The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec, 18, 1879.

And did you hear the news from Louisiana? The Democrats elected their ticket by some twenty thousand majority. The Republicans thought they would be able to carry the election.

And there was not a bit of bulldozing—all quiet, and the negroes had their own way and voted the democratic ticket straight. The stalwarts are beginning to think negro suffrage is a fraud.

The election returns from a number of republican counties in Maine, prove to have crookedness.

The Maine Standard, the democratic organ of the state government, announces in a semi-official tone, that the returns from Portland, Lewistown, Saco, Augusta, Hallowell, Bath and Rockland counties for the republicans, all have some technical defect and that the governor and council will reject them all. These cities elected 15 republican representatives. The most common defect alleged is that the returns were signed by three aldermen instead of four.

Hayes' message has put the rads in a bad fix on the financial question. So has Sherman's report. Senator Blaine, in an interview, said he would be compelled to vote against Secretary Sherman's recommendation that the legal tender clause be stricken from the greenbacks, as he thought it would work great injustice to a majority of the people of the country.

Many are afraid to show their hands, and the other day the advisory committee of the caucus of republican senators, consisting of Messrs. Morrill, Conkling, Hamlin, M'Millan, Booth, Kirkwood Logan and Carpenter, have decided to, recommend that the party in the senate commit itself to the policy of non-action in regard to any and all legislation affecting the currency, whether gold, greenbacks or silver, during the present session of congress.

Brave set of fellows, indeed. By the way, can't Yocum get up a howl on Hayes' and Shermans' kick at greenbacks? Try it Seth, we will hold your hat.

According to a World special the radical plan of colonizing Indiana with negroes for voting material is likely to be a failure. The correspondent says the negro hegira from North Carolina is confined to the three counties of Lenoir, and Wayne. It had its origin in the manipulation of two or three negroes who had been forced to flee the country for bad conduct—one having been indicted for forgery and another for perjury. Some parties have furnished money to start them on their journey. One of these deluded creatures when questioned as to the cause of his leaving said that Grant had sent them word to get out of North Carolina before Christmas and go to Indiana to vote for him against the rebels. Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, who arrived here Saturday, states that as he passed through Murfreesboro, Tenn., he saw a group of two or three hundred negroes bound, they said, for Indiana. There is no doubt that money has been furnished to colonize colored voters in that State on quite an extensive scale. Senator McDonald told your correspondent today that from what he could gather it was the work of negro preachers who had been hired by somebody to get up a crusade in the South. He said there was no extraordinary demand for labor in Indiana—indeed that farm hands were down at barely living rates, and that in the winter months much of this sort of labor was discharged and not re-employed again till ploughing-time, in the spring. He apprehended that this influx of people would become, as in Kansas, a serious charge on the communities into which they had been imported. He believed it would react against and injure the Republican party. He did not know whether its leaders in his State were responsible, but the ultimate effect would be to lose the Republican party many votes. Labor was already cheap enough in Indiana, and any attempt to further cheapen it would injure the party held accountable for the result.

The new census for 1880 will require the appointment of a large number of Superintendents by the President, to be confirmed by the Senate. These Superintendents will have the appointment of a large corps of enumerators who are to gather the statistics. Each one of the latter will have a small portion of territory assigned him so that the statistics may be taken in the shortest possible space of time.

Who shall be the Superintendents? Shall they be republicans or be taken from both parties? This last question is now in the minds of the democratic representatives at Washington, and they insist that the democrats should have their share of these appointments. The democrats are now in a large majority in the country on the popular vote, have both houses of congress, and would be fairly entitled to the President too but for the fraud, and it is not reasonable that the democrats should stand by quietly and see the minority monopolize all these appointments to the exclusion of the majority. We trust the democrats of the senate will insist upon it that the President send in the names of a due proportion of Democrats for these places before they agree to the confirmation of a single republican. We are glad to find that our able Senator, Mr. Wallace, is already wide awake upon this subject. A dispatch from Washington dated 8, says:

There is said to be some slight difference between Senators Wallace and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, over the appointment of superintendents of the census in that State. Mr. Wallace justly demurs to a full list of Republicans, or rather to an out-and-out Cameron slate, and has served notice on Mr. Cameron, as well as upon the appointing power, that he (Wallace) will insist upon the right to name one-half of these appointments. The same kind of contests are going on with respect to other States, and it is not improbable that serious differences may be found to exist when the Senate shall proceed to act upon the nominations of the 150 census superintendents soon to be sent in.

The Patriot says: Southern claims come on the carpet again in a way that is by no means agreeable to those who have been making so much clamor about them. In stump speeches last fall Secretary Sherman had a great deal to say about fraudulent claims that have passed congress and have been paid by the treasury department, and in his last report he again referred to these claims. The resolution of Mr. Manning, of Mississippi, in the house on Thursday will give the secretary an opportunity to make official proof of his assertions. In one of Secretary Sherman's stump speeches he said that southern claims to the amount of one hundred million dollars have been paid since the war. The amount is enormous but the statement is probably not exagerated. This resolution will enable him then to report concerning the nature of these claims, especially the "fraudulent" portion of them. As they were passed by republican majorities in congress during a republican administration there will be no difficulty in fixing the responsibility. The stalwarts will soon have enough of "southern claims."

Fred Douglass, the great colored leader, talks with some sense upon the colored exodus scheme. He says in a letter:

"I cannot but repeat the opinion already often expressed—that all organized effort at the North designed to prompt and promote further stampede of this sort should be discountenanced. These poor people should not be deluded and allured from their homes, especially at this season of the year, by promises, expressed or implied, of pecuniary aid. I see no wisdom but much folly—no good, but much evil—in bringing to this city multitudes of these people, under the impression that when they reach here money will be raised and furnished them to pay their traveling expenses to the North, the West, or elsewhere. There are hundreds and thousands everywhere ready to ride on railroads and to visit distant cities if assured in advance that their railroad fares will be paid, and that food and shelter will be provided for them."

The other side:

The boy case which has caused considerable comment on Judge Orvis seems to have been this: The two young housebreakers were tried and convicted on two counts, and when the sentence on the first count was pronounced, one of them turned, and with impudent petulance said, "Thank you, I wish I had a chance to give you ten years." The court immediately recalled the prisoner and sentenced him on the second count of the indictment, making the entire term of his imprisonment six years and eleven months. He is said to have a hangdog look.

No one whose house was burglarized cried over this.

Senator Kellogg is very indignant over the reported expression of some member of the Investigating Committee to the effect that the testimony taken in Louisiana is so damaging that his party will not undertake to defend him in the Senate. He says he will give any one of them a thousand dollars to report the evidence, that it will cover them all over with shame, show the "D—dst conspiracy that ever was," together with a whole lot more of red hot expletives. He wants the evidence to go before the country.

Kellogg will no doubt loose his seat in the senate—he holds it as one of the results of the presidential steal, and the recent investigation shows that the most shameful bribery was resorted to in making his election.

The democratic governor of Maine has been at it for several weeks to straighten out radical frauds, and the latter have raised quite a cry and applied to the courts to prevent the governor in his work, but we see that the Republican Judge in Maine, before whom the Blaine crowd made their application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Governor to hand over the election returns, has refused to issue the writ on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. It has been all along said that what Blaine feared most were the laws his own party had enacted, and this refusal to issue the *mandamus* gives him a taste of them. The Republicans have not been able to bulldose Governor Garcelon, and it seems as if he was determined to rigidly enforce laws the Republicans had passed to inconvenience Democrats. An investigation into Blaine's corrupt methods in the September election is likely to be the upshot of the whole controversy.

Jay Gould recently bought the Kansas Pacific railroad, but the U. S. Circuit court at Topeka has set aside the sale and refused to order another sale. Why didn't J. G. go to Philadelphia on Saturday and buy the L. C. & S. C. RR., then he'd had a thing worth having and one that needs completion. He might have made it hot for his rival, the Pa. RR.

The London Times favors the election of General Grant to a third term of the presidency and declares that the people of England would be greatly pleased by such an event.

