The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 27, 1881.

The old man Cameron got into trouble with Mrs. Oliver, and now Don has got a load to carry in Mr. Oliver. With this experience the Cameron's may not wish to deal in new Oliver stock.

In Tennessee the Republicans are at their old tricks—turning out Democrats in order to control enough votes to elect a U. S. Senator. We may expect this kind of work when they get the upper hand in Congress.

The colored people visited Gen. Garfield the other day urging him to remember that race in his Cabinet appointments. Garfield did not give them any satisfaction, however. Now that the election is over, and no more use for them, the niggers get the cold shoulder from the republicans.

Congressman Whitthorne of Tennessee, challenges the Republicans to make good their claim that they desire to rend the Solid South. He declares that, in organizing the next house, if no partisan nomination be made for Speaker, the Southern members will unite in giving some worthy man a sweeping majority.

Hon. Jesse J. Yeates is about to be admitted, at the heel of the final session of the Forty-sixth Congress, to the seat occupied all this time by Martin, Republican, from the First District of North Carolina. The election at which it is now disclosed Mr. Yeates was chosen by the people occurred more than two years ago. Yeates' admission is all right; but why was not Martin bounced before?

Reports from the southern parts of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous territory state that there will be an almost entire failure of the wheat crop owing to the late planting and the early and hard winter. A large portion of the wheat land being a mass of ice and the seed is frozen out. Reports state that not over the fifth of the crop can be made under the most favorable circumstances.

The farmers of Kansas, who are great sufferers by discriminations in freight charges, are in favor of thorough measures for abating the mischief. In a convention at Topeka they have adopted a resolution in favor of a congressional enactment controlling all inter-state transportation, and have taken into consideration another resolution for a freight tariff based on the cost of constructing the roads.

The reopening of the Kellogg case in the Senate has been indefinitely postponed. Nine Democratic Senators voted with the Republicans—Messrs. Bayard, Butler, Groome, Lamar, Pendleton, Thurman, Voorhees, Williams and Whyte. The conduct of the Senators named is in fine contrast with the action of the Republican caucus, which had resolved to obstruct all legislation rather than lose a political advantage. Kellogg has no more right to represent Louisiana in the Senate than he has to represent Pennsylvania; but it would create a double precedent to unseat him, and doubtless force an extra session of Congress. The game is not worth the powder.

John Kelly is trying to get around again by reorganizing Tammany. The committee on organization, on Jan. 18th met and elected Kelly as Chairman. He made an address in which he declared Tammany would never again combine with any party or faction, and their candidates would be chosen from the best class of the Democracy.

Kelly plaid the traitor, and the Democracy have done with him forever, and this move of his wont amount to anything. The Democracy have had enough of him.

The girls in California seem to be made of the right kind of stuff. A young fop fell in love with one of them, but his suit was rejected. He bought a pistol, went to the lady's house, and announced his intention of shooting her, unless she consented to marry him. The lady was of another mind, however, for she quietly picked up a shot-gun and fired the contents into his head, killing him instantly.

If several more would follow this California lass' example there would be fewer of these jealous murders now-adays.

Things are taking a serious turn down in South America. A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated January 20 says:—The Chilians have attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. General Pierola, president of Peru and commander-in-chief of the army, has fled. The Chilians occupied Lima, the capitol, without resistance on the 17th instant. General Pierola's brother and the Peruvian minister of war were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Chorollos is said to have been 7,000 killed and 2,000 taken prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice and ask that the person of Senor Pierola be respected.

The re-election of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard as a senator of the United States for the state of Delaware will be hailed with satisfaction by thoughtful and patriotic men of every shade of politics. Mr. Bayard's conservation does not suit the politicians at all times and occasionally places him at a disatvantage as a party leader. But his aim is not so much to be a leader of his party, as it is to shape his course as a legislator in accordance with his own views of the public good. His statesmanship is of a broader scope than mere political partisanship requires and the country would be the better for it if the republican party had the courage and decency to send to the United States senate a few independent and high-minded men like Thomas F. Bayard.

