

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, 1881.

A Congressional Apportionment.

The apportionment of the state into congressional districts of nearly equal size, of contiguous territory, without extending any one too far and without cutting up counties which do not form a single district in themselves, is not nearly so difficult a matter as the partisan schemes of gerrymandering legislators generally make it. It is to the public interest that the integrity of counties be preserved as far as possible, that the equality of population in the several districts be regarded, that the districts be compact, that the interests of a number of counties joined together be as nearly identical as possible, that natural boundaries be respected, and, all other things being equal, that existing districts be maintained. Only after these considerations be given due weight should account be made of the political complexion of the districts to be formed; and only to remedy gross political inequalities should boundaries be changed which otherwise fulfill the requirements of a fair apportionment. The trouble with legislators nowadays is that they make the last consideration first, and start where they ought to end, with a desire to accomplish certain party ends. If they would district states with a view solely to the fairness of the apportionment and to shape geographical boundaries, they would generally find the result about in accordance with the relative strength of the parties in the whole state. Of course, there must be a surplus of population in some districts, and a deficiency in others, but when these are pretty evenly balanced between the parties and the sections, and when as many districts as possible shall be made that are closely divided in political sentiment, no serious injustice will be worked by the apportionment. Manifestly it is well to have as many doubtful districts as possible, so that all parties will find their necessary in the public interest by promoting the candidity of their best possible men. Nor does it follow that an apportionment made for partisan ends will always meet them; since it has been shown that in Pennsylvania the first year after the present apportionment, which was intended to elect from seventeen to twenty Republicans, that party only elected ten; while in Ohio more recently the Democrats have been similarly hoist on their own petard.

We present elsewhere a proposed apportionment of Pennsylvania into congressional districts upon the basis of the new census; and assuming that the present numerical representation of the state in the federal House will be continued. This districting has been made by consultation only of the map and census tables and without any reference to partisan interests or political results. From the higher view of the apportionment which we present, it will be seen that it does not require any county to be cut up, except Philadelphia and Allegheny, which are entitled to more than one member. Under the present apportionment Bucks and Luzerne are partitioned. Our proposed apportionment preserves contiguity of territory and homogeneity of interest as far as we believe it to be possible in a fair apportionment. Lancaster and Berks, to be sure, both fall short of the requisite ratio, but it is manifestly impossible to join either of them with any other. Chester and Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery, Lehigh and Northampton, and Schuylkill and Carbon, are plainly such sections as the law and fairness contemplate should be made up when two counties are to be joined. Without exception they bring together people of like interest and are so situated as to make compact and contiguous districts. The same may be said of nearly every other proposed district, though of course the difficulty of preserving and carrying out these requisities increases with the number of counties to be joined. The 12th district, composed of Pike, Monroe, Lackawanna and Wayne, would be a marked improvement on the present fearful and wonderful combination, including Monroe and Pike, composing the 11th district and stretching from Northumberland to New Jersey and New York. The six-county (Franklin-Huntingdon) district is compact; and so is the Centre-Clearfield, and the Clearfield districts. The latter would have to take in seven counties, some of them of small population, and it would be, of course, widely extended and have diversified interests, but it is better to have one district, that than three or four, and as one is necessary somewhere in that part of the state, the one we offer is the least objectionable that we can conceive. It will be seen, too, that natural boundaries have been respected in this apportionment; the crossing of the great rivers and mountain ranges of the state being avoided as far as possible, while the western, central and eastern sectional divisions are preserved as carefully as they can be, considering the many counties of small population on the lines. Looking to the equality of ratios it will be seen that if Pennsylvania's population of 4,282,786 be divided between twenty-seven districts it would assign a ratio of 158,622 to each, and that no district in the apportionment we suggest falls short of this one-fourth nor exceeds it one-seventh, while there are within ten thousand of it an evenness of ratio that is not nearly approached by the present districting of the state.

Coming down to a political view of the matter, it will be seen that, of the districts proposed, conceding the Democrats one in Philadelphia—which should in all decency be given to them—they might reasonably hope to carry, besides that, the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th and 24th—in all ten. The Republicans would be equally certain of the four others in Philadelphia, two in Allegheny, and besides them, the 6th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 25th, 26th and 27th—fourteen in all. The 7th would be doubtful with the chances in favor of the Democrats, and the 17th and 18th would be equally probable for the Republicans. Assuming sixteen districts

AN APPORTIONMENT.

