Yamhill County Reporter.

TELEGRAMS.

Philadelphia to Present Grant with $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—A fund of one hundred thousand dollars has been raised in this city and will be presented to Grant in a short time. The idea originated with one or two of Grant's personal friends who think his present income not sufficiently large to support him in a style worthy of an ex-president. John M. Forbes and other wealthy men of Boston were applied to when the object was first thought of but the New York Times ex-presidential fund had got the start and so Grant's friends here were thrown upon their own resources. The Philadelphia fund is exclusively for the use of Grant and it was stated to-day by one of the most intimate of the general's friends that the money had all been raised and was deposited in bank. He also said, while refusing to give the names of the subscribers, that the money had been given by both republicans and democrats. Within a few days according to the present programme Grant will be invited here and the hundred thousand dollars will be presented to him.

The Jews in Germany.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Inter-Ocean has interviews with prominent Jews on the persecution of Jews in Germany and finds concurrence in the following points: The Jews are economical and thrifty in Germany as elsewhere and have suffered less from the financial depression which now distracts that country than other class of German citizens. After the Franco-Prussian war the country went wild on speculation. The Jews were more conservative, and when the crash came were better prepared to weather the storm and consequently recovered quickly. This fact provoked jealousy and hostility of the German people, who truly claimed that the Jews nearly monopolized the commerce and finance of the country. They were also found to occupy the first places in literature and learning, and on this account too there was jealousy, which the government covertly fostered. The government's policy is to divert by this means the attention of socialists from their demonstrations against the throne. The interviewed Jews here say that the Jews in this country can do nothing in the premises, but that action, if any, must come from the Christians, who should and probably will protest in the name of all that is fair, just and manly in the 19th century.

Land League Organized at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The land league organized to-night with M. E. Stone as president is an outgrowth of Sunday's meeting and its purpose is to aid in encouraging land agitation in Ireland, and in defending its exponents who are brought to trial.

The Chicago Sangerfest.

Arrangements are being made on a grand scale for the sangerfest or sangerbund which is to hold its musical festival in Chicago next June. Thousands of members are to be present and perhaps hundreds of thousands of visitors.

Protest against Bogus Butter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—This afternoon a number of dealers in butter had a conference with the purpose of protecting the trade against adulterated butter and cheese, which are at present flooding the market. Recent exposures of the villanous compounds which are manufactured and sold as butter have greatly damaged the business and rendered some action necessary. The only feasible plan suggested was that dealers in the bogus article be compelled to label it under its appropriate name. The last legislature passed a law requiring this to be done.

No New Developments.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A Times' Washington dispatch says: Johnny Davenport still lingers here as mysterious as ever. Electrotype plates are being made in New York of certain letters captured by the republican committee. It is generally understood that the exposures to be made will come through the publication of these fac similes.

Hewitt Comes Forward with Regrets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Abram S. Hewitt, in a letter to the editor of the Nation, defends himself against what he terms "the extra judicial attack" of Judge Davis, and says he believed the Morey letter genuine, and hence decided to refer to it in his speech, and accordingly he did so, in what he then regarded and still regards as cautious language. If he formed too hasty a judgment, he must accept the censure due to unintentional discretion. The letter concludes: "With this statement, I submit my conduct to the candid judgment of your readers, but not without expressing the deep regret which I feel that unlucky chance should have brought me where my opinion was asked in regard to the authenticity of a letter, which so far as I was concerned, was a matter of profound indifference, and in regard to which I never supposed any controversy would arise. This regreat is intensified by the fact that I, rather than Gen. Garfield, have been the victim of the forgery, for he has, notwithstanding, been elected president while I have had the singular experience of denunciation from the bench in the case in which I was not a party, in which I had no hearing. The judge seemed to confound the witness with the alleged criminal. I have therefore more reason than Gen. Garfield to hunt the rascal down and to insist that due punishment shall be meted out to those who have violated law."

