

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR SEWELL, of Maine.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE, DE WITT C. DE WITT, of Bradford, JEROME T. AILMAN, of Juniata.

FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE, THOS. G. DELANEY, THOMAS STERRETT, A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset, LOUIS M. IRELAND.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

John H. Keenan, Albert M. Hicks, James J. King, Thos. McCullough, John Hagen, Michael Delaney, John B. Storm, Thos. A. Haak, Chas. F. Reninger, Chas. H. Schadt, Thomas E. Phillips, Chas. D. Kaiser, John K. Royal, William Stahlner.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, J. L. SPANGLER.

For Assembly—JAS. SCHOFIELD, Chas. J. Reilly, ROBERT M. FOSTER.

For Sheriff—W. M. CRONISTER.

For Treasurer—C. A. WEAVER.

For Recorder—J. C. HARPER.

For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER.

For Commissioners—P. H. MEYER, DANIEL HECKMAN.

For Auditors—FRANK HESS, B. F. KISTER.

For County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL.

For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

Faithless Representatives.

Two weeks ago the WATCHMAN charged that if CURTIN and WOMELSDORF were elected to the Legislature that both of them would vote to appropriate \$100,000 of the people's money to pay the expenses of QUAY'S fake investigating committee, that he has been eating big dinners, drinking wine and having a high-old-time about Philadelphia for the past year and a-half. It made this charge as plain and as positive as it could be made. It has waited two weeks for a denial, and as none has been made, either by the candidates, themselves, or by any one authorized to speak for them, it is to be taken as a fact that Centre county's vote, if represented by these two Republican aspirants, will be cast in favor of this most infamous and unwarranted steal.

Are you as a tax payer and voter in favor of this steal? Your vote for either WOMELSDORF or CURTIN will be an endorsement of it, and a vote for Representatives that will assist in robbing the treasury for this purpose, and of making you, as a tax payer, pay your proportion of the expense to make up this amount.

Two years ago these same two candidates were chosen to represent the interests of the tax payers of this county at Harrisburg. How did they do it? By voting for EVERY MEASURE presented that was calculated to increase the taxes of the people.

They voted to double the number of officials about the capital at Harrisburg, when there was no necessity for an increase in a single department. They voted to create new departments and new offices, when there was no need for such departments, or no work for those to do who were placed in charge of them. They voted to increase the judgeships all over the State and to establish a new court, thus increasing the expenses of the judiciary over \$100,000 per year. They voted to fix exorbitant salaries for all the new offices created and to almost double those of officials already filling places. In this one matter alone, of making places and fixing salaries, they both voted to almost double the amount of taxes required to pay the legitimate expenses of state officials, and for the single purpose of making fat places for political favorites. It is from you, over-burdened tax payer, that this increased expenditure comes. It is from you and your family that the money to pay these additional officials and double salaries is taken. Is it right? Do you approve of it? If not, you should show your disapproval by voting against both of them, now that they are asking to be re-elected to positions they so faithfully filled.

When that most unrighteous of all unrighteous measures was before the House—the Standard oil company's bill, to wipe out the independent oil producers, whose opposition to the great trust had lowered the price of oil to consumers—one of these representatives—CURTIN—brazenly and openly voted for it, while the other, WOMELSDORF, showed his cowardice by dodging the vote. By the passage of this bill every gallon of coal oil consumed by the people of this county nearly doubled in price, and the voter who uses it for light or other purposes, can calculate for himself how much, on this one article, these two Representatives voted out of his pocket into the coffers of the Standard oil company each year.

Are men who have no more interest in your welfare than CURTIN and WOMELSDORF exhibited, while representing you at

Harrisburg two years ago, the kind of Representatives you ought to send back there now? We have given you but two illustrations of the way they allowed you to be robbed, or rather the way they assisted others to rob you. There are scores of other cases in which the same thing was done. There will be scores upon scores of them in the next Legislature. We have named you one of \$100,000, for QUAY'S fake committee. We pledge you that neither FOSTER nor SCHOFIELD will vote for this outrageous steal. We tell you that both CURTIN and WOMELSDORF will.