How Pennsylvania can be divided. According to the late census Pennsylvania has 4,282,786 population and in all probability her present congressional representation of 27 members will be continued. In that event it will be the duty of the present state Legislature to apportion the state into 27 congressional districts of nearly equal population as possible, of contiguous territory, compact and homogeneous in interests, and preserving the rights of all classes of people. The following division of the state into congressional districts is suggested as a fit one. It affords the required number and keeps in view all the above considerations. The ratio for one representative would be 158,622 of population, and to each district suggested below is appended a full short of this; and the political status of the proposed district, based on the full vote therein: I. H., IV., V.—City of Philadelphia. Average surplus, 10,775. Four Republican and one Democratic. II.—Delaware and Chester. Deficiency, 34,818. Republican. III.—Bucks and Montgomery. Surplus, 6,525. Democratic. IV.—Berks. Deficiency, 30,023. Democratic. V.—Lancaster. Deficiency, 19,129. Republican. VI.—Lehigh and Northampton. Deficiency, 21,357. Democratic. VII.—Luzerne, Columbia and Montour. Surplus, 22,318. Democratic. VIII.—Pike, Monroe, Lackawanna and Wayne. Deficiency, 6,003. Democratic. IX.—Schuylkill and Carbon. Surplus, 2,377. Democratic. X.—Lebanon, Dauphin and Northumberland. Surplus, 9,104. Republican. XI.—Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming. Surplus, 9,748. Republican. XII.—Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Clinton and Centre. Deficiency, 1,210. Democratic. XIII.—Somerset, Cambria, Bedford and Blair. Surplus, 7,031. Doubtful Republican. XIV.—Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry. Surplus, 690. Doubtful Republican. XV.—York, Adams and Cumberland. Surplus, 7,649. Democratic. XVI.—McKean, Potter, Cameron, Forest, Elk, Jefferson, Clearfield. Deficiency, 8,508. Democratic. XVII.—Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana. Surplus, 7,582. Republican. XVIII.—Allegheny, average surplus 19,257. Republican. XIX.—Greene, Washington and Fayette. Deficiency, 15,977. Democratic. XX.—Mercer, Venango and Clarion. Deficiency, 18,464. Republican. XXI.—Lawrence, Butler and Beaver. Deficiency, 22,177. Republican. XXII.—Erie, Warren and Crawford. Surplus, 12,614. Republican.

THE Republican senators at Harrisburg, after sleeping a night over Cox's case, came to a better conclusion regarding it, and he was sworn in without any material obstruction—the piping of such little turds in the public as Norris not disturbing the harmonious chorus. The astute Jack Herr, who had cautiously withheld his opinion until he saw that obstruction was futile, left off in support of Cox's admission without inquiry. Mr. Cooper, who had rather incautiously been on the other side the day before, has no reputation for consistency to lose, and has learned many things in his hopeless fight for a Cameron senator and his continuing, though no less hopeless, contest for Cooper for governor. So he, for once, acknowledged his hitherto unsound respect for the "higher power" of the people, and disclosed what everybody knew before, but no one imagined that he knew, that he had enough to do to take care of his own conscience; and thus he quite naturally landed yesterday on Cox's side; as naturally as our local statesman, Senator Kauffman, mounted to the dizzy height of virgin virtue from which he proclaimed that Mr. Cox's "great wealth should have no effect in preventing an investigation."

It is probably as much as can be done now, in the way of reparation of past blunders, to stop the further appropriation of state moneys to that hubbub of humbugs, the so-called Pennsylvania Agricultural or State College. Even our own state annals show no such history of shiftlessness, blundering and waste, if not plundering, as the story of this institution. Its walls had better be leveled to the ground and its farm fields sown in salt, than that its present mismanagement be continued to illustrate the shameful incapacity of this commonwealth to deal with the problem of industrial education.

PERSONAL.