Of course the royalists in this country as well as in Europe, are for Grant. He comes nearest of any one fit to act the part of royal tyrant. Bayonets during his term were his only reliance.

The thieves who stole the presidency in 1876 having been shut out of Louisiana and Florida are now preparing to ply their felonious art in the great state of New York. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald sends the following to yesterday's edition of that paper anent the purposes of those unanointed scoundrels: "The project which has been mooted by some republicans in New York, that the legislature of that state shall, when it meets in January, change the method of choosing presidential electors, finds general favor here among republican congressmen, and some western men are particularly active in its advocacy. They urge that New York is now a decidedly doubtful state, that the proposed change would give a large majority of its electoral vote certainly to the republicans, and that it would thus settle beforehand, and almost without doubt, the result of the next year's election and give the presidency securely to the republicans. The plan, as it is here urged, is to let the voters in each congressional district choose a presidential elector, the two electors-at-large to be chogen either by the legislature or by the body of district electors. Some western republicans think that this plan ought to be recommended to the republicans of the New York legislature as a party measure, and it is even said that the national committee which is to meet here next Wednesday, should consider the propriety of a public declaration on the subject. It is feared by those who favor it that the New York republicans will be timid about acting, unless they feel that they have the consent of the party in other states."

Mark Twain is a heartless satirist as well as a sort of wag. Not long ago he wrote to the Hartford Courant making mouths at the Postmaster General for insisting that the name of a county should be used in addressing a letter. The other day Thomas B. Kirby, Mr. Key's private secretary, replied to Mr. Clemens personally, upbraiding him in what was intended to be a funny manner for the growl in the Courant. Now Mr. Clemens addressing Kirby as, "my callow friend," drenches him with ink, and pours a whole quart of it down his throat. "I was talking to the dog, not to the tail, says Mr. Clemens; "if I stepped on the tail it was not to call the tail's attention to anything but only to direct the attention of the main body of the animal. You perceive that, being a private secretary, I was talking to the department, not to you—its irresponsible, inexpensive, unnecessary appendage." Mr. Clemens adds that when he rings a bell his business isn't with the bell, but with the owner of it. Mr. Kirby is not the boot, but the bootjack; not the molasses, but the bung of the barrel; not the lightening, but the lightening-rod.

Some one wants to gobble up Philadelphia, on a claim of $500,000,000, for land on which a part of Philadelphia is built.

The Robinsons of Ottawa, and other heirs of Hannah and Betsy Baker, claim 1,500 acres of land on which a part of the city of Philadelphia is built, eleven square miles of land on the banks of the Hudson river, a large tract of coal lands in Pennsylvania and scattered properties in New York and elsewhere. The Canadian heirs value the whole estate including the Philadelphia property, at $500,000,000. According to the Canadian story, three generations ago the two married daughters of Col. William Baker settled near Ottawa, and in 1801 inherited the property of their father, to whom his two brothers had bequathed their estates. The delay in claiming the estates was due to the ignorance of the daughters of their father's death at the time of its occurrence and their children's ignorance that such an estate waited for them. There are now thirty claimants in Canada and northern New York. There are fiftyseven other heirs at Brookville, Ohio. These make out that Colonel Jacob Baker died intestate at the residence of his brother, in Canada, leaving in possession of relatives his discharge from the army, uniform, cocked hat and sword, all of which are still in their possession, though the Canadians declare that they know nothing about them, and that the Colonel did not die there nor did his brother ever go there. There were several brothers, according to the Ohio heirs.

Ex-Senator Ramsey of Minn., formerly of Penn'a has been appointed Sec'y of War, in place of M'Crary who has received a U. S. judgeship.

The democrats carried Boston by a handsome majority last week.

Fifteen Spanish Generals have resigned. Five times that many shoulder straps might resign in this country, and the'd never be missed.

At Ottawa, Ont., a boy of 17 was left by his family to starve to death because he had the small pox. Unnatural family that—it shou'd have a dose of small pox with same treatment.