Philip and his Crowd Indicted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The grand jury to-day indicted Josh Hart, Louis Post, [illegible] Philip and Chas. A. Byrne of the [illegible] libel on Garfield; [illegible] its against Philip, [illegible] the first named for writing a[illegible] the others for publishing on the 2d of October last an editorial headed "Lying and Sticking to It" in the Truth newspaper, and also publishing the alleged Garfied Chinese letter and a fac-simile of it, and by these means unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously devising as much as in them lay to injure and villify James A. Garfield and to bring him into public scandal and disgrace, and to deprive him of his good fame, credit and reputation, and to the great scandal and injury of James A Garfield and against the peace of the people of the state of New York and their dignity. These parties are charged with criminal libel, the penalty of which is one year in the penitentiary and $250 fine. Bail was given by Philp. After examination by Judge Davis was continued, Post and Hart came to the district attorney's office in the afternoon to give bail, but Judge Cowing had gone home and they were permitted to go on their own responsibility till to-morrow morning, when they will furnish the necessary bonds. It is probable now that Morey has been indicted for perjury, he will be removed from the house of detention to the Toombs. All indicted parties, it is said, will be arraigned in the court of general sessions on Monday.

Flattering View of the Panama Canal Scheme.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Wm. Seligman, a member of the Panama Canal syndicate, said to the Herald's Paris correspondent yesterday: "We made it a condition of our participation in the affair, and obtained a written guarantee, that an American directorate and president should be appointed. So far as we can see, the people of the United States will be found eventually to have the largest quantity of stock. I am confident that the goods and passenger traffic through the Panama Canal will be four or five times as great as that of the Suez, and that in ten years Panama shares issued at one hundred dollars will be worth from six to eight hundred."

Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The failure is announced of Dunham & Sons, piano manufacturers, with liabilities of $40,000.

Died.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Among deaths yesterday were C. S. Grafulla, for a long time leader of the seventh regiment infantry band, and Claude Pelletier one of the members of the French assembly banished by Louis Napoleon to prepare for the coup d'etat.

The Blockade Broken

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to-night announce that they will receive freight at the depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad for western points.

New Route of Travel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The new Baltimore & Ohio line opened to-day by the departure of three trains, which will hereafter run daily to principal western cities.

Death of an old Mariner

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Captain Frederick G. Cameron who commanded the ship Macedonia which sailed from this port with provisions and supplies for famine stricken sufferers of Ireland in 1848, is dead. Captain Cameron also commanded the ship Robert Bound, the first vessel that sailed for San Francisco carrying first class passengers.

Hayes not a Candidate for Office.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—A Herald's special says that President Hayes has stated especially that he is not a candidate for office but will retire permanently to private life at Fremont.

Offer of American Legal Talent to the Land Leaguers.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Land League people here have sent a telegram to Parnell asking if American counsel should be sent to Ireland to defend land leaguers. If Parnell sends a favorable response a delegation of able lawyers will be dispatched to Ireland at once. Among those suggested are Jere Black, Roger A. Pryor, Emery A. Storr and Matt Carpenter.

[illegible]n't "Come to the Scratch."

Bu[illegible] Dec. 4.—A duel which was to have been fought between Lawrence Trimble and John Benton of Covington, Ky., was thwarted by the non-appearance of Benton. Trimble, accompanied by W. N. Wade, also of Covington, was at Niagara Falls to-day, but the Benton party did not arrive.

Creek Indians going to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—A Creek delegation is here en route to Washington to work for Creek Indian interests and oppose the settlement of whites in Oklahama.

The Missouri-Pacific System.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—When the Mexican extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road is finished, and other lines now contemplated are done, the Missouri-Pacific system will embrace about 4500 miles.

Corn Corner at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—A corn corner is being run here, and is expected to run the price to 50 cents.

Body-Snatching.

PRESCOTT, Dec. 2.—Two bodies were snatched here last night.

The Proposed Cotton Exposition.

ATLANTA, Dec. 2.—This afternoon an International Cotton Exposition Association was organized, with Senator Jos. B. Brown, of Georgia, president, and twenty-five vice presidents from the principal cities and manufacturing towns of the country. The plan contemplates a grand international exposition of cotton appliances and machinery.

Justice by Mob

PULASKI, Tenn., Dec. 4.—Dan Smith, colored, who attempted to ravish a young white girl in Giles county some time ago, was sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary to-day for assault with intent to kill. As soon as the verdict was returned a mob rushed into the court room, overpowered the sheriff and posse, seized Smith, dragged him to the street, where hundreds of people joined the mob, took him to the bridge and hung him. The mob come from the vicinity of where the crime was committed by Smith.

