

The Centre Reporter.



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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883

NO. 15.

THE CENTRE REPORTER. By FRED KURTZ.

Wednesday of this week was fixed upon to take up the prohibition amendment in the House.

The free pipe bill has passed both houses. This is an anti-monopoly victory.

An effort will be made in the House to pass the assessor's pay bill over the veto.

The Democrats last week carried the elections in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and at other places.

The March reduction of the public debt is over 9 millions.

Twelve hundred journeymen painters in Philadelphia are on a strike. They demand an increase from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day. Aint that pretty steep for daubing paint?

But this is steeper yet: Between four and five thousand brick layers at Chicago struck for four dollars a day, and work on all the principal buildings is at a standstill.

From the reports published in another column of the Reporter it will be seen that the crop of strikes is quite large—some of these strikers are already receiving wages which would make some others feel glad.

In New York Mr. Barsick has sued Rebecca M'Lean for ten thousand dollars damages for breach of promise.

The London "St. James Gazette" publishes an anonymous letter saying that Fenians are sending packages containing linen infected with small-pox to persons who are obnoxious to the Irish National party. This is no honor to the Fenians, and may spread the disease among innocent families.

Shot for refusing to take a drink, is a text from which to make a temperance sermon. The occurrence will be found in another column.

The Rhode Island election went in favor of the Republicans, who elected the governor, but with a reduced vote. The Democrats polled a larger vote than ever before, which shows that the cause of the radicals is weakening.

The President appointed Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, as Post Master General.

Gresham is not much of a tariff man, which may tickle Pennsylvania protectionists. He assisted star-route Dorsey to buy the State of Indiana for the Garfield electors.

Governor Pattison has vetoed the bill raising the Assessors' pay from \$1 to \$2 per day on the ground that there is no public demand for the measure.

Of twelve bills that went to the Governor thus far he has vetoed five.

A meeting of leading Republicans was held in Philadelphia last week to devise some means to restore harmony in the ranks of that party. No definite action was had more than to submit the matter to a committee for a plan.

As the split in the Republican ranks was professedly, and with good cause, upon principles—civil service reform and opposition to bossism—the Reporter can not see how a compromise is to be brought about without some body eating dirt.

General Grant has been elected President of a rifle association. General Grant's ambition ought to be satisfied by this time.—Ph. Times.

General Grant was President of a rifle association 8 years at Washington, when every fellow under him, from Babcock down, was doing his best to rifle the government.

A writer in the "Scientific American" who has critically examined the Egyptian obelisk says that it is made of concrete-granite broken in pieces, bituminous matter and hydraulic lime. If this theory is correct it disposes of the engineering difficulties that were supposed to have been surmounted by the Egyptians in quarrying and transporting huge blocks of stone for long distances. If they were masters of the art of making durable stone like that in the obelisk the wonder ceases.

The alms houses, as per recent revelations in Philadelphia and Massachusetts, have proven a bonanza for Republican officials. We really thought that the party which claimed all the decency would at least spare the alms houses, and not steal its groceries or traffic in the corpses of inmates. If a lower stage ever was reached, in corrupt practices, it has remained unrevealed. From this disgusting plunder Hubble and Cooper got their assessment to help the machine bosses.

Every Englishman is ready to explode just now from the dynamite excitement as though he were a can of dynamite himself. Even the setting off of a fire-cracker will make John Bull jump, and every Irishman is looked upon as a store-house of explosives.

Every retailer of liquor in Portland, Oregon, is required to pay \$800 yearly for that privilege. As a consequence there are only a few dealers in that city, and it virtually proves a prohibitory law, saving the citizens from the most deleterious effects following the traffic in communities where the laws are defective.

In the House at Harrisburg, the proposed constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, was defeated by a decided vote. That branch of the Legislature also discussed and finally passed the Nicholson apportionment bill. This bill would give the Republicans 15 and Democrats 13 districts.

Emery, the commander of the temperance forces in the House, last week, said he won't call up the resolution proposing a liquor prohibition amendment until this week. He will wait until he catches a full attendance and will most likely call it up when members least expect it. There are a number of statesmen who are expected to be taken suddenly ill or seized with the insidious malaria when the resolution springs up and will be unable to attend and go upon record. A number of the prospective "artful dodgers" have been marked and means will be taken to discover whether they are "playing" or not. Emery states that he has discovered fraud in the manner in which the liquor interest has been getting up the petitions remonstrating against the amendment and that he means to expose it. He is cocked and primed for a "great speech," and it is understood has some inside facts from the liquor camp which he will ventilate. We are anxious to see what Emery will reveal and just as anxious to know who will play sick about the time a vote is had.