The REPORTER reaches every locality and nearly every family this side the county, which can not be said of any other two papers. Its value as a medium for advertising your business, public sales, &c., will thus be seen.

Ex-county collector Moore, of New Brunswick, has been found guilty of embezzlement—using the tax monies for other purposes: his sentence is imprisonment. Right.

If you wish to send a Christmas gift to a friend that will keep him thinking of you all the year round, send him a copy of the REPORTER. It will be sure to please.

That Yazoo bawler, the Lewistown *Gazette*, talks as if fraud Hayes had said silly things on the greenback subject.

IRELAND'S STORY.

The history of this Island for many years is a deplorable one. We Americans can scarcely realize it although we may have been close observers of the conduct of the parent Government, (the British Cabinet) for the past fifty years. However, the treatment of the Southern States by the Radical leaders, after the close of the war was a close imitation of England's administration of public affairs in Ireland. A contemporary remark:

"Between the carelessness and blundering of Lord Beaconsfield's remantic government, on the one hand, and the indiscriminate agitation of anti-rent demagogues on the other, affairs in Ireland have been brought to a pretty ugly state. The policy of the average English statesman concerning Ireland consists in allowing the landlords and their tenants to quarrel and call one another names until they come to blows, and then sending in the troops to make the tenants keep still. There has never been any Government however, that treated Ireland, and the serious political problems concerning it, with the indifference which the present Government has shown. Lord Beaconsfield has manifested the liveliest interest in the affairs of Asia, but there has been no evidence that to Ireland and the Irish he had ever given a thought, the only public references he has made to them being characterized by sneers. The natural result of this is that the anti-English feeling in Ireland is probably deeper and more general, even if less violent, than at any time during the present century, and the very great distress which the peasantry is suffering this year has imparted an element of bitterness that will make the task of pacifying Ireland vastly more difficult than before. Open violence is very easily met. The cheapest sort of statesmanship suffices to order out the cavalry to collect the rents, and the arrest of a few popular leaders is an equally obvious and equally unprofitable proceeding. But even if the rents were collected and the seditious leaders punished—two very improbable suppositions—not the smallest step would have been taken toward the peaceful Government of Ireland. On the contrary every appeal to force but weakens the respect for law and makes more difficult the task of those who would solve the Irish problem ever can be solved, by the methods of modern civilization and free Government."

The rule of England over Ireland is one of intolerance and bigotry, and the American who cannot see a similar effort made in this country on the part of Grant & Co., during the reign of those worthies, so far as the Southern States are concerned, is too blind to see anything, and the election of Tilden, and the counting in of Hayes, by a set of harlots, so weakened the scheme morally that the English rule over Ireland in the South has been partially abandoned through cowardice, and not because of the love of right.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER IS THE CHEAPEST LITERATURE.

It is a remarkable fact that the general appreciation in prices consequent upon the revival of prosperity throughout the United States finds an exception in the cost of literature of every kind. This is emphatically an era of cheap literature, and newspapers, after all, are the cheapest literature. A journal like the Philadelphia Weekly Times, the fifty two numbers issued in a year being equivalent to several octavo volumes, is easily within the reach of the most depleted purse. The Weekly Times is a newspaper, but something more than a newspaper. While all the news of the day is fully covered by special correspondents stationed at all the great centres of population, and all other approved agencies for the collection of news are employed, equal pains are taken to occupy other fields of intellectual activity. Fiction, poetry, sketches of travel adventure and biography, essays in popular science, the latest aspects of modern thought, are given adequate treatment from week to week. All topics of political, commercial, religious, social and general interest are fearlessly discussed in the editorial columns; the critical departments musical, dramatic and literary, are in competent hands, matters of domestic economy have special attention, and the press of all countries is made to pay tribute in its best things for the entertainment of American readers. These assertions are broad, but they are justified by the nearly unanimous verdict of the press and people that the Philadelphia Weekly Times is the best family newspaper now published. In calling attention to the remarkable liberal terms which are offered to subscribers for the year 1880—a year that is likely to be memorable in American history—we feel that we are doing good service to all who wish to enjoy during that year the visits of a newspaper which, while having all the characteristics of the advanced journalism of the day, is so thoroughly imbued with a wholesome spirit that it may be admitted into any family with certainty that it will become a favorite alike with father, mother and children. The Weekly Times is now offered at $1 25 per copy when sent in clubs of twenty, and for $6 three copies together with "The Annals of the War," a volume of 800 pages, beautifully illustrated, are sent postage free to any address.

