The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 13, 1881.

Garfield has mailed nine thousand letters in the last three months, nearly all in answer to applicants for office.

Everybody seems surprised that senator Coxe refused to take the oath. The surprise should rather be that there were 65 senators who did take the oath.

If every member of the legislature had been as delicate of conscience as Coxe, there would have been 201 vacancies in the House and 65 in the Senate on 4th inst.

It is confidently asserted from Washington that Senator Mahone of Virginia does not intend to form an alliance with the republicans, but will act with the democratic party.

In another colum will be found an article from the *North American Review*, upon the mission of the democratic party, from the pen of Senator Wallace. It is brief but full of sound logic. Don't fail to read it.

The Oliver boom for Senator is waning and it is thought speaker Hewitt of Blair or Ben Brewster might be dark horses. Grow, as the REPORTER predicted, seems to be too light, and his cause won't grow enough.

During 1880 there were 20 murders committed in Cincinnati and 26 in Pittsburg. These are republican strongholds, and if a southern city showed such a horrible record what an everlasting howl there would be about southern outrages, as tho' no wrong or violence were committed at all in the north.

Aristides was found going about with a lantern on the hunt for an honest man. If that ancient personage will address a postal to E. B. Coxe, Drifton, Luzerne Co., Pa., or read this issue of the REPORTER carefully, he may find the article he so long was in hunt of.

In the State Senate the Democratic Senators voted for Hon. John G. Hall of Elk, for Speaker *pro tem*, and Adam Woolever for Chief Clerk. In the House, the Democratic representatives voted for Hon. John E. Faunce of Philadelphia for Speaker, S. C. Kirk of Schuylkill for Chief Clerk, Joseph E. Noble of Bradford for Resident Clerk. Mr. Hewitt of Blair was elected Speaker of the House.

An honest man turned up at Harrisburg at last, and he was found without the use of a lantern. He is wont-be-senator-elect Coxe, of Luzerne. He refused to be sworn in because he said he could not take the oath that prohibits the use of money in elections. Here is a conscience that would adorn Garfield. Coxe should be re-elected by his people without the cost of a cent on his part.

By paying your own REPORTER in advance and getting us two new names with the cash, we will give the Chicago Weekly News to the three one year as a premium. This is the best offer yet made and the hope that an increased circulation will compensate us for it, induces us to make so liberal a proposition. Now can't each patron of the REPORTER raise us two new names? Try it, friends, and get the premium for you and the new ones.

We hear a great many people express themselves in favor of establishing the whipping post in Pennsylvania, as punishment for certain crimes instead of imprisonment, which brings expense upon the tax-payers. Whipping for theft and some other classes of misdeeds would certainly have less relish for the criminal than imprisonment which often suits the condemned as well as freedom. Few criminals feel ashamed to be imprisoned, while scarce one would loiter in a neighborhood where he had been whipped. This is the effect where the whipping post is an institution.

The number of children still in the state orphan schools is 2,580, an increase of 149 over last year.

The cost of the system for the past school year was $351,431.59, and the appropriation $360,000, leaving an unexpended balance of $8,568.41. The whole ordinary cost of the system from the beginning to May 31, 1880, was $6,313,526.80. The extraordinary expenditures amount to $25,395.13. As the law now stands no children can be admitted after June 1, 1882, and three years after all the schools are to close. Should the law be unchanged the appropriation to be made for the support of orphan schools for the next two years cannot be very materially reduced. For the year 1881 $360,000 will be needed, and for 1882, $340,000, making in all $700,000.

An apportionment bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer of Illinois, and referred to the Census Committee. It fixes the number of Representatives at 293, but also embodies the minority representation principle, by providing for the election of representatives in States having the requisite number, in gropes of three and five—under the cumulative vote plan—that is the voter can give one vote to each of three candidats or three votes to one. It is not at all probable the idea will be adopted by Congress but it has been the practice in Illinois for five or six years and has worked to the satisfaction ot all parties. Mr. Springer claims for the principle that it will destroy sectionalism by giving a fair and full representation to every part of the country. It will also destroy the advantage of gerrymandering apportionments.