Astonishing alms-house revelations are being made up in Massachusetts through Governor Butler, which proves that that old commonwealth once so loud in its shrieks against the South, is not possessed of all the virtue. A few days ago before the investigating committee, relative to the State Almshouse, ex-watchman Dudley testified that when he detected Marsh, Marsh told him to keep still about what he had seen of loading bodies at the dead-house. Marsh says, "We must have some pay for our trouble of taking care of these critters." Witnesses gave details of the case of a man who was put into a cell while intoxicated and died in four days from neglect. Saw light in the trunk room at night several times after the inmates retired, and going in quietly one night saw Capt. Marsh's wife opening trunks and taking clothing from them. Mrs. Popehousekeeper, now at Middleton, told him she had saw the same thing, and that the most valuable dresses were taken by the Captain's wife to her private store room and made over for the Davis girls. Twenty children in one ward used to cry at night because of hunger. One night out of curiosity he went to the burying ground and saw four bodies resurrected and driven off in a wagon. State food for the inmates and insane was always very poor. The allowance of other food was very slender. A man who drove the hospital team told witness he had taken up sixty-eight bodies in eight months. The man was dissatisfied then, but the next day he showed a "few hundred" which he said "Tom (Marsh) had given him." Witness was afterward appointed, with his wife, to the care of the female insane. Trunks of the insane had been taken away. Beds were of straw in a rotten condition with insufficient clothing. Cells were in a filthy condition. One insane woman was in a dirty cell in the attic. She was entirely without clothing and was almost a skeleton. The assistant said she was violently insane and would tear her clothes. She had had only one meal a day carried to her by an idiotic girl, who said she had always taken care of the woman. Watched and found the girl threw the food away, and came back with the empty plate telling the woman had eaten all the food. In five or six weeks he had the woman out of the cell and in the sitting room, so changed that her husband did not know her. Her name was Mary Barron.

Gov. Butler—What was the husband's name?
Witness—I don't know. He lives in Boston.

Gov. Butler—Never mind; the newspapers will bring him to me to-morrow morning.

On cross-examination witness said of 73 children that came there in a year only one lived.

Arthur's administration is not having a warm side with either stalwarts or halfbreeds. He went into the white-house as a Conklingite, but in his endeavor to please both factions he is not creating much enthusiasm with either. The leading stalwarts are cold towards his administration and the halfbreeds are not in raptures because they do not receive still more recognition. Playing hot and cold never creates a big crop of warm friends, and the general attitude of leading republicans toward the administration is one of indifference. Arthur is anxious to be his own successor but he is not building on a strong foundation.

In the Michigan state election, last week, the Democrats carried. In Ohio, last week, the Democrats were also successful in most places.

TERRIBLE TEWKESBURY.
Bodies Skinned and the Skins Tanned.

Boston, April 4.—The Tewkesbury Almshouse investigation was resumed today. The Chairman asked to have the issue as to whether bodies had been delivered to medical schools eliminated, as that could not be disputed.

Governor Butler replied he expected to prove bodies had been delivered elsewhere, some to be skinned and the skins tanned. He proposed to show that after bodies had been buried they had been taken up and sent away. He said he would go into the graveyard at Tewkesbury and produce some alleged remains. This investigation was to go to prove the testimony which had been given to be absolutely false. Books which had been sent him as records of the almshouses were not complete; were copies of original books. He wanted the latter, extracting those recording deaths and sales of dead bodies.

The Chairman said it was claimed no bodies were sold, hence there were no records to be produced, but the Governor said he would prove the contrary.

Mrs. Thomas resumed her testimony, correcting the statement that a pound of butter a week was given each inmate. It should have been a pound a meal. Honora Conners, an inmate, was kept as a "show" woman for the benefit of visitors, who were taken to see her.

Thomas Hall, who worked at Tewkesbury from 1874 to 1877, testified he had all the dead to bury while he was there. He took them from the dead-house under orders. Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., and Captain Manning used to come and get dead bodies, carrying them away in two zinc air-tight trunks. During the winter he was there, bodies taken to Boston averaged 65 to 75. They were not sent in hot weather. No picking was done while he was there. Bodies received from the State prison for burial at the almshouse were, with one exception, sent away for dissection. When witness left he was paid \$100 for the winter's work and for handling bodies. Thought Tom Marsh used to collect money from Harvard College. Witness acknowledged he knew he had been doing something wrong.