A Cruel Story.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—An Inter-Ocean's special from New York has a story of Robert B. Bedell, ex-president of the Erie railway, who married a young dashing second wife in 1862. A conspiracy then seemed to be formed against him by his former intimate friend A. L. Murray, whose son was his wife's too intimate friend, and its purpose seemed to be to rob him of his money. Under its baleful workings his wife secured a divorce and alimony, and he (Bedell) was one day in July, 1876, set upon by A. L. Murray, Jr., Chauncey Bernard and J. H. Comer at the railway station at Goshen, held by two of them and beaten in the face with a rawhide by the other with the apparent intent of destroying his eyesight. He only freed himself by getting his hand on his revolver. His assailant then fled but one of them attempted to shoot him as he ran. He was too quick, however, and brought him to the ground for which he was afterwards honorably acquitted in court. His wife had at first left him surreptitiously, taking away valuable securities from the safe worth $100,000. It seems to be a case of too many relatives in the house all of whom assisted in making trouble. Bedell has been a very successful business man and is highly esteemed.

Foreign Gold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Bank presidents say that there are $50,000,000 in the assay office in foreign gold, which will reach $62,000,000 by the latter part of next week, twelve millions being en route.

European Steamers Overdue at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The long delays in the arrival of ocean steamers is seriously embarrassing some lines which have not enough steamers to sail on schedule time. There are eighteen steamers overdue belonging to every line except the White Star. One steamer is nine and another eight days overdue.

Troubles Avoided.

A Tribune editorial pertinently says: If the electoral vote had been at all close, then there would have been three chances for a row. First—Defeat of the California elector which would have been set down to republican partisan zeal. Next, defeat of the Indiana elector which the democratic canvassing board would certainly have accomplished if the vote would have made a difference, and thirdly, the stupid failure of the Georgia electoral college to vote on the day appointed. The occurrence of these blunders, likely to be repeated under our complicated system every four years, should teach congress the necessity of amending the method of electing the president so that the escape from a revolution every four years may not be considered a signal mark of divine mercy.

Vanderbilt's Operations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Graphic says: Vanderbilt has entered into an understanding with five of the heaviest holders of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock that he shall buy $5,000,000 worth of shares, and this understanding contains a further stipulation that the investment shall be permanent and it shall be given representation in the next board of directors—contingent, however, upon the execution of the scheme projected by Jay Gould. A similar understanding exists between Vanderbilt and the heaviest holders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Vanderbilt does not care to enter the direction of these lines unless it shall be necessary as measures of defense against the hostile combination of Gould.

Fatal Explosion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—John Ford and Charles Burns were killed by an explosion of gas at 41st street and Seventh avenue.

Dividend.

Northwestern railway stockholders have declared the usual 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend.

The Oil Can Again.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—Wilhelmina Shindler, a servant girl, ignited a slow fire with kerosene and succeeded in setting herself on fire. When found she was a mass of flame. After a few hours terrible agony she died.

Protecting the Negro.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Three judges of election of the city of Manchester have been arrested for refusing to take the vote of colored persons who showed capitation receipts according to law.

Railroad Improvement.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—It is rumored here that the Denver and Rio Grande railway will, as soon as iron can be produced, commence laying a third rail on the Denver and Pueblo, with a view of running Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe cars through to Denver without transfer. The additional rail, it is understood, can be laid on the present ties. In the meantime hoisting machinery will be erected at Pueblo for the purpose of changing the Santa Fe freight cars to Rio Grande trucks.

A Villainous Crime Avenged.

A Tribune's special says Dr. C. A. Washington was hung by a mob at Otero, New Mexico, Thursday night. He had treated a dining room girl at a hotel, who died Wednesday, stating before death that he had chloroformed her and taken improper liberties.

Bullion Shipments from Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Dec. 4.—Bullion shipments from Leadville smelters for the month of November, aggregate a value of $1,032,600, which show a decrease from shipments of the last two months, but there has been a large increase of ore reserves at smelters accumulated during the month.

The Poncas Win.

OMAHA, Dec. 4.—Judge Dundy decided to-day that the Poncas have a legal right to the possession of the reservation from which they were expelled. [illegible] case is the first recorded where one Indian tribe sued another in the U. S. courts.