Northampton scores another cold blooded murder following closely upon the burial of the murdered Geogle family. Anton Kloefel and wife, of New York City, spent the hollidays at the residence of the former's parents at Big Creek, Carbon county, about twelve miles from Mauch Chunk. On the night of the 2, the couple were singing in the kitchen. The husband asked his wife to sing a certain song, and on her refusal seized a shot-gun, placed the cap, which had been removed, on the nipple, took aim at his wife and deliberately fired. The shot entered the left eye and caused almost instant death. Kloefel was arrested after he had informed one of the neighbors of his crime. A crowd soon assembled and there were cries of "Hang him" and "Serve him as Snyder, the Northampton county double murderer, was served," but the prisoner was safely lodged in the Mauch Chunk Jail. He offered to shoot himself if provided with a revolver. The murdered woman would have been nineteen years old to-day. The murderer is a clerk in a Broadway bakery in New York and is rather good-looking. The couple had been married only four months. There is much excitement in the community over the brutal murder, following as it does so closely after the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Goegle and the lynching of their murderer, Snyder.

AN HONEST MAN TURNS UP AT HARRISBURG.

A Democrat Senator-Elect Who States that He is Disqualified.

In the state senate, on 4th inst., there occurred an incident which has not its parallel in this country at least, and is related under the above date as follows:

When the roll of Senators returned as elected had been called, and Judge Pearson was engaged in administering the oath of office to them, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, Luzerne county, elected as a Democrat from the Twenty-first Senatorial district, arose and announced that he declined to take the oath of office, because he could not consistently do so. He read a long address to his constituents, in which he says that he spent money for political assessments and contributions, advertising political meetings, organizing clubs and paying their expenses, paying taxes, clerk hire, naturalization, to men at the polls for work, etc. In conclusion Mr. Coxe says:

"It may be asked, Why did I spend this money, knowing the consequences? The answer is: I did not understand, until I was well into the campaign, what I would be called on to pay for, and when I did I felt that if I should retire I would, as there was a third ticket in the field, endanger not only the success of the county ticket, which I was very anxious to see elected, but also, perhaps, of the national ticket; and although, in the heat and confusion of the campaign, I was always very particular not to contribute a cent for any improper purpose, I was not able, in the few weeks it lasted, to consider the whole question as I have since.

I did, however, determine to twice retire from the field, but upon reflection I resolved to fight it out on the line of spending what I could honestly for the success of the whole ticket, so as not to endanger its defeat by my withdrawal, and to decline to take my seat if upon careful consideration of the subject in the nine weeks that would elapse between election day and the meeting of the Senate, I should decide that any part of the money was used for expenses not "expressly authorized by law."

Having made this full and frank statement of the facts, I wish to say that if I had done anything that I considered wrong or anything which I would wish to hide, I could have resigned before the meeting of the Senate, giving as a reason my business engagements, or something of that kind, but such is not the case. I have nothing to conceal, nothing to be ashamed of, and am ready, as every honest man should be, to suffer the consequences of my actions. I make no claim to having been deceived or kept in ignorance. What I did, I did with my eyes open."

Lieutenant Governor Stone ordered Mr. Coxe's statement to be placed upon the journal, and no further action was taken. Mr. Coxe's declination to be sworn being respected apparently by common consent. The address of Mr. Coxe, from which the foregoing extract is made, bears his name printed at the bottom as "late Senator-elect for the Twenty-sixth district."

The refusal of Mr. Coxe to take the oath from purely conscientious motives has created a sensation, it being the first time in the history ot the Legislature that any member has refused to be sworn in. Mr. Coxe says he consulted his lawyers (one of them being Franklin B. Gowen,) and was advised that he could not conscientiously take the oath of office. It is remarked that if Coxe's reasons, as set forth in his address to his constituents, are the only reasons for his self-disbarment, then the great majority of officers (Senators included) are in the same boat. Mr. Coxe is not a professional politician, and consequently is not the possessor of an elastic conscience. His reference to the manner of his expenditure of money created some laughter, and there was a general expression of sympathy for him among the "old stagers." It is already intimated that the people of his district should elect him unanimously, but Mr. Coxe says he will not run. More's the pity; for a *rara avis* like him is not often found as a candidate.

Judge Pearson was asked this evening regarding Mr. Coxe's refusal to take the oath, and said the Senate could do nothing more than declare his seat vacant and order a new election. The Judge would not express an opinion as to whether Mr. Coxe could be prosecuted criminally. Regarding the chances of Mr. Miner, who ran as Coxe's opponent, the Judge said he could have no claim whatever.