DYNAMITE SCARE IN ENGLAND.
London, April 5.—Exciting events of the day crowded each other so fast that their importance could scarcely be realized until later hours of the night admitted a complete summing up. The surprises include the unearthing of the most important dynamite factory ever discovered, the arrests of four run-breeders in London and one in Birmingham, the attempt on a Government magazine in Ireland, reception of an incendiary letter in London, and the discovery of the astounding and audacious scheme of the nihilists to blow up the Czar's residence in Moscow. Excitement over these affairs was not confined to Government officials, but was apparent on the street to even the most casual observer. The prompt action of the Government officers is highly commended. The post-office and neighboring Government property were placed under increased guard and the royal residence at Windsor was given a force of sentinels, sent thither in a private manner. This precaution was made necessary, because Government officers learned late last night that in connection with the discovery of the dynamite factory at Birmingham, some conspirators were already on the way from Birmingham to Windsor. It is stated in official circles there is reason to believe the whole incendiary and dynamite conspiracy here and in America will now be laid bare, and the number of arrests will shortly increase.

KNOCKED DOWN 21 TIMES.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 7.—A prize-fight occurred this morning. Tom Slavin, of W. name, and Mike Cavanaugh, fought a battle of twenty-two rounds near Nanticoke. Slavin was knocked down twenty-one times and Cavanaugh was declared the winner. Both men were terribly disfigured.

All classes, all trades and professions can find clothing at the Philadelphia Branch to suit. They have suits which are so low in price, considering the quality of the goods, as will satisfy any one. The new stock is simply enormous, and is warranted to be completely taken in at the Philad. Branch, but all sales are made on fair and honest principles, and prices lower than the lowest. Anything to clothe man or boy from head to foot, and at a saving of from \$5 to \$15 on every suit, compared with prices elsewhere. This is a fact that is worth remembering.

Linen and lace collars, at D. Garman & Son's, for both ladies and children.

Governor Pattison has issued a proclamation declaring forfeited the charters of corporations and companies failing to make return to the Auditor General within three years. It is said the list will include 775 corporations of such character as cause general surprise.

The revolutionary party in Russia has issued a proclamation announcing that their preparations to meet the coronation of the Czar are complete, and they have every hope of success in fully carrying out long devised plans. The proclamation contains a warning to all persons that they shall, if valuing their personal safety, keep at a distance from the Czar during the ceremony of coronation. The pronouncement of the revolutionists concludes with the words—"We will strike once more for the freedom of Russia." The proclamation is printed in letters of red and is bordered with stripes of the same color.

Ex-Senator Thurman fell and broke his arm the other day.

Wishing to keep the readers of the Reporter posted on Queen Victoria's knee, we have to say that it is not yet better.

Vessels with cabbage and turnips still come from Germany and Russia.

FATHER AND SON KILLED.
Lewistown, April 6.—John R. Wood was instantly killed and his son, aged 18 years, so badly injured that he died, in an ore mine near Shindel Station, Mifflin county, on 5. Mr. Wood and his son were engaged in removing a pillar when the roof of the mine fell in, completely burying the father and covering the son to the waist, rightfully mangle both legs. The accident occurred about noon, but it was not discovered by the miners until 6 o'clock. Mr. Wood was about 50 years old and leaves five children, four of whom are males.

THOUSANDS OF MEN ON STRIKE.
Chicago, April 2.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 bricklayers went on strike this morning for \$4 a day. Work on all the principal buildings has been stopped.

New Haven, April 2.—The employers have acceded to the demands of the bricklayers for \$3.75 per day.

Shamokin, Pa., April 2.—A squad of 150 laborers on the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railway have struck for an advance of 25 cents per day.

The remainder of the laborers struck late this afternoon. There are 500 men now out. Both sides are firm, but no trouble is anticipated.

Philadelphia, April 2.—Twelve hundred journeymen house-painters struck for an increase from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

Pittsburg, April 2.—The cigar-makers here will strike on May 1.

Portland, Me., April 2.—The prisoners in the jail here struck work to-day because they claimed they were not given enough to eat.

Lynchburg, April 2.—The tobacco manufacturers rejected the proposition of the strikers to resume work and refused to treat further with the labor associations. White laborers were introduced into two more factories to-day. The strikers number 1,200 and are receiving outside assistance.