EDWIN BOOTH has accepted an engagement at the Lyceum and will appear during April as *Othello* and *Iago*, alternating the characters with Henry Irving. While CAMERON lingers in sunny Cuba news came from Mentor that the "dam literary fellows" are getting their work in. "If there are any candidates for cabinet offices who are not educated and accomplished gentlemen their names are not on Garfield's slab. Under the coming administration college bred men will come to the front more than they have ever in the past." It is safe to regard Judge FOLGER of New York, as off the cabinet slate. He had been substantially agreed upon for the treasury portfolio when Cookling was at Mentor, but recent developments make his appointment next to impossible. He was one of the two Republican senators who helped to pass the famous Tweed charter for New York, for which he was aided by the Tammany to an election to the supreme court. But his claim against the government for \$185,000 as compensation for handling revenue stamps during six months service as assistant treasurer of the United States under Grant, in 1869, is the mill stone that utterly crushes him.

A DISHONEST BARON.

The district in charge of Baron Bechtalsheim, the absconded Austro-Hungarian consul, embraced Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, and the Indian Territory, and letters continue to arrive from all over the district from persons claiming money sent by friends in Europe through the baron, which they never received. The baron belongs to a noble family in Wurzburg, Bavaria where he has a wife and children, with whom he corresponded. He has a brother who is general in the Austrian army, an aide-de-camp to the emperor, and now a special military envoy to St. Petersburg. His friends hoped that his family would send him sufficient money to pay a deficit, but the desired remittance never came. Outside of the affairs of his consulate he is said to be deeply in debt, owing to one creditor as much as \$2,000. His books and every article of property which he owns are said to be covered by mortgages.

Obituary.

B. R. McKennie, "the oldest editor in Tennessee," died at Edgeland, in that State, yesterday. John Bateman Smith, editor of the *Pulsaski*, Tennessee, died on Wednesday night. A. S. Mitchell, a well known journalist at St. Louis, died on Wednesday evening at the Arkansas Hot Springs aged 61 years.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Great Expense—Small Results. Public Ledger. A resolution introduced into the Harrisburg House a week or two ago by Mr. Garrett, of Delaware county, brings the Pennsylvania State college, near Bellefonte, once more before the people of the commonwealth to prove its right to its state endowment of \$30,000 a year by its work. It is required to show what it does for the money in the way of giving instruction to the youth of the state in agricultural and the mechanic art, for this is the condition of the annual gift. Mr. Garrett's resolution looks like a reproduction of one passed by the state House of Representatives at the session of 1879, and that one was defeated by a vote of 10 to 10. The committee which had inquired into the subject and had come to the conclusion that the college had failed in its effort to carry out the purpose for which the money is appropriated. It is gratifying to some of our readers to hear for the first time of the Pennsylvania state college, and as they in common with all the people of the commonwealth have an interest in it, and rights also, it may be well to tell them something of the history of the institution, situated in a secluded spot, near Bellefonte, Centre county; its object is to train youth scientifically and practically in such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and mechanics, though other branches are not to be excluded. This is in pursuance of several acts of the Legislature, all of which are based on an act of Congress of 1862, which made gifts of government land to the several states for that purpose. Pennsylvania's share of the gift represented seven hundred and eighty thousand acres of land, which through bad management by the Legislature and otherwise, in failing to provide for the proper sale of the land, has been reduced to 43,918. This sum was paid into the state treasury, and although the Legislature devoted \$43,886 of it to the purchase of "experimental farms" for the college, it nevertheless ordered the balance of the money to be expended and deposited in the state treasury to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress, and the interest of that sum at six per cent. (thirty thousand dollars) should be paid annually to the college. This money has been retained annually for many years, quite a sufficient number to enable the college to show what it can do in the way of actual work; but the result is exceedingly disappointing, and this is the chief reason why it is proposed to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress, and the interest of that sum at six per cent. (thirty thousand dollars) should be paid annually to the college. This money has been retained annually for many years, quite a sufficient number to enable the college to show what it can do in the way of actual work; but the result is exceedingly disappointing, and this is the chief reason why it is proposed to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress, and the interest of that sum at six per cent. (thirty thousand dollars) should be paid annually to the college.

MINOR TOPICS.

The first cargo of sugar direct from the West Indies for the sugar refinery at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has arrived at that port.

YESTERDAY'S retirements of bank circulation aggregated \$3,734,750, among them the following by Philadelphia banks: Union national, \$156,500; Farmers and Mechanics, \$450,000; Philadelphia national, \$550,800.

The discovery of a letter from Senator-elect Mitchell, when he was not even a senator suspect, to the Independents, urging them to maintain their independence, may lead to the conviction that after all Cameron did get the best end of the poker.