There were a number of Senatorial elections in different States on 18th. In Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley, Rep., was chosen over W. W. Eaton, Dem. In Maine, Eugene Hale was elected to succeed Hamlin, over Jos. L. Smith, Fusion. In Delaware, Thomas F. Bayard was elected as his own successor. In Indiana, Gen. Ben. Harrison was elected to succeed Senator McDonald. The vote stood: Harrison, 79; ex-Governor Gray, Dem., 62; and De La Matyr, National 3. In New York, Thomas C. Platt was elected over Francis Kernan. In Michigan, Senator Baldwin was re-elected for the unexpired term of Senator Chandler, ending March 4th, and O. D. Conger over Geo. V. N. Lathrop, Dem., for the full term. In Massachusetts, the Republicans nominated H. L. Dawes, and he was re-elected over General Butler, the Democratic candidate.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Excitement and terrorism are increasing in Ireland rather than diminishing. The trial of a batch of State prisoners, that embraces all the most prominent leaders of the Irish people, is slowly progressing at Dublin. The charges against them were numerous, ranging from the simple defiance of lawful authority to treason, but the government has been substantially compelled to abandon all except what may be embraced in agitation and threatening the peace. Even with this modification of the charges and defiant attitude of the defendants, there will scarcely be a conviction.

A London paper thus describes the present condition of Ireland: "It is hardly correct to say that anarchy in Ireland prevails, for there is a very distinct and patient government which is rapidly superseding the Imperial government and is obtaining the ascendency. It rules with an iron hand and promptitude which enforces instant obedience. Its code is clear, its executive resolute, its machinery complete and its action uniform."

The real facts are probably still less favorable to the British government.

We observe a number of journals agitating the repeal of the law creating the Co. Superintendency. The Selinsgrove *Times* says:—"Will the present Legislature have the good sense to abolish one of the most useless offices in the State? We mean that expensive farce, the County Superintendency. For $50 we would guarantee to have the teachers of our county better examined than they now are at a cost of $1,000. And this is just as true of every other county in the state, so far as the cost is concerned. We say without hesitation that the County Superintendency is just as useless as it is unnecessarily extravagant, and we think we could so demonstrate our declaration."

To which the M'Veytown *Journal* adds:—"The above item contains our views exactly and gives utterance to an opinion we have long believed and frequently expressed. The people are beginning to see the utter uselessness of this sinecure and will ere long demand its abolition."

The REPORTER would not favor the total abolition of the Superintendency, but there are some useless features about it, that should be lopped off.

The Chicago *News*, speaking of the recent visit of colored people to Garfield, asking for a cabinet position for one of their race, says:

The Republican party professes to be the friend of the colored men. If this profession is sincere it ought to be shown in acts as well as words. The appointment of colored men to minor offices, here and there, does not meet the demands of justice in this direction. If the colored man is worth anything to the Republican party before election, he ought to be worth something after the election. It is unfair to throw him aside as soon as he has cast his vote. It is not an easy nor a pleasant matter for the colored man of the South to vote the Republican ticket. It would be much more pleasant for them if they voted with the Democrats or did not vote at all. They have stood by the Republican party as a body for fifteen years, and persecution, no matter how bitter, has not cooled off their ardor for the party of Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant. But they have never received at the hands of the Republican party that recognition which Republican leaders are always promising. Mr. Garfield has been charged with being lukewarm on the negro question. He can disprove this accusation very easily now. The colored men ask for representation in the Cabinet. Will their request be granted?

An important decision has been recently made by the Supreme Court of this State regarding partnerships. It was in the case of Clark vs. Fletcher. Fletcher had been a Director in an incorporated savings institution and had withdrawn from the concern, giving notice in the newspapers at the time of his retirement, and therefore claimed that he was not liable for the debts of the institution, which the Court below sustained; but the other party appealed from the verdict on the ground that such notice was insufficient, the law requiring express notice in order to shield the defendant. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower Court, and, in reviewing the case, said that "when an ostensible partner retires from a firm, he is bound to advertise, on the ground that persons dealing with the firm are induced to trust him. This rule is different as to dormant partners. But where partners do business under an artificial name, the public, of course, trust the parties composing the firm; hence, express notice to all persons dealing with the firm is necessary to exonerate a retiring partner from liability."