Philadelphia, April 2.—Over 200 puddlers and helpers at the Pencoyd Iron Works, West Manayunk, have struck against a reduction of wages from \$4.25 per ton to \$3.75.

Eight hundred hands employed in the shoe factory of John Mundell & Co., have refused to resume work and are demanding a 10 per cent. in their wages to the Arbitration Committee of the Shoemakers' Branch of the Knights of Labor for settlement.

GOOD RAFTING WATER.
Williamsport, Pa., April 8.—The flood in the Susquehanna is now twelve feet, and the boats are filling up rapidly, about six million feet of logs are already in. Many rats are coming down Loyalsock creek.

A number of new stores opening at Bellefonte and the enlargement of the out-lets indicate a business boom for the county seat which we are pleased to note. There always has been a live enterprising spirit about Bellefonte which has prevented the town from falling in to the old-fogy ways of some larger places.

The spring stock of clothing is on at the Philad. Branch, and Bellefonte is proud of the display, it puts that town in the front ranks for ready-made clothing and Lewins & Co. are at the top of the ladder for low prices, with none able to come up to them. The stock is an elegant one, and contains anything needed for a man or boy. Go and see it, even if you do not wish to purchase. Examine prices and satisfy yourself that Lewins & Co. are ahead of all competition.

The fields are free from snow, and the weather so far this week was pleasant with balmy breezes, and some farmers are plowing. The grain fields have a promising appearance.

Preachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, and laboring men, all find clothing to suit them at the Philad. Branch. Tremendous stock of new spring suits just unpacked at astonishing low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed to all. One price for all.

A TERRIFIC PRIZE-FIGHT. A White Man and a Negro Pound one Another.

When the gray dawn was breaking yesterday its dull light fell on 200 persons who had congregated on 'the road' which leads from Brooklyn to the Atlantic Ocean. The crowd was composed of men in all walks of life, who assembled for the purpose of witnessing a prize-fight between Harry C. Woodson (negro), otherwise known as "the Black Diamond," and Frank McLoughlin (white), Woodson is the "champion nigger boxer." He is twenty-four years old, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches tall and yesterday morning weighed 172 pounds. McLoughlin is twenty-nine years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed before the battle 170 pounds. The ring was not a "staked one," but was formed by rows of benches on three sides and by a line of carriages on the other. It was 5.16 o'clock when the referee who had been agreed upon previously, announced that it was light enough to fight. An instant later the men entered the ring.

First Round.—Both men stepped briskly to the centre and hostilities were begun by Woodson leading lightly on McLoughlin's stomach, McLoughlin's counter fell short and before he could recover Woodson planted a blow on his chest, and another on his mouth. The men then clinched and indulged in half-arm fighting. Then McLoughlin tried to throw the negro to the ground, but was in turn cross-buttocked, falling heavily on the turf. The round lasted thirty-five seconds. So fast was the fighting that both men, upon going to their corners, gasped for breath, though it was evident that McLoughlin was the most distressed. When a minute had elapsed time was called for the

Second Round.—Both men responded quickly to the call, and as quickly went to fighting. Woodson was evidently aiming to bruise his opponent's body, and soon landed his left hand on McLoughlin's ribs. The latter countered heavily on Woodson's chest, causing him to gasp for breath. Woodson then led and succeeded in planting his left on McLoughlin's face and then clinching with him. After a desperate struggle McLoughlin threw his black opponent by a right twitch and trip, the round lasting forty-five seconds.

Third Round.—The men fought hard and fast and sledge-hammer blows were exchanged with lightning-like rapidity. The black man did not like the punishment and grappled with the white man, throwing him by a head-lock. Time, thirty-five seconds.

Fourth Round.—This was another hard-fighting round. McLoughlin's left eye was raw and bleeding, while his right eye was rapidly closing. He gamely stood the punishment, however, and Woodson followed him around the ring hitting him on the face, nose and ear in rapid succession. The round lasted twenty seconds and was ended by both men clinching and falling over the benches that formed one of the sides of the ring.

Fifth Round.—McLoughlin responded gamely but weakly, and at once began rusing tactics. Woodson withstood all advances and hit McLoughlin heavily on the jaw. Then came another clinch, in which McLoughlin pushed Woodson against the carriages and under the horses. The round lasted thirty seconds.