Good Times at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Clearance for the week, $61,151,000; being 17 millions greater than for any previous week. Much of the increase is due to a heavy movement in produce and provisions, particularly the latter, but a much larger proportion on account of activity in every industry and to the continuance and growth of business in the northwest. Similar reports of prosperity come from all sections of the country which is tributary to Chicago and there is universal encouragement at the prospects of the future. Farmers are now confident of getting good prices for their magnificent crops and are giving an impetus to all other branches of business.

Stoppage of Work at Philadelphia Mines.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 4.—Fifteen of the 93 collieries of the Philadelphia & Redding Co. have suspended for December. Three thousand men are out of work.

Fire at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 4.—The Beckwith hotel was burned to-day; loss, $60,000; insurance, $28,000. Mrs. S. B. Page, a boarder, was suffocated by smoke. Mollie Hollyran, a waiter, is missing and it is believed perished. Kerosene caused the fire.

American Oysters in German Waters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The one and a half millions of American oysters, writes a German correspondent, which were planted in "The Little Belt" last spring were inspected a short time ago and found in fine growing condition. Within four months they gained an inch in circumference, and a German professor of zoology gives assurance that for oysters Germany cannot be excelled.

WASHINGTON CITY.

More Scholars for Forest Grove Authorized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 1.—The secretary of the interior to-day issued orders providing for an increase of one hundred pupils in the number of Indian youth now educated at the Forest Grove, Oregon, industrial school, and for forty or fifty additional at the Hampton, Va., school.

Boat Race on the Potomac.

The three mile professional scull race on the Potomac this afternoon was won by Kennedy, of Portland, Me,, Lee, of Newport, 2d, Plaisted last. Time, 20:30. Kennedy crossed the line one open length in advance of Lee. Plaisted was about eight lengths astern.

Gen. Miles not an Applicant for the Signal Service Vacancy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Reports alleging that Col. Miles is a candidate for the position of chief signal officer prove upon inquiry in official quarters erroneous. Col. Miles is noted as a fighter and has been engaged several years on the most arduous service and his friends feel that he is entitled to the promotion he has earned; but this promotion will likely be in the line of active service, and he will probably be made a brigadier general to succeed Gen. Ord. In the course of changes provided by law it is understood that Gen. Hazen will be appointed chief signal officer.

McDowell not to be Retired.

General McDowell will not be retired, although his coming east to vote for Garfield gave great offense to Gen. Sherman. The president decides that he shall remain.

Appointment by the President.

The president appointed to-day A. P. K. Safford Arizona territory delegate to the world's fair in New York in 1883.

The Washington Republican Sold to Gen. Bradley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Assistant Postmaster-General Thos. J. Bradley has purchased from A. M. Clapp and others a controlling interest in the Nation Republican newspaper, in this city, and will resume control within a short time. It is understood that Bradley's interest will be represented during his present official position, by Hallett Kilbourn.

More Gossip about Garfield's Cabinet Officers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A Herald's Washington special says: Garfield has determined not to give the secretaryship of the treasury to any New York state man. He explained that the collector of the port holds an office paying $12,000 per annum, and through whose hands three-fourths of the customs revenue is supposed to pass. The magnitude of this position and its necessary relation to New York politics is such that if the secretary was also from New York it would give him a personal influence that would be greater in his opinion than the best interests of the civil service would warrant. It is reported that Schurz during Garfield's Washington visit told the president elect that the retention of Sherman in the cabinet is very important to business interests as well as to the future of the republican party, and that other members of the cabinet would not feel chagrined at the discrimination,

Increased Value of Improved Lands.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Washington reports, now nearly ready, show increased value of farm lands, cleared and timbered, for 1880, as follows: California 3.2 per cent., Oregon 2.6 per cent. For the whole country the average is 8 per cent. South Atlantic states advanced 6 per cent., gulf states 8 per cent., south inland states 9 per cent., chiefly owing to the improved condition of Arkansas lands; north of the Ohio 9 per cent. on account of the vast stride in mineral and manufacturing industries, while western or prairie states show 10 per cent. The Pacific states are supposed to be down to 3 per cent. increase on account of the agitation of the Chinese question but the report indicates that the signs of reaction are beginning to appear.

The Christiancy Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Wm. H. Holschuk, upon whose affidavit ex-Minister Christiancy and his council, Robert Ingersoll, relied to prove Mrs. Christiancy's infidelity, testified that his affidavit was founded on mistaken identity and false statements to him. The case will very likely be dropped now.

Land Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The deadlock in California school land matters has been finally broken up by last week's decision of the secretary of the interior, in favor of the position taken by Capt. John Mullen, the state land agent, and two tests of indemnity lands, were yesterday approved for conveyance of title to the state of California. One of them is for 1600 acres in the San Francisco district and the other for about 700 acres in Independence district. The secretary of the interior has also just approved two Nevada land tests, one for 2900 acres in Carson district and one for 400 in Eureka district. Certain difference between Capt Mulien, as land agent for Nevada, and the general land office, as to the true construction of the act of June 16, 1880, will be laid before the secretary of the interior on appeal. Reports from Oregon received at the department of the interior, indicate that the state authorities and United States commissioner, are actively in the field of execution of the Oregon swamp land decision, heretofore rendered by Secretary Schurz.

Pacific Coast Revenue Collections.

The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue gives the following figures as amounts of aggregate collections for the year in the districts named: California, Collector Highly district, $2,437,-,651; Collector Frost, $345,984; Nevada district, $60,-455; Oregon, $76,222; Washington Territory, $27,018; Arizona, $28,984; Colorado, $168,259.

The Chinese Treaty.

It is authoritatively stated that the new Chinese treaty will be sent to the senate early in the session, so as to dispose of it as quickly as possible. California representatives, who have inquired diligently, say that it will, in a great measure, satisfy the coast, though not entirely. It is believed that no attempt will be made to pass a Chinese restrictive bill until after the treaty is disposed of.

The Opium Clause in the New Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It is announced that the second treaty drawn up by the U. S. commissioners and the Peking government proposes that the Americans shall not import opium or carry the product coastwise or sell it. It is not known positively, a full report of the treaty not having been sent by cable, whether this is true or not, but it is not discredited; but it is thought quite likely, because the Chinese government has been long opposed to the importation of opium into China. American vessels were formerly largely engaged in the business of opium smuggling, but very little is done by Americans in that busines nowadays. The prohibitional clause will not affect Americans and was probably inserted in the treaty by the Chinese as compelling the British to a similar agreement, as a large proportion of the revenue of British India comes from opium and China is the greatest customer for Indian opium. If the Chinese have granted to the United States any special privileges in the new treaty, the British will ask to have similar privileges granted them.

Belva at the Bar.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the only female lawyer ever admitted to practice in the United States supreme court, commanded the attention of the members of that tribunal yesterday, in a twenty-minute argument.

Work of the Life Saving Service.

The life saving service has 179 stations, 139 on the Atlantic, 34 on the lakes and 6 on the Pacific. The record of the service surpasses any previous year. The casualties were greater than ever before, the highest previous number being 219 and this year 300. Of the 1989 persons on board of these vessels only nine were lost. Great relief has been afforded shipwrecked persons and vessels, and warnings were given which saved many vessels. It is estimated that the value of vessels involved was $2,616,000 and cargoes, $1,195,000. Of the total amount $2,620,000 were saved. Inadequate compensation is fast driving men from the business and threatens to destroy the efficiency of the service. The superintendent asks that the matter of pay be left to the discretion of the general superintendent. The present rate is $40 per month.

Decrease of Business at the San Francisco Mint.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the director of the mint states that diminished production of gold and silver of the Pacific coast has visibly affected both the amount of deposits and coinage at the San Francisco mint and gives the following figures: Value of deposits during fiscal year of 1880, $39,387,949; amount of coinage, $36,053,000; showing a decrease as compared with the preceding year of a little more than four million in deposits and almost exactly six millions in coinage. The coinage at the mint in 1880 was $15,000,000 less of gold and $6,000,000 less of silver than in 1878.

Mistaken Report about the Jamestown now at Sitka.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Captain Beardslee, of the navy, has received a letter from an officer of the Jamestown reported almost wrecked at Sitka. The writer states that no accident happened to the Jamestown, but that it was the schooner Geo. