs in the commonwealth according to population, with 700 as the basis, says:

We are inclined to look favorably on some such measure. Formerly we favored lodging the power to grant the number of licenses in the hands of the Judge or Judges of the district, but sober reflection has altered our opinion. Judges are not always properly qualified to decide where and how many hotels and saloons should be licensed in a locality.

Moreover, this matter of license is one of the most mischievous and demoralizing questions that enters the canvass for judges. In a contest for the liquor and anti-liquor men are sure to take sides and then the nominee is pledged to his opinion on the question. In a narrow contest for the position, the nominee frequently gets excited, and, anxious for success, is often induced to make secret and implied promises in the premises, which after his election when calmer judgment prevails he is loath to keep, and which if he does keep impairs his usefulness as a judicial officer ever afterwards. It may be said that candidates for the emine should not allow themselves to be placed in such a position, all of which is true but as long as humane nature is ambitious and the will is weak, it is sure to be done, and the tone of public morals is lowered thereby.

The bill of Senator Meek will have the effect to at least partially remove the liquor question from the canvass of the judicial office, in deciding how far a judge can go in granting licenses.

The *Intelligencer* appears to think that a license to every 700 inhabitants is making the basis too high; but in a moral point of view it had better be too high than too low. Whether defective or not in that respect, it would at all events secure equality, without which the operation of any law is unfair and unjust.

After a long and spirited contest the Legislature of South Dakota last Tuesday elected Rev. JAMES H. KYLE United States Senator. He wasn't among the candidates who were urgedly pushing their claims for the office, but was taken up by the Farmers' Alliance, without his solicitation, and, although a Republican, was supported by enough of the Democratic members to elect him. It may be counted upon as certain that he will not support the extreme measures of the Republican party and that tariff robbery will receive no countenance from him.

Quay Defends the Kemble Pardon.

In the effort to purge his record, which Senator QUAY made in the Senate the other day, he met the criticism of the part he took in securing the pardon of KEMBLE and the other convicted bribers by the following declaration than which nothing could more fully show the moral obliquity of the man:

My conduct in that matter has been bitterly assailed and it is proper to say that the facts were patent to the people of the state and were thoroughly discussed before my election to the office of state treasurer, and subsequently to a seat in this chamber. I had no personal interest in the legislation involved. My vote as a member of the board was in accordance with the law and with the action of my colleagues, and was compelled by the fact that the sentence imposed by the court upon the persons pardoned was illegal. Upon this point the attorney general of the state filed his written opinion with our decision. I am frank to say that I have no regrets for that vote and would repeat it under the same circumstances. Even had not the sentence been unjust, it is my opinion that the ends of justice had been fully served by the conviction of the defendants. One of the gentlemen involved has within the last few weeks received the unanimous thanks of the Pennsylvania legislature for important services rendered humanity and the State.

The offense for which the parties who were pardoned had been convicted was that of bribing members of the Legislature and receiving bribes as such, the highest crime that citizens can be guilty of, as it corruptly and insidiously affects the government at its very fountain head. Why the conviction of these men upon evidence clearly adduced and fully sustained was illegal, is something that is only within the comprehension of Mr. QUAY's singularly constituted ethics. That a partisan Attorney General "filed his written opinion" sustaining the decision of a partisan pardon board, did not strengthen that decision in the least or render it the less odious. It is a singular defense of that perversion of justice to say, as Mr. QUAY does, that the action of the pardon board, of which he was a member, was in accordance with the law, or, in other words, that they had a legal right to pardon those criminals. This may be so, but that right, exercised regardless of justice, did not make the pardon any the less unjustifiable.

The public will not agree with the Senator that conviction without punishment is an amply sufficient treatment of criminals, or that the crime of attempting to bribe the Legislature into the commission of a million dollar steal was condoned by the criminal's subsequently advancing money for the relief of the Johnston sufferers which he had every assurance would be repaid.

The plutocratic wedding which this week set all of Philadelphia and New York's swifdom agog, brought out a display of coats-of-arms assumed by the monied aristocracy connected with it. This an amusing tendency of American snobbery. People who owe their distinction to wealth gained within a generation or two, parade their escutcheons with as much complacency as if the blood of all the Crofts or the Howards crept through their veins.

Bills for the appropriation of \$18,000,000 for the next two years are already pending in the State Legislature, which goes to show an amazingly liberal disposition on the part of the lawmakers.

Unconstitutional Emoluments.

We observe in the last County Auditors' report that the County Commissioners were allowed emoluments in 1889 which were unlawful, and therefore unlawfully and irregularly paid them. In the statement it appears that each of them received pay for traveling expenses claimed under the act of 1889, as follows: J. C. HENDERSON, \$86.91; M. S. FIEDLER, \$136.07; and J. D. DECKER, \$109.11.

The State constitution says that "no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment."

The sums granted the Commissioners as stated above, were emoluments claimed and paid on account of an act passed after their election, viz: in 1889, and therefore such payment was unconstitutional. In giving this opinion we form our conclusion from the face of the Auditors' statement upon which it appears that these emoluments were paid on account of the act of 1889.

It may be requiring too much to say that the Auditors should have known the law on this point, and therefore should have thrown out these claims; but it is not too much to insist that the Commissioners' attorney should know something about the law and the constitution, and with such knowledge should have advised the Commissioners that their claims in these instances were invalid. Will the ex-Commissioners refund the county money which they received contrary to the provisions of the organic law?

How Should They Treat the Speaker?

The final, *sine die*, never-to-come-back-again adjournment of the present congress is but a few weeks off, and its members will be called upon to make some expression concerning the manner in which the Speaker performed his trust. This is always done at the expiration of a congress, and the expression is usually, if not invariably, of a complimentary character.

At the adjournment on the coming 4th of March will the Democratic members conform to the custom of complimenting the Speaker? They can't join in a resolution that will represent Speaker REED as having conducted himself with fairness, liberality and courtesy without agreeing to what is not true. They know that he was unfair, tyrannical and brutal; and to compliment him after having suffered from his tyranny and brutality would be stultifying themselves.

We can't see what else the Democratic members can do but to abstain from voting on a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, and present a minority resolution expressing disapprobation of the discourtesy, unfairness, partisan usurpation and personal boorishness which characterized Mr. REED's conduct as presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

The Pay of County Commissioners.

Under the new law regulating the pay of County Commissioners passed by the last Legislature and approved by Governor BEAVER, May 7, 1889, the Commissioners who entered upon their terms of office on the first Monday of January, 1891, will be paid \$3.50 per day for each day of necessary service. They are required to submit annually to the County Auditors a full and itemized statement and account under oath of the days and nature of business in which they were employed during the preceding year, and the County Auditors shall audit, settle and adjust such accounts in the same manner as they audit other accounts of the Commissioners. The salary of a Commissioner, should he put in every one of the 313 secular days of the year at the office, is \$1,095.50. Considering the importance of the duties performed by County Commissioners, and, comparing their compensation with that of other county officers, it can not be said that they are overpaid.

Senator CARLISLE, of Kentucky, whose level head never goes astray, has not been thrown off his base by the silver excitement. He doesn't pin his faith to the gold-standard, nor is he inclined to go the full length of the silver enthusiasts, but, coolly looking at the situation, he says that when gold continues to remain in the country to the amount of six or seven hundred millions, and is actually increasing in volume, notwithstanding we have been coining four millions of silver dollars per month since 1878, there isn't much danger to be apprehended from the coinage of silver.

The Brazilians are not accepting Mr. BLAINE's proffered reciprocity with the avidity which rats display in going for a bait of treacle cheese. They sniff around his free-trade offer in a suspicious sort of way.

A Boston newspaper published by colored men asks the President to appoint a colored man Secretary of the Treasury. The foolishness of such a request is magnified by the well known fact that Mr. HARRISON doesn't consider the colored people good enough to do even the scullery work of the White House.

High Water.

Rain and Melting Snow Swell the Streams of Central and Western Pennsylvania.

The excessive rains that fell this week, attended by the rapid thawing of the snow caused a great rise in the rivers and smaller streams of the State. The West Branch swelled to the proportions of a first-class flood.

At Clearfield the volume of water was nearly up to what it was in June, 1889, and higher than the flood of 1895. A portion of Lock Haven was overflowed, the river having reached the twelve foot mark, and Bald Eagle Creek was within two feet of being as high as the flood of '89, but the business part of the town was not overflowed. The river commenced falling at noon on Thursday.

Williamsport was greatly alarmed by the threatening aspect of the river, and many merchants in the lower part of the city removed their goods from the ground floors to places of safety, but the water receded before it was high enough to overflow the town. At Desch Creek the water was two feet in the crook.