Read the advertisement of the *World* one of the ablest papers in the United States. It discusses all questions in a statesmanlike manner, and is sound in its political views, having been the leading democratic organ for many years. In its news department it has no superior.

—Mr. John Hughes, of Pittsburg, has made improvements upon lanterns that render his lanterns the most convenient of any now made. The cup part works on a straight hinge on the guard, by which the lantern can be opened out in an instant for changing globe, or lighting; at the globe seat there is a corrugation that at once throws the globe to its place without fail, as soon as the lantern is closed. These two points are the all-important ones in a lantern, and Mr. Hughes has them, and from testimony before the U. S. circuit court in a case of infringement, it was known that the Hughes lantern has driven out the sale of all others where it became known, especially for steamboats and railroad uses.

THE UTE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., Dec 10, 1879—Chief Ouray came to the agency yesterday with one of the Indian prisoners called for by the commission and tarngt him ever to General Hatch, remarking that the others would be surrendered as soon as captured. The work of the commission will end this week. It will recommend that the White River Agency be abolished and the Utes of that agency distributed between the Los Pinos and Southern agencies, that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid for out of the Ute fund, now on deposit at Washington, and that the portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Utes be sold to the government.

RUSSIA

The Designs of a Desperate Nihilist Frustrated.

Berlin, December 12—The National Gazette reports that the Nihilist mentioned as having been arrested to day in the vicinity of the winter palace, was arrested last Saturday. He had in his possession a number of electric batteries, dynamite cartridges and a complete plan of the winter palace. Previous to his arrest a printed proclamation had been issued announcing that the winter palace would be blown up on the next day (Sunday).

A Berlin dispatch says a letter from St Petersburg reports that in the possession of six persons recently arrested, the police have discovered fifteen hundred copies of the revolutionary committee's proclamation and thirty revolvers.

INDIANS SLAUGHTERED

Denver, Col., Dec. 11, 1879—Reports received from El Paso, via Santa Fe, New Mexico, state that the Apache leader Ju, who was joined with Victoria in his recent raid through New Mexico, Chihuahua and Sonora, was met at a point in Chihuahua, near the Sonora line, by a force of 400 Mexicans, under General Lerasso, and badly defeated; Ju losing out of 300 warriors, eighty killed and wounded, and being among the wounded himself. The Indians were surprised, and being inferior in numbers were soon routed, and with but slight loss to the Mexicans, who captured their entire camp equipage and all their ammunition from the Indians. It is thought a great many of Victoria's Mescalero Apaches were with Ju when he met with the disaster.

WINTER IN EUROPE

The weather continues severe throughout Great Britain. The Seine has not been completely frozen over until now since 1861. So hard and continuous frosts so early in the season have not been experienced at Vienna since 1858. Much snow has fallen in Sicily and Calabria, rendering communication difficult. Bread riots have occurred in the district of Ravenna in consequence of the general distress. The cold is still intense at Berlin. In upper Silesia, where famine prevails, the thermometer marked 12 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, on Tuesday last.

A few weeks ago, as the Sunbury Democrat states it, a Northumberland woman followed her husband who, in company with another man he entering a saloon. She stood in the background until her husband had called for the drinks. Then stepping forward she gave a like order to the gin slinger, tossed off the toddy and paid for it like a man. This heroic action shamed her husband's companion and he left on a double-quick. It is not stated whether it had any influence on the man she was especially "after."

Chicago, December 12.—A Tribune special says a terrible accident occurred at Plattsmouth, Neb., this morning. Three men working in a cut on a grade near the bridge were buried by falling earth, and when dug out were dead.