On 24, in the state senate Mr. Alexander, from citizens of Centre county, presented a petition to repeal the tax on net earnings or income of private banks.

In the house on 24, the result of the Sixth ballot was as follows:

Oliver received	71 votes.
Wallace received	68 votes.
Grow received	49 votes.
MacVeagh received	2 votes.
Hewit received	2 votes.
Agnew received	1 vote.
A. G. Curtin received	1 vote.
Snowden received	1 vote.
Charles S. Wolf received	1 vote.

W. W. Bierly, democrat, voted for A. G. Curtin; Theodore Birchfield and J. B. Seidel voted for Hewit; Isaac Hoyer and Edward Law voted for MacVeagh; Samuel P. Town voted for Snowden; L. D. Woodruff voted for Charles S. Wolf, and Senator John Parker voted for Daniel Agnew.

Another sad case of the pork disease—trichinae—is reported. Out of a family of seven persons in Franklin township, Erie county, this State, six members have lately died, their ailment having been supposed to be typhoid fever. It turns out that they had eaten pork infected with trichinæ. This is another sad warning to pork eaters. Doubtless many persons fall victims to this ravenous hog parasite who never know what ails them. Those who eat pork should first boil it.

Wickersham is an uncommon strong believer in the superintendent system, and probably for the following reasons.

His salary, . . .	$6,687.50
His "contingencies," . . .	4,200.00
Total, . . .	$10,887.50

In addition to the above he makes several thousand out of the state through the *School Journal*; and no doubt he has other sources of revenue not put down in the bills. He costs the state about $14,000 a year for blarneying up his own work, which is "sitting on the fence and looking on" while others do the work.—Selinsgrove *Times*.

We always took Wickersham to be a big sham.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette thinks that Auditor General Schell is "training" for the next Gubernatorial race and that his competitor will most likely be General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte.

Really, is there a governor among us?

CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

Probably at least twenty seats in the next House, from various Congressional districts of the South, will be contested. Every seat from Mississippi will be contested except that of Mr. Money, from the Third district. Mr. Money says he has no doubt his seat would be contested, too, except for the fact that no Republican candidate ran in his district.

We will soon have another sample of republican method to increase their number upon the floor. Whenever a defeated republican candidate contests, he gets the seat, right or wrong. They are not restrained by any sense of honor or justice in the matter of a contested seat.

A Republican Senator rather disgusted at the constant beggary in behalf of Grant made some pungent and truthful remarks to the New York Herald about Logan's bill, giving Grant the pay of General of the army for the rest of his days, and authorizing the President to detail him for service on great emergencies, in accordance with his rank—that is over Sherman's head:

"It sets up a pretence that the country cannot get along without General Grant and that is not only nonsense, but demoralizing. General Grant did the country great service, but also he has received great honors from the country. It is absurd to speak of him as the savior of the country. The gallant soldiers who fought under him and under Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and others saved the country. It is absurd to say that Grant is necessary to the country, or that peace, order, the country's honor, public and private property and liberty would not be precisely as safe to-morrow and forever if General Grant should die or should go to live for the rest of his days with his daughter in England. General Logan and other of Grant's great public admirers injure him in the public esteem by their constant efforts to force him upon the people as the only bulwark between them and danger. If Grant is poor, Congress may do well to place him on the retired list as a general, though for my part, considering that he has had offers right and left of easy and useful private employment at a liberal salary, I do not think any the more highly of him for suffering his particular friends to renew these constant attempts to fasten him on the public treasury. When I remember that the widow of General Thomas, every bit as great a soldier and man as Grant, has or had but a trifling pension, that Sherman, Sheridan, as great and effective soldiers in the war as Grant, are kept at work for their pay, and that Grant has had a very large salary as President, numerous money gifts and constant ovations, my judgement is clear that he lowers himself in the public esteem by allowing such bills as this of General Logan's to be brought forward. I am disgusted to hear, too, that Logan is pushing this bill through as though it was a matter of the most pressing public importance, and in his haste is seeking to advance it out of its turn in the committee to which it has been referred to the detriment of the claims of poor soldiers, who ought to have at least a fair chance.