As was expected, the alleged decision of the United States to exclude French wines and the report that the French agricultural society believed the decision was in reprisal for the interdiction by France of American beacons, turns out to be a mere suggestion or joke of private individuals.

A SHARP competition is reported between the Pacific mail and China merchant steamship companies, at San Francisco, for the possession of the Chinese trade. The steamer *Meefoo*, of the Chinese merchant line, now at San Francisco, offers to take out flour at \$5 per ton. The Pacific mail company, it is said, "offers to do it for one-half less." There is an impression in San Francisco that the Chinese company is backed by the Chinese government.

SEVERAL of the independents at Harrisburg have letters from the senator-elect in which he speaks out plainly against the machine school of politics, which has kept men of brains in the rear and elected men to responsible official positions whose principal claim has been their subserviency to their masters. These letters were written before he had any idea that he would be the choice of the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In one of these, written some time after Beaver had been placed in nomination, he declares himself in thorough accord with the independents and says that if he were a member of the Legislature he would be hearty in the observance of the people's wishes in the selection of candidates for offices of high trust. He expresses the belief that the courageous stand taken against the practice in vogue in the state will serve to break up the prevalent bad policy.

McCLURE telegraphs from Washington: "The Republicans of the House, under the mad lead of Conger, and against the better counsels of Hawley and Frey, have practically decided to defeat a congressional apportionment this session. They have made 319 members their ultimatum, a number that is against the dispassionate judgment of two-thirds of both parties, and will filibuster out the session to defeat any other bill. This is simply partisan madness. It will cost Pennsylvania hundreds of thousands for an extra session of the Legislature, and it will impose needless cost on more than half the states of the Union. The revolutionary leaders of the Conger stamp really indicates that the follies of the Democrats two years ago will be imitated by the Republicans now. The new House will be even more closely balanced than the present, and it is evident that Republican power will be broken in that body soon after it shall be assembled."

CONCLUDED TO ADMIT COXE.

After Being Thoroughly Discussed the Resolutions to Disqualify Mr. Cox. The Senate has taken the matter out of office. In the state Senate yesterday Mr. Hall (Dem.) claimed that the consideration of the resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the eligibility of Mr. Cox (Dem.) senator elect from the Twenty-first district was a question of high precedence, and the chair sustained the position. Mr. Davies (Rep.) said no answer had been made to the strong precedent established in the Colihan case in 1875, that the Senate had no jurisdiction. That decision was based on the fact that the case was not accordingly voted against the resolution. Mr. Herr (Rep.) thought the proposed inquiry was strictly in order, and said the precedent of 1875 had no binding effect on this Senate. He referred to a decision of the supreme court to the effect that it was not necessary to convict a man by trial in order to visit the pains and penalties of the constitution upon him. But he thought it was neither wise nor prudent, neither just nor judicious to create a committee. The resolution ought not to pass. Even if there is no power to send for persons and papers, which renders it nugatory. Mr. Norris (Rep.) moved that the vote by which the amendment to "send for persons and papers" was stricken out be reconsidered, to meet the objection of the senator from Dauphin. Mr. Everhart (Rep.) combated the argument that the resolution as amended did not provide for a proper inquiry, and engaged himself on record against a resolving committee. Mr. Norris thought it was due to the integrity of the Senate that the investigation should go on. He contended that Mr. Cox had not only elected himself to the Senate by improper means, but the whole Democratic county ticket, perhaps, he would not be here but for the lavish use of money. Mr. Cooper (Rep.) thought the people of Luzerne county were a higher power in this case than the Senate. They had given Mr. Cox a large majority and their will should be respected. He was not the keeper of the gentleman's conscience and he had enough to do to take care of his own. Mr. Greer (Rep.) claimed that if Mr. Cox was disqualified from taking his seat on the 4th of January his guilt was not removed by a subsequent election. Mr. Hill (Rep.) called attention to the fact that no petitions had been presented against the admission of Mr. Cox to show that there was no justification for the proposed inquiry. The senator paid a high tribute to the worth of Mr. Cox, stating that he had made the region which he represented his own as far as he was able. Mr. Newmyer (Rep.) thought it was unnecessary to disclaim partisan bias in the consideration of the case, as all the gentleman's defenders and champions were Republicans. He thought it in bad taste on the part of the senator from Erie to bring up in discussion his personal character. That Luzerne county is represented is due to the action of Mr. Cox himself. He was favorable to the resolution.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Several stores were burned in Leontown, N. C., Thursday. The international monetary conference will meet in Paris on the 27th of April. The Grand Army block at Athol, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire. The Tennessee Legislature voted to take a recess in order to participate in the inauguration of Garfield. Part of the Albion hotel block in Godderville, Ontario, was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$27,000. The Maine House unanimously voted to expel Thomas B. Swan, the member from Montpelier, from his seat. In Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Charles B. Gillis, son of Judge Gillis, was killed by a bullet from some person unknown and shot dead. The North Carolina Senate will shortly meet for the North Carolina troops so they may attend the Yorktown celebration. A battalion of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, has started for New Orleans to participate in the Mardi Gras festivities there.