They do not deny it. They will not deny it. It is for you, tax payer, to determine whether you will elect men who will guard your interests, or whether you will elect those who have betrayed you once, and stand pledged, if elected, to do it again.

Senator Gray's Error.

We are sorry that one who recently stood so high in the Democratic councils as Senator Gray, of Delaware, should allow the undemocratic influence of the money power to pervert him to a support of the gold standard, and we are surprised that in his support of what the gold syndicates and money sharks call "honest money," his intelligence, if not his fairness, should not prevent him from making such a proposition as the following: "If by law we can fix the ratio, why confine it to 16 to 1? There is nothing magical about those figures. They are the reminiscence of a former market ratio, which long since has disappeared. Why not 'fix' the ratio at 8 to 1, or 2 to 1? That will make money more abundant still."

If the Senator, before he made that proposition, had consulted some recognized authority on the past relative value of the two metals, he would have found but the slightest variation during the two hundred years previous to 1873, it having been scarcely more than two points above or below 16 to 1 in that long period of time. This should have convinced him that there was some other than statutory law that fixed the relative value at that ratio, and should have prevented him from using the flippant and rather foolish question, "why not fix the ratio at 8 to 1, or 2 to 1?" If there is nothing magical in those figures," (16 to 1) The fact that they were maintained for more than two centuries with but slight variation shows that there is something in them that is a good deal more substantial than magic.

The Senator says "they are the reminiscence of a former market ratio which long since has disappeared." How long? Certainly not longer than since 1873, and they disappeared at that time in consequence of the commission of a great crime. The statistical record of the relative value of the two metals shows that from 1680 to 1873, a period of 193 years, there was scarcely more than a nominal variation from the ratio of 16 to 1. But mark the effect of the demonetization act of 1873. In less than a year, thereafter, the value of silver showed more of a decline relative to gold than had appeared in the relative value of the two metals during the whole of the preceding two centuries. And from that time, year after year, the decline has been steadily marked until now there is a difference of 47 per cent against silver, the work of 23 years as compared with the trifling variation of about 2 per cent in nearly two hundred years. Here is obviously presented an abnormal decline in a relative value that had been maintained for centuries, and with it there has been experienced a steady decline in the business conditions of the country.

The ratio of 16 to 1, which Senator GRAY considers "a reminiscence which has long since disappeared," had a most substantial existence for ages, due to something more than "magical" influence, and its disappearance, dating back only to so recent a period as 1873, was brought about by a criminal conspiracy in the interest of that grasping power that dominates the money market of the world.

The 53-Cent Dollar Hambug.

The goldite are in the habit of ridiculing the alleged ignorance of those who want free silver, giving an imaginary illustration of it by asserting that some of the free silverites are so stupid as to believe that 16 to 1 means sixteen silver dollars to one of gold.

If there really are such cases of ignorance on the part of any who favor free silver, does it indicate greater stupidity than is displayed by those who believe that there is such a thing as a 53-cent dollar, and allow themselves to be scared by that campaign bugaboo? Could there be anything more ignorant than the belief that the silver dollars in circulation would be worth but 53 cents if it were not for the government's obligation to keep them on a parity with the gold dollar?

When, where and how did the government impose such an obligation upon itself? There is no law authorizing it to make silver dollars convertible into gold, by giving a gold dollar for a silver one on demand, and if there is no such authority or power there is no such obligation as that which is alleged to maintain the 100-cent value of the silver dollar.

It is an indisputable fact that there is no law that makes our silver currency redeemable in gold.

But even if there should be such authority the government would be utterly without the power to put it into effect. It has not enough gold to redeem its demand notes. It is with the greatest difficulty that it maintains a sufficient reserve of gold coin to meet the raids of the money sharks when they want to force another loan, and this being the case what could be

more foolish than to imagine that the government maintains the value of silver dollars by the redeeming power of its gold reserve that isn't sufficient to redeem its paper money, and what could be further from the truth than that it were not for the obligation of the government to keep silver up to a gold value our silver dollars would be but 53-cent dollars?