Nearly all the rivers and brooks in Transylvania have overflowed, causing great destruction. In some cases the inhabitants were for days on trees and roofs of houses awaiting rescue.

During the four months ending yesterday the total amount of gold brought to this port from Europe was $71,672,950 or an average of $513,826 for every day of the one hundred and twenty-one.

THE RIGHT OF TAX-PAYERS TO WORK OUT ROAD TAXES.

A correspondent, in a recent issue of the Williamsport Banner, inquired "Whether or not a Supervisor is compelled to afford tax-payers an opportunity to work out their road taxes?" The question was referred by the editor to Clinton Lloyd, Esq., who replied that the induiry could be "best" answered in the language of the law itself. The act of 1834 provides as follows: The Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor of every township shall cause fair duplicates to be made of the rates or assessments by them respectively laid, which shall be signed by them respectively; and shall issue their warrant, with such duplicates, to the collector of such rates and levies, therein authorizing and requiring him to demand and receive from every person in such duplicate named, the sum wherewith such person stands charged.

"Provided before the issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the Supervisors of every township to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisement or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as such Supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

"I cite the following decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the above statute: The opportunity to work out the taxes is a condition precedent to the issuing of a warrant for their collection. Milton vs. Gorman, 38 Pa. St. Rep. 309; Supervisors can make no contracts, the effect of which must be to deprive tax-payers of the privilege to work out their taxes Childs vs. Brown township, 30 Pa. St. Rep. 332. This would not apply of course to the case of a tax levied *to pay a township debt* under the provisions of the laws relative to that subject."

The Daily News' Berlin despatch says:—"The famine in Upper Silesia has become so serious that in many villages over one-third of the population are starving. Famine distress is appearing in Saxony amoug the peasants and weavers."

IN A BEAR'S CLUTCHES.

The Terrible Experiences of a Young Woman in the Pennsylvania Wilds.

Hunter's Range, November 29.—About a month ago Miss Alice Corey, of New York city, came to visit her uncle, a Gentman, who owns a small farm in the mountains six miles northwest of this place. Miss Corey is about sixteen years old, and her parents are well to do. Her uncle has a daughter, Clara, also aged about sixteen years old. Her father having but one son, Clara has for years helped to do the work on the farm, and she has become an expert shot with a rifle. She has a mania for hunting, and she frequently goes into the forest in search of game. A few days ago Clara invited her cousin to accompany her on a hunting expedition. They started from the house shortly after breakfast. Alice with a double barreled gun and Clara with a rifle. After scouring the woods for several hours without much success they visited "Dark Swamp." This swamp embraces several hundred acres, is densely wooded, and bears are frequently seen there. The girls reached the edge of the swamp about noon, and started into the thicket. They had not gone a short distance when Miss Corey, who was walking a few yards behind her cousin, heard a crackling noise in the bushes a short distance ahead. Looking around, she saw a large bear bounding toward her. Clara was behind the bear. She then drew her rifle to her shoulder, and, taking deliberate aim at the animal's head, awaited until it came within easy range, and then fired. The bear uttered a howl of pain and fell to the ground. Clara's rifle was a single barrel, but she quickly reloaded the double-barreled gun, and discharged both barrels into the infuriated animal as it lay on the ground apparently in agony. But with the smoke from the gun the bear sprang to its feet, and, with a terrible roar, started for the girls. Alice, who was within reaching distance of the wounded animal, and taking deliberate aim at the bear's breast, fired both barrels of her double gun, discharging the contents of her knife, plunged to the hilt in the bear's neck. At the same moment Clara discharged her rifle, and the bear, with a terrible roar, fell dead. The girls then commenced to retrace their steps homeward, but they had not gone far when they met a party of men who had been attracted to the place by the firing of the guns. The men had scarcely reached the girls, when they heard a cry for help, and hurrying in the direction from which they came, they found Miss Corey struggling with the bear, which had fallen upon her and was about to drag her into the thicket. The girls then commenced firing at the bear, which, after receiving several shots, released its hold on Miss Corey and started for the girls, but before it had gone a few yards it fell to the ground, dead. The girls then returned to the place where Miss Corey was, and found that she was not seriously injured by the attack of the bear, which had torn her dress to shreds and had given her a few slight scratches on the arm. The party then returned home, Miss Corey being able to walk the distance, but she was very much frightened and her nerves were greatly shattered by the adventure. Clara, with the assistance of her father, skinned the bear, which was soon after cut up and divided among the neighbors, some of the meat being used for food, and the hide being sent to a taxidermist to be stuffed. The girls are now the heroines of the village, and are the recipients of many congratulations on their adventure with the bear.