At Buffalo Robert Hatfield, aged 67, formerly an editor of the *Buffalo Courier*, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. A negro woman named Dicey Dewey, about eighty-five years of age, was found dead in the street in Raleigh, N. C., having been suffocated by the fire in a fit.

In the interior, along the Hudson river, the mercury was two degrees below zero yesterday morning, a change of forty degrees in twenty hours. Nordheimer's hall, in Montreal, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss \$50,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the burning building, and a fourth had his feet frozen.

Mrs. Barnard, charged with having murdered the wife of Rev. E. Curtis at Leapeer, Michigan, by setting fire to her clothes after pouring gasoline upon her, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

George V. Snyder, 29 years of age, a resident of Centreville, Ocean county, N. J., jumped from a train as it approached the state line and was instantly killed. The man undoubtedly committed suicide, as he was not intoxicated.

Two coaches and the baggage car of a train were thrown from the track by the spreading of the rails near Longview, Texas, yesterday morning. Twenty persons were injured, seven or eight seriously.

A train on the New Jersey Midland railroad was wrecked near Mendonburg, yesterday morning, and twelve persons were injured, but not seriously. Two cars were thrown down an embankment by a broken rail and the wreck was consumed by fire.

The temperature throughout Ontario and Quebec in Canada, ranged yesterday morning from zero to 23 degrees below zero. A heavy snow fell yesterday in the maritime provinces, where the temperature was comparatively mild. Along the Hudson Valley, in New York, yesterday morning, the temperature fell to 3 degrees below zero.

News has been received at St. Paul that the Crow Indians have gone to war against the Flatheads and Piegiens. The provocation was the killing of two Crows by the Flatheads on Moushshell Run, and the stealing of Crow horses by the Piegiens. Every night the Crows have asked for troops to assist them in recovering their ponies, but General Davidson has been instructed to remain neutral in the strife.

STATE ITEMS.

There are people in Pennsylvania who believe that Adam was turned out of the garden of Eden for being a Cameron man. —*Mocking Bird*.

An Oleian farmer has had painted and posted up in his poultry house a large sign bearing the inscription, "Eggs, 50 cents a dozen, and fresh from the rooster."

In a quarrel between James Kelly, a car driver, and A. D. Williams, a miner, at the Nottingham mine, Plymouth, the latter struck Kelly a terrible blow with a heavy piece of wood, knocking him senseless. The wounded man was taken home and died in the afternoon. Williams was arrested. The quarrel arose out of a division of cars of which Kelly had charge.

At the Whippoorwill colliery, near Wilkesbarre, R. Williams, aged 16, was cut to pieces by a runaway car, and James Davis, William Davis, M. Webb and Edward Marz were seriously injured. The men were walking on Tuesday night when the chain broke and let the car descend upon them with frightful velocity. All were miners.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central railway was held yesterday in Baltimore. The directors in their report, show an increase of \$54,111 in the net earnings of the road for 1880, as compared with 1879, and say the company is now entirely free from floating debt. After meeting a guarantee of the bonds of the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, and a dividend upon the capital stock of 23 per cent, there remained, on December 31st, last, a total net credit of \$187,708. The old board of directors and the old officers of the road were re-elected.

The Loses Around Lima.

The latest dates from Lima are to January 26. The fugitives from the Peruvian army were fleeing in great numbers over the track of the Oroya railway to the interior. Eighteen hundred Chilianians were sent after them and disarmed 4,000, but did not take them prisoners, because they did not wish to feed so many of the fugitives were in the most deplorable condition through want of food, and their clothes were torn. Chorillos was burned to the ground. The streets, the malecon and the beach were, up to the 22d, covered with dead bodies, supposed to exceed 6,000 in number. The Chilian loss in the battle of the 13th was over 2,700. The battle, which was vigorously sustained by the corps under command of Colonel Izquierdo, lasted ten hours. The burning of Chorillos was provoked by the stubborn resistance of those who were driven into the town and who fired on the enemy from the streets, roofs and balconies. In the battle of the 15th the Chilianians suffered most, as they had one killed to every five men. It is estimated that the Chilian loss at both battles was 10,000, and that the Peruvian loss was 8,000 to 10,000 and that of the Peruvians about the same.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reading News. There is a well-organized company of confidence operators in this city, and scarcely a day passes without some unfortunate individual being caught in the meshes of the net, cast especially for the purpose. Some of the sufferers discover their mistake and withdraw as soon as they can upon them before it is too late to recover the sum out of which they may have been defrauded, and forego prosecution for the sake of getting their money. Others compromise with the offenders and would rather pay for their folly than give publicity to the facts of the case. A moderately successful haul was made a few days ago from out on a sturdy old farmer residing near Ephrata, who had visited this city on business. He was induced to enter a stake-down across the road of which was stretched a curtain, and the player bets on a number which is supposed to be in the minds of the operators only to be in some way connected with a prize. As a matter of course, the party betting can continue to do so as long as the purse holds out, and receive nothing in return. This Ephrata farmer lost \$15 in a very few moments, and instead of dropping to the character of the game which was struck upon him, went out to a lawyer's office, procured \$100, and returned for a second attack.

This last sum followed the \$15 in quick time, when it began to dawn upon the young man's mind that he had been victimized. He he forthwith called up a highly respected farmer of Robeson township, who was victimized to the extent of \$10. He was not on Penn street near Seventh by two young men, who imparted the information that they had seen a highly respectable business and would like to take some of their advertising pamphlets into the country with him. He agreed to do so and was conducted into a room, just where, however, he was unable to state, owing to his being a stranger in the locality. Here the envelope game was proposed with the result as above stated.

Arrived at the Keystone house he related to his unfortunate experience to a friend, who saw at a glance what had occurred, and he forthwith called up a detective officer, who in company with the victim caught up with the operator on the street, who, upon a demand made by the officer, handed over the sum. The farmer pocketed his cash, and went home determined to be a wiser man in the future. Here the envelope game was proposed with the result as above stated.

Mr. Cooper (Rep.) thought the people of Luzerne county were a higher power in this case than the Senate. They had given Mr. Cox a large majority and their will should be respected. He was not the keeper of the gentleman's conscience and he had enough to do to take care of his own.

Mr. Greer (Rep.) claimed that if Mr. Cox was disqualified from taking his seat on the 4th of January his guilt was not removed by a subsequent election.

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Mr. Newmyer (Rep.) thought it was unnecessary to disclaim partisan bias in the consideration of the case, as all the gentleman's defenders and champions were Republicans. He thought it in bad taste on the part of the senator from Erie to bring up in discussion his personal character. That Luzerne county is represented is due to the action of Mr. Cox himself. He was favorable to the resolution.

Mr. McKnight (Rep.) said that Mr. Cox's statement certifies to his corruption.

Mr. Schmattery (Dem.) differed from his Democratic colleagues, who had denied the jurisdiction of the Senate to investigate the case, but he did not think Mr. Cox had made any admission that would subject him to conviction in any court of the state. Some of the things mentioned in his statement as violation of the law he (Mr. Schmattery) did not so regard.

Mr. Lutz (Rep.) could see nothing in Mr. Cox's statement of a criminal nature. He did not believe in investigation and the expenditure of money unless there were good grounds. The conscience of the gentleman should settle the matter.

Mr. Newell (Rep.) said that as the constituents of Mr. Cox had declared by their votes that he was a proper man the Senate should admit him.

Mr. Jones (Rep.) said that he did not believe that Mr. Cox had violated the law in a single instance. He thought that he could not take the oath he was sorry that his conscience was so tender, but exclaimed to himself: "Thank the Lord; there is an honest man." He still believed him to be upright. Let him be admitted to the Senate.