[Eckley B. Coxe is a member of the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co., which owns large tracts of valuable coal lands and is heavily engaged in mining, and is and has been for two or three years a director of the Reading Railroad Company. His name was brought forward recently when the McCalmont ticket in opposition to Gowen was first talked of. He has a residence in Philadelphia, as well as in Luzerne county. He is about 38 years of age, is related to the Coxes who descended of Tench Coxe, and is the son of the late Judge Coxe. During the Centennial he was President of the Association of Mining Engineers, being a very talented engineer himself.]

In Washington on New Year's afternoon an incident presented itself which would not be rare in "high life" if all got out, as it did with the lady here mentioned. A young woman magnificantly attired in white satin, white kid boots and gloves, and lovely jewelry, was found wandering about the streets, hopelessly drunk, by a policeman. She had been receiving callers during the day, and having indulged too freely, wandered out of the house and was surrounded by a crowd of hooting boys and men. When discovered by the officers she was consigned to a cell at the Central Station, and held until her friends arrived and carried her home. She gave the name of Lula B. Easton, which is supposed to be fictitious. Before placing her in the cell the officers in charge removed all of her elegant clothing, leaving her dressed in her petticoats.

If all the upper tens got out thus when tight, the police would make many such bejeweled hauls. The Conkling scandal, the Beecher scandal, the Christiancy scandal, are only the leakings of the debauchery that exists among only too many of those who figure in high places; such sin and shame did not exist under good old democratic rule. But people will vote for it to keep up party.

Secretary Evarts is reported to have said that Senator Blaine will be Secretary of State in General Garfield's Cabinet. The other members, according to the same authority, are: Secretary of the Treasury, James F. Wilson of Iowa; Secretary of the Interior, D. O. Mills of California; Secretary of War, Senator Don Cameron; Secretary of the Navy, a Southern Republican; Attorney General, a New York Republican; Postmaster General, an Indiana Republican.

A bitter fight is going on among the New York republicans for the senatorship. Grant is spoken of as a compromise candidate.

Mission Of The Democratic Party.

[From the North American Review for January, 1881.]

The events and processes of more than a generation have taken the control of governmental affairs away from the intelligent rule of the masses and vested it in a power as yet formative and undefined. Among these were the civil war the creation and peculiar manipulation of the public debt, reconstruction outside the Constitution, universal negro suffrage, a plethora of paper money, loose public morals, enormous growth of private fortunes, and a close connection of the Government with the banking interest. Each had its weight in sapping the foundations of a Government by the masses, and in shaping our course toward a different rule. Whether that rule is to be suffrage, qualified and rarified, or suffrage controlled by the power of aggregated wealth monopoly, or a Senatorial oligarchy, or hereditary Government, is beside the present inquiry, save as they each and all show distrust of the people, and build their foundations upon universal suffrage, debased, corrupted and dominated.

The tendency toward a so-called stronger government is as manifest as are the causes that have given it form. It is in the nature of things for government to grow stronger at the expense of the governed; but the plain proof of the existence of this tendency is found in the opinions of the federal judiciary in federal legislation over matters heretofore within the control of the people of the States, in the modes of execution of those statutes, by which, local rule, local courts and personal liberty are overthrown, and in that ramification of executive patronage which sends its mandates to the extremities, and at will gathers in a single hand enormous contributions and unscrupulous obedience from ninety thousand paid officials. "Executive patronage will bring us to a master." A net-work of office holders bound each to the other, wielding time and money and power of place to pack primaries, dictate nominations, crush independent thought and action and subordinate local control to the will of an Executive who governs in the name of party, points the road with unerring certainty to the end that Franklin, the wise man, predicted. Further guide-boards on that road are seen in large donations of money by corporations, monopolists and wealthy men to supplement the power of the Executive, and carry elections in the interest of an arisstocratic class who dislike and distrust the people; in the domination of employe by employer, in the marked ballot; in the third-term candidacy and pilgrimage on the stump; in the national and Labor organizations, which are but over-zealous protests against this tendency, and in that ill-concealed demand for energetic government which has been the fundamental thought of the opponents of Democracy since the days of John Adams.

The issues of 1799 and 1800 again confront the people. The theories of that day are again to struggle for the mastery. The government of the republic is already centralized. The canvass of 1880 teaches this. The federal Executive has been felt from the ward caucus to the vaults of the treasury; from the primary to the Presidential election. A high Federal official quits his place to take a nomination for Governor of the pivotal State, and at once the Executive arm is extended at to his support. Marshals, detectives, collectors, secretaries, and all else that was needed, locate themselves within the State, and its suffrage is debauched and its undoubted will reversed. A suffrage, first debased, then corrupted then obedient, is centralization in its worst form. This is but one means to the end sought. The mission of the Democratic party is de-centralization. Its duty is to restore the Government of the republic to the intelligent rule of the masses of the people. It must teach and practice the doctrines of its illustrious founder. It must appeal to the people themselves in their own interest. It must preach the eternal truth that the individual citizen is the unit in Government, from whom proceeds all power, in whom is vested all rights save those which are granted by him for the good of the whole. The people are the base, the States and the Federal Government each supreme within its sphere, is the system to which it looks for liberty, and it must teach that he who looks to paternal government, to centralization or to empire, looks to despotism. Care for and perfect the government, and it will protect the liberties of the people, was the thought of Hamilton, Give intelligence and information to the people, teach them that it is their Government, and their interest to preserve it law and order, was the thought of Jefferson. Paternal government and vigor in the federal head on the one hand, iuformation to the masses and energy from the extremities on the other. The former gave the republic alien and sedition laws, direct taxation, federal Marshals and centralized rule in 1799. The latter swept these out of existence in 1800; carried us successfully through two foreign wars; acquired an empire of territory, and governed the country for sixty years. We must choose between these two now. The Democracy must again plant itself upon the axiom, "Governments are made for men, not men for Governments." It must strike with mailed hand the tendency to strong Government. It must be true to the people and aggressive in its fealty. Dominated labor must be taught its rights and its interests. Capital must see its safety in the intelligence and justice of individual rule, and not in the exercise of arbitrary will. Honest performance of every governmental contract now in existence, but a change of policy by which the debt shall be managed in the interest of the people and not of the creditor; equal taxation on every form of property; thorough inquiry into taxation for revenue and its re-adjustment upon a basis just to every interest and to all the people; no monopolies; forfeiture of the franchises of corporations and punishment of aggregated wealth, or individuals for coercion of employes, or the use of money in elections; our own carrying trade made to be our own preserve and a divorce between Government and banks, are thoughts which find place in such an issue. The cry of a "Solid South" is exhausted and impotent at last. It has served its purpose. Divided councils upon questions of administration have kept the Democracy a mere party of opposition, and concealed the silent approaches of the enemy to strong Government. It will continue to be a party in opposition, untrusted and untried, until it defiantly asserts its ancient theories and goes to the people for their vindication.

The Democratic party is not dead. Antaeus like, after each defeat it arises from mother earth stronger than before. It cannot die whilst it teaches and believes in the rights of the masses. The hour for its triumph will have come when it boldly asserts its true theories and ignores the blandishments of money monopoly and corrupt power. He whose interests, judgment or teachings are adverse to the rule of the masses will join its enemies, but in his room it will recruit scores of those in whose interests it strikes or who respect its attitude and detest strong Government. The future of the Democratic party is the future of the republic. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

State Treasurer Butler has our thanks for a bound copy of his annual report.

NINE LIVES LOST BY THE ALLENTOWN EXPLOSION.

Allentown, Pa., January 7.—The boiler explosion at the Allentown rolling mill last night was more disastrous than at first supposed. Eight employees in the mill have died from their injuries since the explosion, viz: Patrick Gallagher, Patrick McGee, Dennis McGee, Charles McCloskey, Hugh Herrity, James Roarty and Cornelius Feury. This, with John Shanks, killed instantly, makes nine men dead, and three others are expected to die shortly.

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

A FEARFUL FIRE AND HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Ten Imprisoned Inmates Burned.

New York, January 4.—At 5:15 this morning fire broke out in a tenement in No. 35 Madison street. It started at the bottom of the stairs that furnished the only exit for the tenants in a five story building, excepting a fire escape attached to the building on the outside, and in less than five minutes swept through the stairway to the roof, cutting off the escape of a score of persons. The tenants, panic stricken, made a rush for the roof, but the scuttle was firmly hooked and would not yield. The ascending flames drove the people back within their rooms. The wildest confusion followed. Men and women threw their children from windows and jumped after them, through the flames that swept across the yard and set their clothing ablaze. When the firemen obtained the mastery, the dead bodies of nine persons, who had been burned, were taken out from the building.

Mrs. Mary Eagan (widow) and her four grown children, Margaret, Thomas, Joseph and John, reached the ground in safety by a quick jump. Mrs. Muldoon is over eighty years old, and was less fortunate. Seizing her two grandchildren, Annie, aged ten, and Kate, aged seven, she sprang from the fire escape, but in the fall she sprained or broke her leg and crawled away with difficulty. On the third floor, Mr. Reagan, who lived alone, escaped with his neighbors, the McKenna family, likewise by jumping. James, aged nine; Hugo, aged four, and the baby were thrown through the window by Charles McKenna, their eldest brother, a lad of fifteen.

A Brave Woman and Boy.

The mother was sweeping in the yard when the fire broke out. She rushed to the stairway, but was met by a solid sheet of flames, and, realizing the danger of her children, roused them by shouting, before they knew of their danger. "Jump, Charles, throw them down!" the agonized mother cried, and stretched out her arms to receive them as the three little heads looked over the window still besides their brother. The mother appealed to him to throw the children to her and to jump himself, while the baby, frightened by the cries of the others, who were alarmed at the smoke which was fast filling the room, constantly cried with its little arms outstretched, "Mama," "Mama." The boy quickly measured the distance to the ground from the third story porch, and taking the babe up first tossed it out, and it fell into the arms of the mother, who also caught the other children as they were sent to her one by one, and finally broke the fall of Charles as he leaped, and all escaped unhurt.

A Family Suffocated.

On the fourth floor lived the Cassidy family, and another family of Eagans on the fifth, and on the topmost story Mrs. Ellen Sheridan was at breakfast with four children. The men of these families, as of all the others in the house, had gone to work. Mrs. Sheridan, at the first alarm, gathered together her children and sought escape by the stairs, but the fire had possession of them. There was no succor from the street, and she sought the scuttle in the roof, but it was immovable. She shrank back from the leap to the yard five stories below, and closing the door of the apartment to keep out the rapidly advancing flames, herself and children were suffocated by the smoke rapidly filling the room. The Cassidy family unable to escape to the roof, flung themselves from the windows. Two of the children, Charles and Thomas, aged six and eight years, remained in the room and were burned to death. The Eagan family also leaped to the yard, except a child, aged two years, that was suffocated.

Incidents of the Fire.

Katy Sheridan, with a child in her arms, endeavored to escape. Her clothing was ablaze. As the girl nearly reached the top she extended her arm to Donegan, who grasped it, but the flesh pealed from the bone, and the girl and child fell back into the flames, leaving the pieces of charred flesh remaining in the hands of Donegan. Three children of the Eagan family may recover.

Patrick McKenna wrapped his little brothers and sisters in sheets and blankets before dropping them to the mother and firemen in the yard. He saved himself by seizing a clothes line stretched between two houses, and going hand over hand beyond the line of flame he dropped into the arms of those waiting to receive him.

A youth named Donegan, through an adjoining house, had reached the roof of the burning building, and with an ax demolished the scuttle.

John D. Reagan was saved by leaping from a widow in his room to the window of a house opposite. Mary Muldoon saved her three grand-children by wrapping them in bed clothing and dropping them into the arms of the people in the yard. She herself then leaped and had her ankle sprained.

Mrs. Lynch, of Lackawanna county, is almost 108 years of age, and is as bright as a young girl.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

The Times for 1881.

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

The Times will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party interests demand it and to lavish the regulation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

The Times aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists and rings in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquillity and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of the Union.

The Times will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its Annals of the War will be continued in the Weekly Edition, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the daily editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country; its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

TERMS: DAILY—delivered by carriers, for twelve cents a week, mail subscription six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month, postage free. SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, two dollars a year, postage free; single copies, four cents. WEEKLY—Published every Saturday morning, two dollars a year, five copies, $8; ten copies, $15, twenty copies, $25. An extra copy sent free to the getter-up of a club.

Address THE TIMES,
23dec 3t Times Building Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION.

The Official Returns by Counties, Accordidg to the New Ceusus.

The following statement of the population of Pennsylvania, according to the census of 1880, is furnished by the Census Bureau at Washington. The statement is still subject to possible corrections, by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplications of names in the lists of inhabitants returned:

Adams	32,454	Lancaster	139,443
Allegheny	355,759	Lawrence	33,311
Armstrong	47,638	Lebanon	38,476
Beaver	39,003	Lehigh	65,960
Bedford	34,932	Luzerne	133,060
Berks	122,599	Lycoming	57,482
Blair	52,751	McKean	42,566
Bradford	58,534	Mercer	56,162
Bucks	68,654	Mifflin	19,577
Butler	52,536	Monroe	20,175
Cambria	46,824	Montgomery	96,494
Cameron	5,159	Montour	15,460
Carbon	31,922	Northampton	70,416
Centre	37,920	Northumberl'd	53,123
Chester	83,478	Perry	27,522
Clarion	40,326	Philadelphia	846,984
Clearfield	43,423	Pike	9,661
Clinton	26,278	Potter	13,798
Columbia	32,408	Schuylkill	129,977
Crawford	68,604	Snyder	17,797
Cumberland	45,978	Somerset	33,146
Dauphin	76,127	Sullivan	8,073
Delaware	56,102	Susquehanna	40,351
Elk	12,802	Tioga	45,814
Erie	74,681	Union	16,905
Fayette	58,938	Venango	43,670
Forest	4,385	Warren	27,981
Franklin	49,853	Washington	55,417
Fulton	10,149	Wayne	33,512
Greene	28,290	Westmorel'd	78,018
Huntingdon	33,956	Wyoming	15,598
Indiana	40,558	York	87,839
Jefferson	27,935		
Juniata	18,227	Total	4,282,738
Lackawanna	89,268		

SEVEN BOERS KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE A FORT.

London, December 30.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Telegraph says: The Boers formed two camps near Patibefstroom on the 17th ult., and on the 20th 200 mounted Boers and 1,000 foot attempted to capture the fort, which was occupied by 800 soldiers. They advanced to within 200 feet of the fort, but were repulsed by shot and shell. Seven insurgents were killed and many were wounded. Paul Kruger held a council of war on the 22d ult., when it was decided to starve the garrison out.

POOR HOUSE BURNED AND THIRTEEN INMATES PERISH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dover, N. H., January 7.—A fire was discovered in the main building of the Stafford County Farm, about 4:30 this morning. When discovered the flames had made considerable headway and many of the rooms were filled with smoke. One hundred and sixty-nine persons were in the building, and some of them had to be dragged out. Thirteen are missing, and were probably burned.

MOTHER OF 25 CHILDREN AND 115 YEARS OLD.

St. Louis, January 4.—Mrs. Harriet N. Cooper, a colored woman, died at Cheltenham, one of the suburbs of this city, on New Year's day, aged 115 years. She weighed 400 pounds. Mrs. Cooper was the mother of 25 children, the youngest of whom is 62 years old. Her husband is 101 years of age and is still living.

Dr. Christian Fenzer has been talking about trichine to a Chicago Tribune reporter. The Doctor said: "The first case of trichine diagnosed was in 1855, but nothing of the general knowledge of the disease was obtained until about 1860. We know that the hog gets the disease by eating rats and mice, but we do not know where the rats and mice get their supply—very probably from insects, but we don't know just what insects. It has been almost satisfactorily settled that all carnivorous animals are liable to the affection, but it is also certain that animals not of that class have been diseased with trichinae. For instance, a pike-fish caught in the harbor of a Holland town was discovered to have its flesh impregnated with trichinae—the result, no doubt, of the fish having eaten of the offal thrown into the harbor." Nothing has ever been discovered which will counteract the effect of trichinae or kill it after it has once found its way into the muscles of a person. The only thing for the patient to do is to take quinine if he is at all feverish and to strengthen himself on wine or beer. If he is able to stand the siege after the trichinae has found its way into his muscles, all right; if not, he dies. It is only in the stomach that trichinae breeds. The breeding is what creates the pains in the stomach, and it is while the little ones are scattering through the muscles in search of a permanent abode that the patient's body and limbs are filled with pain. After the locations are finally reached the patient recovers. As an illustration of the terrible havoc which a small quantity of trichinae could create he referred to the fact that once in a small European town one porker affected with trichinae caused the sickness of no less than 350 persons, of which number 100 died. "You might not believe it," said the Doctor, "but if the flesh of every diseased person were subject to the microscope it would be shown that about one out of every twenty persons are affected more or less with trichinae. This is an evidence of the fact that what is generally called rheumatism is often only a slight attack of trichinae."

Partnership.—If the name of a partnership firm be merely the name of an individual partner, proof that he signed such name to a bill of exchange is not enough to make the firm liable on the bill. To establish the liability the holder of the bill must further prove that the signature was put to it by the authority and for the purposes of the firm.—Yorkshire Banking Co, vs. Beatson, Court of the Queen's Bench.

"MY BACK ACHES SO, and I feel miserable" said a hard working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.

CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS

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