A SHOCKING CASE OF DESERTION AND NEGLECT.

New York, December 12.—A special from Stuart, Iowa, says: A young man named Frank Ward, who was married to a young lady in this place, left her a few weeks after the marriage, and went to Denver, Colorado, where he was taken down with consumption. A few weeks ago he became very destitute, and he determined to return home to die among his friends. He wrote to his wife, informing her of his intention, with a break of a few days in the journey, so that she might be at the depot to meet him. When he reached the room they found the poor fellow covered with blood and almost in the agonies of death. The sash hung partly down, and he ravenously swallowed a quantity of air, which relieved him for a time. A physician showed that he had taken a dose of poison, one of his arms in the agonies of death was twisted and broken. He died in a few minutes after arrival, to the great sorrow of the neighbors.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE

Severe weather continues to prevail in Great Britain and on the Continent. Heavy snow falls are reported throughout Germany, Austria and Switzerland, as well as from Paris, Madrid, Brussels, Florence, Bologna and Rome. On morning of 9th the thermometer indicated 18 degrees above zero, in Paris, and in some of the suburbs six degrees below.

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

Democrats every where should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1878 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

The year 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of the country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. The World, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of servile partisanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper The World, being the organ of no man, no cliquenal or no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim to be sufficient, as heretofore, for accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of The World. No interest, however powerful, shallever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of The World.

During the past year The World has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as The World believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that The World's record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousands more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5.50; three months, $2.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than last three months, $1 a month.

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TO MARCH 5, 1881.

This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

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THE WHOLE TOWN OF RED ROCK, PA., DESTROYED.

Two Hundred Houses Burned.

New York, December 12.—A special from Bradford, Pa., says: The town of Red Rock has been entirely destroyed by fire. At an early hour this morning a tank of coal oil exploding twenty flows of burning oil caught fire and carried it and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. In an incredibly brief time the whole town was in a blaze and destroyed the entire village, consisting of 200 houses, and in a few hours from that time there remained not a vestige of Red Rock. Another accident occurred at Bradford, Pa., by which the entire business portion of the town was destroyed by fire. The loss will be very heavy, fully covered by insurance. Further details are lacking owing to the great confusion and utter destruction of the telegraph lines.

A SEVERE FIGHT BETWEEN MEXICANS AND INDIANS.

Denver, December 12.—A special from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Advices from Chihuahua state that a severe battle took place between the Mexicans under Lerasso and the Indians under Victoria, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 80 killed and wounded, and 300 of their women captured. The Indians were surprised, and being inferior in numbers were soon routed, and with but slight loss to the Mexicans, who captured their entire camp equipage and all their ammunition from the Indians. It is thought a great many of Victoria's Mexican Apaches were with Ju when he met with the disaster.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE

Severe weather continues to prevail in Great Britain and on the Continent. Heavy snow falls are reported throughout Germany, Austria and Switzerland, as well as from Paris, Madrid, Brussels, Florence, Bologna and Rome. On morning of 9th the thermometer indicated 18 degrees above zero, in Paris, and in some of the suburbs six degrees below.

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

Democrats every where should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1878 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

The year 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of the country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. The World, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of servile partisanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper The World, being the organ of no man, no cliquenal or no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim to be sufficient, as heretofore, for accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of The World. No interest, however powerful, shallever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of The World.

During the past year The World has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as The World believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that The World's record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousands more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5.50; three months, $2.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than last three months, $1 a month.

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The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday)—One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club often, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

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TO MARCH 5, 1881.

This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

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