That is sufficient to say that the acting of Willie Edlin was grotesque—funny throughout, but perhaps some of his performances during the evening inspired more of a merriment than his dimmer-table speech, which was enhanced in its effect by the natural incidents and by-play among the happy family gathering of charming girls and heartily laughing boys. As a result, the gentleman's remarks, as delivered by the photographer, a nondescript character in full consonance with the spirit of the piece, and James T. Powers, as the active and clearly off-beat, concluded their share in the fun. Miss Julia Edlin did not exhibit the usual requisites of a successful comedienne in her acting, but there was something exquisitely charming in Miss Annetta Du Mare's impersonation of *Kitty*, the pretty-faced young woman, young niece of the French gentleman, and in a scene in which she maid with the accent of a true Parisian. Miss Lotta Belton is no actress, but possesses a voice of peculiar quality in a woman, being nothing more than a fine rich baritone, which she uses to great advantage with great power. She was rapturously cheered on the several solos to which she treated the audience. The music throughout was highly commendable and one of the prettiest choruses of the evening was the gorgeous one in which the members of the company appearing in glittering armor and going through a neat drill.

Throughout the performance there were many points of resemblance to and imitation of "Photography," Mr. O. H. French by the Harrisons, though one who is not as good a piece as the latter, nor in the judgment of most of the people who saw both do the Sparks equal in quality the other company. Albeit the performance was one that highly satisfied the small audience present, as the continuous mirth plainly demonstrated.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

A well attended and very creditable entertainment was given in the Trinity Lutheran chapel last evening, by the young people belonging to the congregation. Below is the programme:

Prayer—Dr. Greenwood. Vocal Quartet—"Sabbath Days," sung in German by Messrs. Ball, Gornard, Hotel and Pfister. Piano Solo—"Silver Waves," Miss May Sutton. Vocal Solo—"Greta," Miss Swartzwelder. Essay—"Confession," Mr. Chase, Long. Vocal Solo—"Marianne," Miss G. W. Dr. Withrow.

Oratorio—"The Angels of Bauma Vista," Miss Ross-table. Vocal Solo—"Perished in the Snow," Miss Young. Vocal Solo—"Stonewall Jackson," Mr. Henry Barron. Musical rendering of the second Duet and Chorus—"Angels Waiting." Intermission, during which coffee and cakes were served.

Solo and Chorus—"Little Blue Eyes," sung by seven little girls. Miss Grace Haysbach rendering of the solo part very creditably. Recitation—"The Broker of Wall Street," by Rev. Elvin Moulden. "Coronation," by the audience. Devotional and benediction.

Justices of the Peace.

The lately elected justices of the peace should not forget that they are required to file in the prothonotary's office within 30 days after their election a notice of their acceptance of the office to which they were elected—otherwise they will not receive their commissions.

ACTION OF THE STATE SENATE IN THE CASE YESTERDAY.

After Being Thoroughly Discussed the Resolutions to Disqualify Mr. Cox. The Senate has taken the matter out of office. In the state Senate yesterday Mr. Hall (Dem.) claimed that the consideration of the resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the eligibility of Mr. Cox (Dem.) senator elect from the Twenty-first district was a question of high precedence, and the chair sustained the position. Mr. Davies (Rep.) said no answer had been made to the strong precedent established in the Colihan case in 1875, that the Senate had no jurisdiction. That decision was based on the fact that the case was not accordingly voted against the resolution. Mr. Herr (Rep.) thought the proposed inquiry was strictly in order, and said the precedent of 1875 had no binding effect on this Senate. He referred to a decision of the supreme court to the effect that it was not necessary to convict a man by trial in order to visit the pains and penalties of the constitution upon him. But he thought it was neither wise nor prudent, neither just nor judicious to create a committee. The resolution ought not to pass. Even if there is no power to send for persons and papers, which renders it nugatory. Mr. Norris (Rep.) moved that the vote by which the amendment to "send for persons and papers" was stricken out be reconsidered, to meet the objection of the senator from Dauphin. Mr. Everhart (Rep.) combated the argument that the resolution as amended did not provide for a proper inquiry, and engaged himself on record against a resolving committee. Mr. Norris thought it was due to the integrity of the Senate that the investigation should go on. He contended that Mr. Cox had not only elected himself to the Senate by improper means, but the whole Democratic county ticket, perhaps, he would not be here but for the lavish use of money. Mr. Cooper (Rep.) thought the people of Luzerne county were a higher power in this case than the Senate. They had given Mr. Cox a large majority and their will should be respected. He was not the keeper of the gentleman's conscience and he had enough to do to take care of his own. Mr. Greer (Rep.) claimed that if Mr. Cox was disqualified from taking his seat on the 4th of January his guilt was not removed by a subsequent election. Mr. Hill (Rep.) called attention to the fact that no petitions had been presented against the admission of Mr. Cox to show that there was no justification for the proposed inquiry. The senator paid a high tribute to the worth of Mr. Cox, stating that he had made the region which he represented his own as far as he was able. Mr. Newmyer (Rep.) thought it was unnecessary to disclaim partisan bias in the consideration of the case, as all the gentleman's defenders and champions were Republicans. He thought it in bad taste on the part of the senator from Erie to bring up in discussion his personal character. That Luzerne county is represented is due to the action of Mr. Cox himself. He was favorable to the resolution.