Sixth Round.—This round showed that McLoughlin, though weak, was yet able to hit an effective blow, and he planted his fists on Woodson's nose and eyes in a manner that startled the (alleged) descendant of Ham. The latter soon recovered and put in a good left-hander on the face of the (alleged) descendant of Shem, but the latter's right-hand counter caught the darkey full in the mouth and lifted him from his feet, the first knock down being claimed for and allowed to McLoughlin.

Seventh Round.—This was the last one of seven of the most desperately fought battles ever chronicled. Woodson was quick in responding to the call of time and went at his opponent "hammer and tongs," but McLoughlin skillfully parried his blows until a left-hander hit him full in the stomach. Both men then stepped back and immediately forward again. Woodson sent his right straight into McLoughlin's nose. It caused McLoughlin to fall and turn completely over. The referee waited until one minute had elapsed and as McLoughlin failed to respond to the call of time the fight was awarded Woodson. The fight just lasted 9 min. and 50 sec. The purse for which the men fought was \$40, but the prominent sporting men added \$10 to it for the winner and presented the defeated man with \$25.

The police were aware of the time and place of the intended fight, but they did not interfere to prevent it or stop it after it had begun. The Acting Superintendent of Police of Brooklyn sent at 9.30 p. m. Thursday night the following dispatch to all precincts: "It is reported that a prize-fight is to take place somewhere on the Coney Island road to-night. Keep a sharp lookout." The order was not heeded.

While the nations of Europe are grumbling and growing angry each other and each one in addition is threatened with internal dissoids, we here in the United States are calm and peaceable, and prosperity seems to smile in every locality. Families are happy and there is nothing to mar their peace—these blessings are greatly owing to the satisfaction all find in purchasing their family groceries at Sechlers, where goods are fresh and wholesome, and sold at a tripe above wholesale to Cash buyers.

You can save money by buying your muslin of D. Garman & Son.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH FORTY-SIX ANIMALS KILLED BY FIRE.

Nashville, April 5.—A negro cabin near the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Shelbyville, was burned at noon yesterday. Two children of Harden Hughes colored, aged respectively five and ten years, were burned to death. Their mother had et heml ck up in the cabin. The fire communicated to the cabin, which was also destroyed, together with a small brick outage adjoining. Loss on the church \$2,500; no insurance.

A baby, April 5.—John A. Wilson, his wife and two daughters were burned to death in a house three miles from Hartwick, Otsego county, early this morning. The cause of fire is unknown.

Middletown, N. Y., April 5.—The barn and stables of Jesse Holbert, near Graham, were destroyed by fire last night. Forty-four cows and two horses were burned. The dairy was one of the finest in the county and the animals burned were Holstein and Belted cattle. The loss is about \$10,000.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED. DEATH OF PETER COOPER.

The long and useful life of Peter Cooper the wealthy Philanthropist of New York, closed at 3 o'clock on the morning of April 4. For a few days he suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia, the firm symptoms of which appeared on Sunday last.

Mr. Cooper was ninety-two years old at the time of his death. Mr. Cooper's advanced years were a great drawback to his recovery. About 2 o'clock he called his son ex-Mayor Cooper, and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, his daughter, and her family to his bedside, saying to them that he knew he had not long to live, and that they must become reconciled to this fact. His death occurred exactly at 3 o'clock, and he remained conscious up to the time of his demise and made several remarks in regard to family affairs. Flags were placed at half-mast on the Cooper Institute, the city hall, the post office building, the news paper offices and other public and private buildings.

AN ELEPHANT SHOT.
New York, April 5.—Barnum's elephant Philot, in size next to Jumbo, was shot to-day. He had proved so intractable that his killing became necessary to the safety of those compelled to be near him. His carcass was cut up by doctors.

A FRIGITFUL EXPLOSION.
Rome, April 5.—By the explosion of a powder depot, near the Passo Correse, forty persons were killed and many injured, some fatally.

Articles of association of the Curvesville and West Branch railroad company have been filed in the secretary of the commonwealth's office. The road is fifteen miles in length and the capital stock is \$300,000.

If you want to know where to buy cheaper than elsewhere, any of the goods mentioned here, we tell you, all will tell you, that Lewins & Co. is one of the parties that will do it, at the famous Philad. Branch, viz: Suits, all styles and sizes for men or boys; shirts, collars, ties, underwear and hose, spring overcoats, hats all styles fine and coarse, umbrellas, gumcoats, gold collar and sleeve buttons, chains and pins. In fact anything to completely rig out a man or boy, fit for charon or fashionable waddling, or to chop in the woods or plow in the fields. Goods positively sold 20 per cent lower than the lowest in the state.

APRIL COURT TRIAL LIST.
FIRST WEEK.
John H. Yocum et al. vs. John Lyon et al.
Kessler & Hurlington vs. O. L. Schoonover.
Josee Maggia vs. Jackson G. Gordon.
C. G. Meinhard vs. John T. Fowler.
C. Sharrar vs. E. J. Prunier.
Gottlieb Haag vs. George B. Nash.
Edward Gardner vs. John W. Cooke.
W. H. Cornan, assignee, vs. Elias Wert et al.

SECOND WEEK.
Centre county vs. Andrew Gregg et al.
L. J. Greenoble vs. Chas. S. East.
Stephen M'Nongal's Ex'rs vs. Price & Milliken.
A. G. Geary vs. Sam'l Krzyder.
W. V. Hughes vs. J. H. Morrison.
Jacob Beck use of vs. John A. Hunter.
Thomas Merryman vs. John T. Fowler.
Furst & Hunter vs. Hofer & Walker.
Jacob Wagner vs. George G. Remondler.
J. B. Fisher vs. R. H. Duncan et al.
H. Merryman Ex'rs vs. J. P. Reynolds et al.
Warren & Merritt vs. S. H. Williams.
Com. of Penn'a ex rel. vs. James Mullen et al.
Leonard Rhone vs. Penn'a R. R. Co.
E. W. Holt vs. Susquehanna Insurance Co.
Same vs. Kittingham Insurance Co.
Aaron P. Richards et ux. vs. James Cowher, Adm'r, et al.

THIRD WEEK.
Com. Penn'a ex rel. vs. D. S. Keller, Adm'r.
A. B. Row vs. Carnegie Bros. & Co. (Limited).
Hugh Adams vs. Alfred Johnson.
James Gates vs. G. Dorsey Green.
G. W. Zimmerman vs. S. P. Gephart.
George Rooser use of vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.
Jacob Fletcher et al. vs. J. A. Walker.
A. J. Abright, Adm'r, Jonathan Kreamer.
W. H. Cornan, assignee, S. K. Foust et al.
G. W. Zimmerman vs. J. P. Gephart.

APRIL COURT.
GRAND JURORS.
Gregg, J. Barick, Wm. Stover, Chas. A. Krape, Shoshones, O. Holt, Wm. Stewart, Ferguson, J. L. Carper, D. G. Meek, Unionville, S. Brueger, Potter, G. M. Boal, Union, J. H. Stover, A. Calhoun, Walker, L. Whippo, Liberty, S. W. Menniger, Marion, L. W. Eberhart, Collins, J. W. Jackson, Spring, P. N. Barabart, Henry Zeigler, Wm. Honser, Howard Twp., P. Conker, D. W. Swartz, Coner, Jas. Eberhart, Liberty, B. Gardner, C. A. Cooney, Gregg, Geo. Miller, J. Hoy, Jas. Getzler, J. S. Herring, Union, E. Fisher, Curtis, D. Brickley, Mifflin, Wm. Wilkey, A. Withrith, Boggs, Jas. Krebs, Austin Curtis, J. L. Neff, Rush, J. B. Long, Haines, Jas. M. Weaver, G. M. Stover, Unionville, John Alexander.

TRAVERSE—FIRST WEEK.
Howard, N. S. Sanders, Philpoburg, S. Miller, J. R. Herd, L. Gordon, C. G. Hurlinger, Ferguson, David Carper, J. W. Ribber, Belknap, G. W. Brew, J. O'Connell, I. Hepburn, C. Fox, R. C. Humes, J. W. Jackson, Spring, P. N. Barabart, Henry Zeigler, Wm. Honser, Howard Twp., P. Conker, D. W. Swartz, Coner, Jas. Eberhart, Liberty, B. Gardner, C. A. Cooney, Gregg, Geo. Miller, J. Hoy, Jas. Getzler, J. S. Herring, Union, E. Fisher, Curtis, D. Brickley, Mifflin, Wm. Wilkey, A. Withrith, Boggs, Jas. Krebs, Austin Curtis, J. L. Neff, Rush, J. B. Long, Haines, Jas. M. Weaver, G. M. Stover, Unionville, John Alexander.