ENGLAND FROZEN UP.

London, January 22.—The whole country is suffering more severely than can be imagined from the really Arctic weather of the past week. Although communication between most of the great towns has by this time been reopened, many hamlets and villages are still completely cut off from the world without by the snow and ice, for which, as a matter of course, people are less prepared here than in America. Food is scarce, cattle are frozen stiff in their sheds and at least a score of human beings have perished in the street.

In Pall Mall and Piccadilly there are embankments of snow five feet high; in the country districts the roads are actually on a level with the hedges, while there are drifts fully fifteen feet deep in many places. The Thames above the bridges is frozen over and thousands of skaters are enjoying themselves upon its icy surface. In the poorer parts of London scarcely any drinking-water is procurable.

Trade is entirely suspended except in the necessaries of life. Outside of London letters can only be delivered by foot-messengers, all wheeled traffic being impossible. The railroads are only kept open with the greatest difficulty, the other business of the country is carried on by means of narrow foot-tracks cut through the snow.

Nothing like the present weather has been known since the great frost of 1814, when bullocks were roasted on the ice in the completely frozen-over Thames, London ran short of coals, and the Solway was frozen over.

A terrific storm prevails in the Mediterranean. It is reported that fifty smacks have been wrecked in the sea.

A FEARFUL FIRE.

Wilton, N. H., January 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning this place was visited by a disastrous fire. Thirteen stores, a bank and offices, were burned, as follows: A. Trevitt, drug store and dwelling, loss $4,000, insured for $2,5000; Savings bank, loss unknown; G. H. Burns, law office, loss $3,000, insured for $1,000; public library, loss $3,500, no insurance; Masonic hall, total loss $2,000, insured; A. Moody, dry goods, loss unknown; G. A. Carter, groceries, boots and shoes, loss $2,500, insured for $1,000; George H. Wallace, loss $10,000, insured for $8,000; S. M. Smith, millinery, loss $2,000, insured for $500; A. L. Torbelt, country store, loss $3,000, no insurance; Levi Perkins, clothing, loss $1,500, insured for $500. The buildings were owned by various parties whose losses could not be ascertained, but who are supposed to be partially insured. No certain knowledge exists as to the cause of the fire. The total loss is estimated at $60,000.

CAUCUS OF BOLTERS.

Candidates Whom They Will Support With the Regulars.

Harrisburg, January 24.—The bolting Republicans held a caucus this afternoon, and unanimously resolved to submit the following names in connection with the Senatorship to Senator McNeill, Chairman of the regular caucus; Joseph M. Wharton and Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, Thos. M. Bayne and Geo. Shiras of Allegheny, Galusha A. Grow, Senator Stewart and representative Wolfe. Senator Davies and Representatives Niles and Roberts were appointed a committee to inform Chairman McNeill of the action of the bolters, who are willing to unite with the regulars on any of the candidates above named.

Effect of the Bolters' Action on the Oliver Forces.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Don Cameron, sick as he is, left for Harrisburg post haste tonight. Dispatches have been received here this evening that Oliver's forces can be held together no longer, and that there will be a break from him tomorrow, in consequence of the proposition of the Grow men submitting certain names, including those of Bayne and Shiras, to the Oliver men from which to choose a candidate.

The pension for General Grant got a very black eye in the Senate on Monday, which disposes of it for the session. A motion of Logan's to take the bill up, out of its place on the calendar, was defeated by 25 to 28—Lamar and McPherson being the only Democratic Senators who voted for it. Senator Vest of Missouri, put the case forcibly, saying that he appreciated the military services of Grant as much as anybody, but when he went [illegible] to take care of him- [illegible] into politics [illegible] Chicago, but self. He was wounded [illegible] the Democratic party had enough to do [illegible] take care of its own wounded.

On the morning of the 20, at Harrisburg, Charles Kennedy, an ironworker at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, was caught by a bar of red-hot iron. It pierced his body and then wound itself around one of his legs, breaking it in several places. He died almost immediately. He was married.