Mr. McKnight (Rep.) said that Mr. Cox's statement certifies to his corruption.

Mr. Schmattery (Dem.) differed from his Democratic colleagues, who had denied the jurisdiction of the Senate to investigate the case, but he did not think Mr. Cox had made any admission that would subject him to conviction in any court of the state. Some of the things mentioned in his statement as violation of the law he (Mr. Schmattery) did not so regard.

Mr. Lutz (Rep.) could see nothing in Mr. Cox's statement of a criminal nature. He did not believe in investigation and the expenditure of money unless there were good grounds. The conscience of the gentleman should settle the matter.

Mr. Newell (Rep.) said that as the constituents of Mr. Cox had declared by their votes that he was a proper man the Senate should admit him.

Mr. Jones (Rep.) said that he did not believe that Mr. Cox had violated the law in a single instance. He thought that he could not take the oath he was sorry that his conscience was so tender, but exclaimed to himself: "Thank the Lord; there is an honest man." He still believed him to be upright. Let him be admitted to the Senate.

That is sufficient to say that the acting of Willie Edlin was grotesque—funny throughout, but perhaps some of his performances during the evening inspired more of a merriment than his dimmer-table speech, which was enhanced in its effect by the natural incidents and by-play among the happy family gathering of charming girls and heartily laughing boys. As a result, the gentleman's remarks, as delivered by the photographer, a nondescript character in full consonance with the spirit of the piece, and James T. Powers, as the active and clearly off-beat, concluded their share in the fun. Miss Julia Edlin did not exhibit the usual requisites of a successful comedienne in her acting, but there was something exquisitely charming in Miss Annetta Du Mare's impersonation of *Kitty*, the pretty-faced young woman, young niece of the French gentleman, and in a scene in which she maid with the accent of a true Parisian. Miss Lotta Belton is no actress, but possesses a voice of peculiar quality in a woman, being nothing more than a fine rich baritone, which she uses to great advantage with great power. She was rapturously cheered on the several solos to which she treated the audience. The music throughout was highly commendable and one of the prettiest choruses of the evening was the gorgeous one in which the members of the company appearing in glittering armor and going through a neat drill.

Throughout the performance there were many points of resemblance to and imitation of "Photography," Mr. O. H. French by the Harrisons, though one who is not as good a piece as the latter, nor in the judgment of most of the people who saw both do the Sparks equal in quality the other company. Albeit the performance was one that highly satisfied the small audience present, as the continuous mirth plainly demonstrated.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

A well attended and very creditable entertainment was given in the Trinity Lutheran chapel last evening, by the young people belonging to the congregation. Below is the programme:

Prayer—Dr. Greenwood. Vocal Quartet—"Sabbath Days," sung in German by Messrs. Ball, Gornard, Hotel and Pfister. Piano Solo—"Silver Waves," Miss May Sutton. Vocal Solo—"Greta," Miss Swartzwelder. Essay—"Confession," Mr. Chase, Long. Vocal Solo—"Marianne," Miss G. W. Dr. Withrow.

Oratorio—"The Angels of Bauma Vista," Miss Ross-table. Vocal Solo—"Perished in the Snow," Miss Young. Vocal Solo—"Stonewall Jackson," Mr. Henry Barron. Musical rendering of the second Duet and Chorus—"Angels Waiting." Intermission, during which coffee and cakes were served.

Solo and Chorus—"Little Blue Eyes," sung by seven little girls. Miss Grace Haysbach rendering of the solo part very creditably. Recitation—"The Broker of Wall Street," by Rev. Elvin Moulden. "Coronation," by the audience. Devotional and benediction.

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