The Bald Eagle was raising all day Tuesday and Tuesday night, considerably delaying the trains. The late train for Lock Haven over the Bald Eagle was unable to get further than Mill Hall, remaining there over night and starting from there Wednesday morning for Tyrone.

The Juniata rose eleven feet above low water mark, submerging all the outlying farming districts in the neighborhood of Huntingdon. The flood had overflowed the banks of the river at Tyrone and the water was beginning to run into some of the streets, when it commenced to subside.

The Monongahela and Allegheny rivers were very high. At Pittsburg nearly every iron mill was flooded and closed down, railroad tracks washed away, and upon squares of streets flooded to the second story and thousands of cellars filled. The direct loss of the flood cannot fall less than \$100,000.

Cleveland on Silver.

The Ex-President Writes a Letter in Which He Objects to Free Coinage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—About 700 people to-night attended an anti-silver mass meeting at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Reform Club, over which its President, E. Ellery Anderson, presided. Ringing resolutions of protest against free coinage were adopted.

When the President announced a letter from Ex-President Cleveland that was a deafening shout of applause. He wrote as follows:

No. 816 MADISON AVENUE, Feb. 10, 1891.—E. Ellery Anderson—My Dear Sir: I have this afternoon received your note inviting me to attend to-morrow evening a meeting called for the purpose of voicing the opposition of the business men of our city to the free coinage of silver in the United States. I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject. It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest perils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we demonstrated the soundness of such increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Tortured Their Victim.

BATAVIA, O., Feb. 15.—Last night brief dispatches from here announced the brutal treatment near Kirbyville of Thomas Gertain, an aged recluse, by masked robbers. The details of the affair were received to-day. On Friday night two men, heavily masked, broke into Gertain's house, which is located in a lonely spot, and demanded a large sum of money he was supposed to have in the house. The old man protested that he had none, whereupon the desperadoes began search. Failing to discover any money, they determined to torture Gertain into disclosing the hiding place of his wealth.

Accordingly they bound him to his bed, which they saturated with coal oil, not forgetting to drench their victim with the fluid. His eyes, nose and mouth were filled with the fluid, and he was horribly beaten over the head with revolvers. Yesterday morning Gertain was discovered unconscious. A physician was summoned, and found his patient fatally wounded, the skull having been crushed. Gertain is 70 years old and cannot survive.

Life after Forty.

The best half of life is in front of the man of 40, if he is anything of a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master, and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not see "men as trees walking," but sees everything clearly and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack; but advances with the calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination. To no man is the world so new and the future so fresh as to him who has spent the early years of his manhood in striving to understand the deeper problems of science and life, and

who has made some headway toward comprehending them. To him the commonest things are rare and wonderful, both in themselves and as parts of a beautiful and intelligent whole. Such a thing as staidness in life and its duties can not understand. Knowledge is always opening out before him in wider expanses and more commanding heights. The pleasure of growing knowledge and increasing power makes every year of his life happier and more hopeful than the last.

The Last Tour in the Series via Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, D. C.

The series of tours, arranged this winter by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Pittsburg to Washington, have been remarkably successful, due in great measure to the liberal rate and high standard of service maintained. The one remaining tour to leave March 5th, will undoubtedly carry its full complement of passengers.

Excursion tickets, good for ten days from date of sale, admitting of a stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within the proper limit, will be sold from Pittsburg at \$9.00, and at correspondingly low rates from other stations in Western Pennsylvania. The tickets will be good for use on any regular train of the dates above named, except limited express trains; and in addition to the regular service a special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., and run through to Washington, stopping at principal stations. The return coupons will be valid for passage on any regular train within the return limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

The rates are unusually low, and the limitation of the tickets ample for a most pleasurable trip.

Of Course He Was Right.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Governor Pettison's veto of the bill providing for the printing and gratuitous circulation of 10,000 copies of his message was sound and sensible. The Pennsylvania newspapers had already carried it into every reading family, and the proposed expenditure was uncalled for.

Elections Throughout the County.

BELLEFONTE BOROUGH	N. W.	S. W.	N. E.	W. W.
Burgess:				
Wm. F. Reader R.	232	121	76	
Frank Galbraith, D.	97	189	67	
Reader's majority.	79			
Assistant Burgess:				
J. S. Harris, R.	214	146	85	
Geo. T. Bush, D.	103	161	56	
Harris' majority.	123			
Treasurer:				
C. F. Cook, R.	231	139	91	
J. F. Barnhart, D.	99	181	53	
Cook's majority.	129			
Collector:				
S. M. Ray, R.	242	143	83	
J. M. Ketchum, D.	89	169	61	
Ray's majority.	149			
Postmaster:				
J. I. McClure R.	214	141	79	
Ed. Brown, Jr. D.	114	171	64	
Brown's majority.	85			
Auditor:				
John Kline R.	222	131	81	
M. L. Gardner, D.	108	181	63	
Kline's majority.	82			
High Constable:				
Samuel Deibel R.	207	126	77	
Leander Greene D.	118	186	67	
Deibel's majority.	90			
North Ward—Judge of election—Fleming 222, Callaway 106; Inspector—Cassidy 217, Hinckleman 110; Council—Potter 224, Stitzer 204; school director—Harris 221, Orr 108.				
South Ward—Judges—Fortney 180, Waite 125; Inspector—Wise 185, Bidwell 125; Council—Bauer 155, Cox 154; school director—Smith 199, Steele 135; Justice of the peace—Foster 205, Rankin 8, Dale 1.				
West Ward—Judge—Haupt 80, Parks 61; Inspector—Bartley 83, Sheller 56; Council—Williams 79, Meek 62; school director—Rees 73, Kirk 60; Justice—Foster 72.				
Centre Hall—Burgess, J. B. Hosterman, asst. W. H. Whiteman; Council, B. D. Foreman, J. L. Lee; Harry Dinges; school directors, A. S. Korlin, W. A. Jacobs; collector, W. A. Sandoe; Judge, W. Camp; inspectors, J. O. Dauberman, Jr. S. H. Knedley; overseers, J. S. Rowe, H. G. Sirohmer; treasurer, H. W. Kreamer; high constable, Jas. Worrel; auditor, D. K. Grise.				
Howard Borough—Judge of election, W. R. Hopkins; Inspector, David Welsh; auditor D. E. Holt; school director, J. Z. Long; overseer, W. H. Neff; Justice, H. Schenck; clerk, W. P. Confer; collector, Jacob Dietz; Burgess, R. Cooke, Jr.; councilmen, S. R. Hensley, A. A. Schenck, H. A. Moore; high constable, T. J. Moore.				
Milesburg—Burgess, E. H. Carr; Judge, A. G. Rager; Inspectors, J. L. Murray, J. L. Baird; School Directors, Z. T. Harshberger, Wm. Thomas, Henry Comer; Council, W. M. Adams, L. Fulton; Auditor, J. B. Proudfoot; High constable, J. G. McGinley; Tax collector, E. H. Carr; Overseer, W. R. Campbell.				
Milheim—Burgess, J. B. Hosterman, asst. Burgess, H. W. Bollinger; Council, Cyrus Brunn, G. S. Frank, W. R. Weisler; school Director, W. K. Alexander, R. A. Bamiller; overseer, H. H. Weiser; Tax collector, Jacob Eisenhut; Inspectors, F. P. Masser, J. H. Deibler; Auditor, W. A. Tobias; High constable, W. H. Reifensnyder; Justice of the Peace, J. H. Reifensnyder.				
Phillipsburg Borough—Burgess, R. E. Munson; asst. A. S. Bulger; collector, C. Faulkner; overseer, Hugh Adams; auditor, C. U. Hoffer; school directors, J. A. Wolfe, S. B. Rowe, Wm. Hess; church trustees, H. Schmitt, Geo. Cole, H. Soutward, J. Erb, Jos. Denning, Samuel Fleck.				
Third Ward—Judge of election, Edward Simler; Inspector, J. P. Hale; councilman, G. B. Simler, Jr.				
Second Ward—Judge of election, Chas. Campbell; Inspector, J. F. Isenberg; councilman, Jno. Gowland.				
First Ward—Judge of election, W. F. Holt; Inspector, M. Fryberger; councilman, Robert Hudson.				
Unionville—Burgess, J. T. Barton; asst., W. C. VanValk; Council, H. C. Holzworth, A. J. St. Clair, I. J. Morrison; Judge, Wm. Holdings; directors, G. W. Morrison, T. H. McCoy; school directors, J. F. Brown, Francis Rhineheart; overseer, E. A. Russell; Justice, B. Rich; collector, Harris Calhoun; auditor, E. M. Griest.				
Burnside—Judge, W. S. Fry; inspectors, Maynard Meeker, C. H. Beates; supervisors, L. Beightol, Robt. Askey, Benner Walker; overseer, Bert Beightol; auditor, A. V. Daugherty; school directors, Levi Fry, D. H. Michael; collector, Wm. Zimmerman; Justice, E. P. Zimmerman.				
Benner—Judge, Daniel Heckman; inspectors, B. K. Henderson, D. H. Shively; overseer, Chas. Witmer; school directors, Jerry Kelley, Dan Heckman; collector, Adam Kelley; auditor, Adam Wagner; Justice, Wm. Tressler; supervisors, Jno. Reed, Amos Koch; twp. clerk, J. W. Clark.				
Boggs—Justice, P. W. Barnhart; supervisors, J. S. Croft and tie between Samuel Bathurst and				

Jno. Kelley; overseer, Jno. Zimmerman; school directors, Jno. Womack, Chas. Lucas; auditor, Baren Toller; clerk, W. C. Packer; collector, Wm. Shawley. W. P.—Judge of elections, W. A. Wyland; inspectors, W. E. Fisher. N. P.—Judge of elections, I. A. Confer; Inspector, Wm. Powell. E. P.—Judge of elections, Jas. Single; Inspector, Jno. Neff.

College—Supervisors, Fred Decker, Henry Fisher; School Directors, George Schell, Jacob Herman; Overseer, Jacob Biedorf; Collector, George Egan; Treasurer, J. G. Irvin; Auditor, Cyrus Wasson; Clerk, Wm. Thompson. W. P.—Judge, Wm. Frear; Inspectors, J. S. Shaeffer, W. O'Brien; E. P.—Judge, J. M. Getz; Inspectors, Henry Eiters, John Williams.

Curtin—Inspectors, Wm. Fye, J. M. Packer; Supervisors, David McCloskey, John Knarr; Judge of elections, Jas. Mann; Justice, John McCloskey. Overseers, M. J. McCloskey, J. M. Packer; School Directors, W. C. Miller, J. R. Brickley, C. Heverly; Clerk, A. Brickley; Collector, G. D. Glassmeyer; Auditor, T. S. DeLong.

Ferguson—School directors, Geo. Harpater, Daniel Dreibeblis, C. B. Hess; supervisors, Frank Bowersox, Wm. Musser; overseers, Emanuel Sunday; collector, G. W. McWilliams; assessor, Wm. Fry; auditor, G. W. Roman; clerk, W. J. Meyers; inspectors, Jno. Biddle, A. S. Walker. W. P.—Judge, S. P. Irvin; inspectors, T. D. Gray, T. A. Frank.

Grogs—Supervisors, Samuel Burrell, John Rossman; school directors, W. W. Meese, J. W. Evans; overseer, A. H. Weaver; tax collector, J. C. Rossman; auditor, H. B. Herring; clerk, Wm. Bealer, S. P.—Judge, R. B. Musser; inspectors, J. F. Hager, Chas. Musser. N. P.—Judge, George Greenoble; inspectors, J. W. Rachaw, Emanuel Frangard.

Haines—Supervisors, J. J. Orndorf, A. J. Stover; Overseer, Adam Weaver; School Directors, Wm. H. Phillips, C. J. Stover; Tax collector, Charles Wolf; Auditor, Adam Barges; Constable, E. G. Mingle; clerk, F. F. Weiser. W. P.—Judge of election, G. M. Stover; Inspectors, H. K. Summers, Z. D. Thomas. E. P.—Judge of elections, M. F. Hess; Inspectors, H. Arney, A. M. Kreamer.

Half Moon—Judge, G. P. Loner; inspectors, Wm. Van Ties, C. A. Cross; Justice, J. A. Way; supervisors, J. A. Way, Samuel Mattern; overseer, H. Stevens; school directors, J. B. Evas, W. B. Way; collector, Simon Sellers; auditor, H. B. Waite; clerk, Thos. Blackburn.

Harris—Judge, Wm. Hess; inspectors, C. Durst, John Musser; Justice of peace, Ferguson Potter; collector, D. T. Weiland; school directors, M. Hess, W. A. Murray; overseer, A. H. Hosterman; supervisors, Geo. Swabb, W. M. Meyer; auditors, P. H. Meyer, A. B. Kimport; clerk, F. Swabb.

Howard Township—Judge of elections, Jas. Haines and Geo. Young tie; inspectors, Jno. Shary; school directors, Jno. Hagan, W. F. Leathers, Jr.; supervisors, Frank Confer, T. B. Sanders; overseer, Michael Confer; auditor, Jno. Dunkle, clerk, Jos. Reader; collector, N. G. Plecher.

Luston—Judge, Jno. Reid; inspectors, Jno. Wilson, Wm. Chandler; supervisors, Jas. Turner, H. M. Strain; school directors, Dan Irvin, Wm. Sanderson; overseer, J. Q. Miles; collector, Q. L. Davis; auditor, W. A. Hartsock; clerk, E. P. Irvin.

Liberty—Judge of elections, J. T. Hunter; Inspector, Samuel Kline; collector, N. H. Johnston; supervisors, J. F. Bechtold, N. H. Lucas; school directors, J. A. Quigley, Jno. Harper; auditor, I. N. McCloskey; clerk, J. E. Foreman; overseer, D. W. Clark.

Marion—Judge, Frank Vonada; inspectors, Dan Delaney, M. S. Betz; collector, J. W. Yearick; supervisors, J. S. Shaffer, Ben Vonada, Daniel George; school directors, S. H. Hamilton, Jas. Henderson, B. F. Vonada; overseer, I. S. Frain; auditor, A. H. Spayd; clerk, Wm. Orr.

Miles—Judge, J. F. Waite; Inspectors, J. B. Hazel, J. Brumgard; Tax collector, Cor. Stover; School Directors, Wm. Kreamer, Jno. West; Supervisors, B. W. Royer, Wesley Snyder; Auditor, J. W. Bright; Overseer, J. C. Hosterman; Clerk, T. B. Frank.

Patton—Judge, John Wasson; inspectors, J. A. Hoy, M. Williams; auditor, D. L. Meek; school directors, E. Gienn, W. F. Farr; supervisors, J. Fogelman, J. W. Hartsock; collector, B. H. overseer, S. F. Gray; clerk, S. E. Baker; treasurer, P. A. Sellers; Justice, John Musser.

Penn—Judge, Elias Hoover; inspectors, W. A. Stover, J. W. Meyer; overseer, J. C. Snook; school directors, Jacob Korstetter, Fred Aman; supervisors, J. D. Keen, Jno. Long; collector, W. F. Smith, J. F. Garthoff; auditors, A. R. Zerby; clerk, A. R. Alexander.

Potter—School Directors, Wm. Grove, M. J. Decker; Supervisors, J. A. Sweetwood, Samuel Bruss; Overseer, J. B. Spangler; Collector, Jacob Smith; Auditor, B. H. Arney; Clerk, J. M. Gilliland. S. P.—Judge, Wm. A. Ketchum; J. B. Fortney, Alfred Durst; N. P.—Judge, D. S. Neff; Inspectors, J. F. Potter, G. O. Benner.

Rush—School directors, O. S. Womer, H. H. Vroman; supervisors, Orin Vail, F. F. Smith; collector, P. R. Gorman; overseer, J. W. Collins; auditor, S. Troy; clerk, A. J. McClellan. N. P.—Judge, S. C. Bishop; Inspector, M. H. Siegfried. S. P.—Judge, Hugh McCann; Inspector, A. Sessor; Registrar.

Snow Shoe—E. P.—Judge J. G. Lucas; inspectors, Geo. Rhoads, Emanuel Saylor; Justice of peace, D. H. Bean, Robt. Welsh; overseer, J. supervisors, Jacob Mingle, A. M. Watson; overseer, Jas. Culser; school directors, J. D. Brown, Jos. Hartzel; auditors, J. P. Zimmerman, Henry Barger; clerk, O. P. Doney. W. P.—Judge, Wm. Kerrin; inspectors, Jno. Harshberger, Thos. Gleason.

Spring—Justice Henry Twintire; school directors, W. H. Holt, Potter Tate, Wm. Connors; supervisors, Snyder Tate, Watson Struble; overseer, J. H. Teague; collector, R. J. Haines, Jr.; J. W. Alexander; clerk, Peter Tolan; treasurer, Ed. Osman. N. P.—Judge, T. M. Barnhart; Inspector, Ed. Osmer, J. S. Yearick. S. P.—Judge, J. Fleming; inspectors, J. C. Rose, Samuel Hazel. W. P.—Judge, E. E. Arday; inspectors, Jas. K. Alexander, E. D. Roan.

Taylor—Judge, Thos. Fink; inspectors, G. Miller, G. W. Harris; Justice, B. V. F