The cotton crop of the last year, which is not yet all gathered, is estimated at 3,937,000 bales. This is an increase of the previous years yield of 176,000 bales, and is the largest ever gathered.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Room for Ten Million People and More Railroads.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

There is one railroad from the east to this coast now in operation—the Central and Union Pacific. There will be a second in operation next year, known as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific. A syndicate has taken hold of the Northern Pacific, and it is confidently predicted that that line will be completed in the near future. The Government of Canada has another road on hand running on a line farther North than the Northern Pacific. It is in a large sense bound politically to carry out the project. The road across Mexico known as the Tehuantepec route, is being rapidly pushed foreward. De Lesseps, by the aid of foreign capital principally, is about to commence work on the Panama canal. There is a strong movement among our own people, headed by Gen. Grant, to construct another ship canal farther north by way of Nicarague. There is, finally, the old route round Cape Horn used by the clippers.

We have here four lines of railway in addition to the one we have now in operation, in various stages of completion, running west, and one canal, with a chance of two. The outlook at this moment is that most, if not all, of these projects will be completed within the next ten years. One, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe connection, will go into operation in a week or two. It is not possible at this moment to form anything but a very loose estimate as to what all these lines of communication will cost. In a rough way it may be said that $1,000,000,000 will not cover the outlay on all of them. This vast sum of money is to be invested to enable passengers and freight from the Atlantic to reach the Pacific. A sixth railroad line—the Southern Pacific, extending to the Gulf of Mexico—will give us a short and cheap route to Europe. All the railroad and steamboat projections of the epoch are east and west. There is no development of this kind north and south—that is probably finished for the present. East and west is the true world movement.

But what is going to be the result of all these railroads, canals and water-ways heading this way? The great development of the next ten years will be in what may be called the north-west. The march of immigration is now obliquely in that direction, founding States as it advances. California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska, are about to receive immense accessions to their population. There is not, as a matter of fact, anywhere else now to go. Texas is filling up too rapidly for emigrants who have little mere capital than brawny arms, New Mexico will never be able to support a large population. To the great north-west they must come. There is to be the limit of the movement in the west. The railroads that are in operation and projected, the canals and water-ways that are to be constructed are intended to transact the business of the coming millions. There is now not much more than one million of people on the shores of the Pacific. There are men in the prime of life now who will see ten millions in the same regions.

FIGHT OF A BOY WITH INDIANS.

A brave boy who kept twenty Indians at bay died of his wounds, a few days ago, at Denver, Colorado. Three days after the battle of White River, in which the gallant Thornburg lost his life, Freeman Z. Wray, who was in charge of cattle forty-five miles north of White River agency, was attacked by a band of savages. He contrived to get his rifle and to make so good a defense that they betook themselves to a ravine and besieged him at their leisure. After a while he got out of ammunition and was forced to climb into a wagon to get a new supply. While he was executing this movement a bullet struck him in the calf of the leg, passing directly through. In another instant another ball caught him at the hip and knocked him down. With a whoop and a yell the savages ran toward the spot, expecting to take their plucky foe prisoner. But they were again foiled, for Wray was only down temporarily, and getting to his feet again scrambled into the wagon, where lay his ammunition. He pulled a sack of flour in front of him and piled a bag of beans on top of that, and took hold of such other articles within reach as made for him a barricade against the shower of balls that were promised.

Rapidly cutting a hole in the canvas wagon cover he saw the Indians approaching. Leveling his rifle he fired at the foremost of his pursuers, without the ball taking effect. This threw the Indians into confusion and they retreated to the walls of the ravine. They threw a hail-storm of bullets into the side of the wagon where the plucky boy lay entrenched. One of these leaden messengers caught young Wray in the right eye, crashing through his brain. The Indians finally retreated. After protracted delay the boy's wounds were dressed and the balls extracted, and after five months' nursing he seemed to be entirely well, although he had lost the use of one eye. One of his wounds broke out afresh eighteen months after the fight and caused his death.

A HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

An Attack of the Turcomans Upon the Russian Siege Works.