There is no law that imposes this obligation upon the government, nor would the government have the gold to meet such an obligation if it were imposed. Hence the silver dollar maintains its value through its own merits, and the individual who believes that there can be such a thing as a 53-cent dollar displays about as much stupidity as the one who construes 16 to 1 as meaning sixteen silver dollars to one of gold.

In the last week's issue of the WATCHMAN we published an open letter of the presidents of all the labor organizations in the United States bearing on the silver question and its relation to silver. The article was so much sought after that we republish it this week.

The "Dishonor" of Depreciation.

The men who are so much interested in the success of MARK HANNA'S mortgaged candidate, MCKINLEY, and a "continuation of existing conditions" have much, very much, to say about the "dishonor" there would be in a financial policy that would depreciate the value of bonds or money, a result, as they allege, that would follow the success of BRYAN and the free coinage of silver.

They are the last people in the world who should talk about the dishonor of depreciating the values. For twenty six years they have approved of and enforced a policy that has been depreciating the value of every species of property, except such as they are possessed of, and of every class of labor, and did any one ever hear intimation from one of them that there was any dishonor in doing so?

Are bonds and money more sacred than any other property, that the depreciation of their value is a "dishonor," while that of other property and labor is not?

What is there of "honor" on "honesty" in a financial policy that lessens the wages of labor and starves the family of him who works; that cuts the income of the farm and factory in half; that reduces the value of every product of the mill, the mine, the farm or the factory, in order that bonds, and stocks and money may be more valuable?

Out upon such "honor!" To the dogs or to the devil, with such "honesty!" Why should the workman's child go barefooted and hungry in order that the present value of the millionaire's bonds should be maintained?

Why should the children of farmers and mechanics go without education or comforts in order that the money of the Shylock shall command the same rate of interest it now does?

Answer us these questions, ye advocates of MCKINLEY and the gold standard, and we may understand where the "dishonor" is in demanding a change that will bring higher wages for the laborer and mechanic and better prices for the farmer and producer.

The campaign liar is already carrying tales about this or that one of the candidates. Some of the stories circulated being malicious it seems strange that some men can give circulation to them, when they profess to be above the vile mud slinger, who is fast disappearing as a political factor.

DR. W. U. IRVIN, of Julian, the Democratic nominee for Coroner, as well as J. HENRY FOLEY, Esq., of Belleville, the nominee for Surveyor, should receive every Democratic vote. Both are in the race to win, just the same as the rest of our candidates, and, with your support, will accomplish their purpose.

Tour to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the very attractive early autumn tours offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia October 13th.

After the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice it to say that all arrangements are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tour covers a period of ten days, and includes the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basie City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is \$55 from New York, \$53 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

The tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose special charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of the party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to ticket agents or to tourist agent, 1196 Broadway New York, or room 411, Broad street station, Philadelphia.

Union Veteran Legion Encampment.

Reduced Rates to Washington D. C., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion will be held at Washington, D. C., from October 14 to 17, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania railroad company has arranged to sell excursion tickets to Washington and return from all sections at a single fare for the round trip. The tickets will be sold on October 12, 13, and 14, and will be good for return passage until October 25, inclusive.

Ex-President Harrison on Record for Silver.

Benjamin Harrison Said that the Enlargement of the Currency Promotes Trade.

He Testified to Its Good Effect in His Message to Congress in 1890.

From President Harrison's Annual Message to Congress, December 1, 1890.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. The permanent effect upon trade and prices still largely stands in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the price of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the market was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR CURRENCY BY THE SILVER BILL UNDOUBTEDLY GAVE AN UPWARD TENDENCY TO TRADE AND HAD A MARKED EFFECT ON PRICES, BUT THIS NATURAL AND DESIRED EFFECT OF THE SILVER LEGISLATION WAS BY MANY ERRONEOUSLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE TARIFF ACT.



Florida's Big Vote.

It Was Democratic and Voters Turned Out Without Coaxing. The Weather was Fair. Three Tickets in the Field in Some of the Districts for the Various State and County Offices.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 6.—(Special).—The full Democratic State ticket was to-day elected in Florida. Owing to the Australian system of voting, which had its first trial to-day, and the length of the ballots, the vote is slow in coming in, and full returns cannot be had to-night.

Comparing the partial and scattered returns with former votes, the apparent plurality of W. D. Bloxham over E. K. Gunby, his Republican opponent, is over 22,000.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 6.—The successful Democratic ticket in to-day's state and county election follows:

Governor—W. D. Bloxham. Secretary of state—John L. Crawford. Comptroller—William H. Reynolds. Treasurer—Clarence B. Collins.

Justice of the supreme court—Milton H. Mabry.

Attorney General—William B. Lamar. Superintendent of instruction—William N. Sheats.

Commissioner of agriculture—Lucius B. Wombwell.

There were three tickets in the field for state officers—Democratic, Republican and Populist—and also for local officers in all the counties. The gold Democrats supported the Democratic ticket.

The result of the Australian ballot system was very satisfactory and the election passed very quietly. The weather conditions were perfect, as the day was an ideal one.

To-day's result sufficiently indicates the trend of popular feeling in this State. The four electors of Florida may be reckoned as a certainty for Bryan and Sewall. Political prophets and statisticians at a distance have placed Florida in the doubtful column. That is because they lack information. If Florida may be properly regarded as a doubtful State, then Bryan and Sewall's election logically should be an assured thing.

BOLTERS' SUPPORT IS WEAK.

The Palmer and Buckner support in the State is not strong, and taking into consideration possible defections from the Populist national ticket to the Bryan and Sewall electors, I doubt if the Democratic majority in November will show any falling off from the vote on the state ticket.

The silver sentiment is growing daily. Prior to the national convention the large masses of the voters favored silver coinage. Since the party declared for it in its platform, the politicians, quick to take the popular view, have one after another declared for the remonetization of silver. Had it not been for the efforts of party leaders the state convention at Osceola would have declared overwhelmingly for silver. The

A REPUBLICAN VETERAN NAILS THE MEXICAN DOLLAR LIE.

Years of Residence in Mexico Leads John H. Kennedy to Make a Startling Affidavit About the Value of an United States Dollar in Mexico.

VALLEY JUNCTION, IA., Aug. 20.—I, James H. Kennedy, now a resident of the town of Sinalva, in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, declare that I am an American by birth, and I served three years in the Seventh Iowa during the civil war; that I have always been a Republican. I have resided in Mexico for twenty-five years; I speak the Spanish language as well or better than I now do the English. I have traveled through twenty-four of the twenty-seven States in Mexico in an official capacity and as an interpreter for numerous syndicates. I have had access to almost all the archives of that country. I am better acquainted with the customs and usages of that country than I am of my mother country. I left Mexico on the 2nd day of March, 1896, coming to this country to visit my friends, relatives and old comrades. During the last month in Iowa I have heard more absurd and utterly false statements made in regard to Mexico than I ever thought could be conjured up by mortal man, all to deceive the voter.

ONE MOST HEARD IS THAT YOU CAN TAKE ONE AMERICAN SILVER DOLLAR IN MEXICO AND GET TWO MEXICAN DOLLARS FOR IT, OR THAT YOU CAN GET A MEAL AND THROW DOWN AN AMERICAN DOLLAR AND THEY WILL GIVE YOU BACK A MEXICAN DOLLAR. I BRAND THIS AS UTTERLY FALSE IN EVERY RESPECT, A LIE MANUFACTURED OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH. I assert that a Mexican will not accept an American dollar, either gold, silver or paper, for any amount, but will refer you to a broker where you can sell your silver dollars as bullion for Mexican money, then they will trade with you. The largest hotel in the City of Mexico will not accept American dollars under any circumstances, but will invariably refer you to a broker. By paying the mintage anyone can take silver bullion to either of the mints in Mexico and get Mexican silver dollars for it, and for two hundred and fifty years silver bullion has never fluctuated up or down to exceed two cents.

I assert that Mexico in the present decade is making strides of advancement greater than any other nation on earth. Twenty-five years ago we had eighty miles of railroad, now we have nearly 8,000 miles of railroad. We are building factories on every hand. Twenty-eight years ago, when the French army was driven out, the Mexican government was left penniless, not a dollar in the treasury. We can now pay our entire national debt any day a demand would be made for it.

I am on my way to Mexico to spend the rest of my life. Anyone can find me by addressing a letter to James H. Kennedy, Sinalva, Mexico.

In conclusion, I invite an honest and thorough investigation into the facts of my statement and I defy successful contradiction. I am not the owner of mining stocks and no personal interest has caused me to make this statement, but have given it by request of an old comrade.

JAS. H. KENNEDY.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to by James H. Kennedy, this, the 20th day of August, 1896. E. H. ENGLISH, Notary Public in and for Polk County, Ia.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A PRIZE WINNER.—REV. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg, this county, was one of thirteen persons who won third prizes in the Pittsburg Times word building contest. \$500 were offered to the person making the largest number of legitimate English words out of the word "protection." Seven prizes were offered and 108 people came within the requirements.

Three people were tie for first prize. They had 348 words each. Six were tie for second place, with 347 words each, and thirteen were tie for third place, with 346 words each. Among these latter ones was Rev. Black. His share of the prize money was \$3.85.

WHO THE JURORS WILL BE.—The wheel has turned once more and the following men will be called to serve as jurors during the November sitting of the quarter sessions court.

- GRAND JURORS. A. F. Stover, farmer, Penn. John T. Lucas, stone mason, Walker. D. R. Packer, farmer, Liberty. George W. Lucas, tanner, Phillipsburg. John Loder, laborer, Howard Borough. T. L. Kessinger, merchant, Walker. Solomon Candy, wheelwright, Howard Boro. Clayton Auman, laborer, Liberty. Miles Gottlieb Haag, gentleman, Belleville. G. P. Heverly, laborer, Boggs. W. B. Haines, farmer, Miles. Wm. Hoy, teamster, College. Jonathan Schenck, gentleman, College. John Hoffman, laborer, South Phillipsburg. Stine Walker, farmer, Ferguson. J. W. Lukens, carpenter, Phillipsburg. Isaiah Walters, laborer, Penn. Frank Lutz, laborer, Walker. Isaacell Price, laborer, Taylor. Emanuel Fletcher, carpenter, Howard. W. S. Triplett, tailor, Belleville. D. E. Robb, teacher, Curtin. D. M. Burlew, laborer, Liberty. Frank Arney, painter, Centre Hall.

TRAVELERS JURORS FOR SPECIAL WEEK.

Third Monday of November. George B. Simler, gentleman, Phillipsburg. James P. Seibert, mechanic, Belleville. Thomas Metz, farmer, Haines. David Ammerman, farmer, Union. Jesse Cox, livestock, Belleville. P. B. K-phart, farmer, Patton. J. W. Hartsock, farmer, Patton. David Chambers, farmer, Snow Shoe. Jacob Weaver, farmer, Walker. A. V. Smith, grocer, Belleville. Frank Irvin, clerk, Phillipsburg. Wm. E. Snyder, laborer, Potter. W. C. Hoy, farmer, Marion. Isaac Miller, carpenter, Belleville. H. G. Ebbs, farmer, Half Moon. Martin Kane, laborer, Spring. B. W. Royer, farmer, Spring. Ed Livingston, laborer, Ferguson. Henry Swartz, farmer, Penn. Joseph Paetz, miller, Harris. T. B. Buntingler, merchant, Snow Shoe. B. S. Miller, carpenter, Spring. Joseph Bechtel, farmer, Liberty. George Y. Stover, farmer, Liberty. James Heverly, Sr., laborer, Howard Boro. Wm. R. Poorman, laborer, Snow Shoe. Chas. Royer, clerk, Gregg. W. H. Bloom, farmer, Ferguson. James McKinley, farmer, Boggs. Edward Walker, laborer, Belleville. J. M. Bush, veterinarian, Belleville. Fremont Hartsock, farmer, Patton. Jonas Stine, Jr., farmer, Patton. D. T. Allison, butcher, Howard Boro. Oscar Heckman, laborer, Gregg. Wm. Hipple, farmer, Burnside.

TRAVELERS JURORS—4TH MONDAY OF NOVEMBER.

- George Campbell, farmer, Huston. Samuel Cross, agent, Phillipsburg. Harris Hugg, clerk, Boggs. George A. Bayard, contractor, Miles. Jacob Eisenhuth, druggist, Millheim. S. A. Dunlap, carpenter, Ferguson. Reuben Grimm, gentleman, Miles. Wm. Welch, blacksmith, Curtin. Wm. McKinley, laborer, Boggs. James I. Clark, farmer, Liberty. Jesse Shaffer, laborer, Walker. L. C. Bergstresser, plumber, Walker. J. B. Childs, superintendent, Phillipsburg. Edward Nolan, engineer, Spring. John F. Heckman, farmer, Gregg. Fred Carter, farmer, Gregg. Hugh O'Donnel, Miner, Rush. J. M. George, Druggist, Phillipsburg. John Shultz, farmer, Miles. John B. Dreible, laborer, Ferguson. Harry C. Williams, painter, Belleville. F. G. Mattern, dentist, Millsburg. Harvey Vonada, laborer, Haines. W. D. Coder, laborer, Liberty. Edward Osmer, laborer, Spring. Wm. J. Myers, carriage maker, Ferguson. John G. Confer, laborer, Snow Shoe. Jacob Shearer, farmer, Potter. A. Johnstonbaugh, farmer, Benner. W. S. Williams, merchant, Miles. James Yarnell, laborer, Snow Shoe. Wm. Brass, blacksmith, Unionville. D. F. Poorman, farmer, Boggs. F. W. Crider, lumberman, Belleville. Daniel Dunkel, laborer, Spring. Geo. W. Loner, wagon maker, Half Moon. J. S. Housenbaker, justice, Potter. C. Johnstonbaugh, carpenter, Spring. David Glasgow, farmer, Haines. Wm. Barnat, laborer, Boggs. C. N. Humphrey, laborer, Phillipsburg. Jacob Kerstetter, gentleman, Penn. Harry Rossman, farmer, Gregg. Aaron D. Weaver, farmer, Haines. Jeremiah Spooks, farmer, Penn. J. R. Wolf, farmer, Miles. Samuel Balston, farmer, Boggs. Wm. E. Hartsock, laborer, Patton.

TRAVELERS JURORS—5TH MONDAY OF NOVEMBER.

- Jacob DeLong, farmer, Liberty. James Shrom, saddler, Belleville. Archie Bathgate, moulder, Phillipsburg. John Dubbs, agent, Spring. Wm. W. Clark, farmer, Liberty. W. C. Cassidy, printer, Belleville. Geo. M. Boal, farmer, Haines. W. B. Pletcher, farmer, Howard. Samuel Alters, lumberman, Benner. Richard Dettling, stone mason, Spring. James S. Smith, laborer, Ferguson. Hamilton Otto, tobaccoist, Belleville. J. F. Mann, gentleman, Belleville. McClellan Rossman, farmer, Ferguson. Chas. Custer, painter, Phillipsburg. Cyrus Durest, farmer, Harris. Shem Spigitmeyer, merchant, Belleville. John Mechtly farmer, Benner. Wm. Zimmerman, painter, Walker. John W. Getz, tinner, College. Frank Williams, electrician, Belleville. Samuel A. Beaver, laborer, Haines. Samuel Showers, farmer, Walker. Isaac Mitchell, clerk, Belleville. Emanuel Kerstetter, farmer, Penn. James Decker, iron keeper, Ferguson. James W. Swab, laborer, Harris. John C. Wagner, farmer, Boggs. J. C. Mattern, clerk, Patton. G. W. Reese, grocer, Belleville. F. J. Sobrig, farmer, Halfmoon. George R. Boak, farmer, Burnside. Jacob Shirk, farmer, Union. John Bottorf, foreman, Snow Shoe. C. C. Lucas, laborer, Snow Shoe. Geo. Haworth, furniture dealer, Phillipsburg.