St. Petersburgh, January 19.—General Skobeleff telegraphs under date of the 13th instant as follows: On the night of the 11th and 12th instant an immense force of Turcomans made a sortie upon the front flanks in the siege works. Another body simultaneously attacked the camp on both flanks and in the rear. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, which lasted until after midnight. The Turcomans were ultimately repulsed from the camp and from the front and right flank of the siege works, but on the left flank they captured a redoubt from a camp of Trans-Caspian troops, who lost their commander and thirty-nine men killed and forty-one wounded. The Turcomans here captured two mountain guns, all the gunners being killed at their posts. The Russian reserve recaptured the redoubt and one of the guns, but the Turcomans dragged away the other gun, which, however, had previously been rendered useless. The enemy retreated with great loss to within a short distance of the fortress.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, will tender his resignation to the President early next week and that ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, will be nominated to succeed him. This is the same as if Jay Gould were on the bench.

An insane man boarded a steamer near Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, killed the clerk, shot a negro, fired at the pilot and wounded the captain before he was overpowered.

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The thirty match-manufacturing establishments of the country are unitedly opposed to the repeal of the tax on matches. [illegible] against their own interest. This would seem [illegible] in many cases is a benefit to the manufacturer, and not a help to the consumer. But their point is that the existing establishments have all the necessary machinery for stamping, and the repeal of the tax would leave all this machinery on their hands valueless, and the repeal would also encourage others to go into the match-making business. The fact is the manufacturers are charging a good round price upon their product and do not care to encounter an agitation for reduction.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

The editor of the *Science* discusses at length the value of the different articles of food which generally enter into daily consumption. Chocolate, he says, from its large proportion of albumen, is the most nutritive beverage, but at the same time, from its quantity of fat, the most difficult to digest. Its aromatic substances, however, strengthen the digestion. A cup of chocolate is an excellent restorative and invigorative even for weak persons, provided their digestive organs are not too delicate. Cardinal Richelieu attributed to chocolate his health and hilarity during his later years. Tea and coffee do not afford this advantage. Albumen in tea leaves, and legumin in coffee berries, are represented in very scanty proportions. The praise of tea and coffee as nutritive substances is, therefore, hardly warranted. Tea and coffee, though of themselves not difficult of digestion, tend to disturb the digestion of albuminous substances by precipitating them from their dissolved state. Milk, therefore, if mixed with tea or coffee, is more difficult of digestion than if taken alone, and coffee alone without cream promotes digestion after dinner by increasing of the dissolving juices. The volatile oil of coffee and the empyreumatic and aromatic matters of chocolate accelerate the circulation which, on the other hand is claimed by tea. Tea and coffee both excite the activity of the brain and nerves. Tea, it is said, increases the power of digesting the impressions we have received, creates a thorough meditation, and, in spite of the movements of thoughts, permits the attention to be fixed on a certain subject. On the other hand, if tea is taken in excess, it causes an increased irritability of the nerves, characterized by sleeplessness, with a general feeling of restlessness and trembling of the limbs. Coffee, also, if taken in excess, produces sleeplessness and many painful effects very similar to those arising from tea-drinking. Coffee, however, produces greater excitement, and a sensation of restlessness and heat ensues. For throwing off this condition fresh air is the best antidote.

DEADENING PAIN.—A curious method of deadening pain was discovered by Dr. Bonwill, a Philadelphia dentist, in 1875. It has of late attracted much attention, as it is thought that it may supplant the use of ordinary anæsthetics in dentistry and minor surgical operations. In using the method the operator merely requests the patient to breathe rapidly, making about one hundred respirations per minute, ending in rapid puffing expirations. At the end of from two to five minutes an entire or partial absence of pain results for half a minute or more, and during that time tech may be drawn or incisions made. It is denied that there is any possible danger. Dr. Hewson's explanation is, that rapid breathing diminishes the oxygenation of the blood, and that the resultant excess of carbonic acid temporarily poisons the nerve centers. Dr. Bonwill gives several explanations, one being the specific effect of carbonic acid; another, the diversion of will-force, produced by rapid voluntary muscular action; and, third, the dawming up of the blood in the brain, due to the excessive amount of air passing through the lungs. Other medical men are not satisfied with these theories, while they do not doubt that the plan is valuable in reducing pain.

Many of the farmers throughout Chester county are obliged to melt snow in order to supply their stock with water.

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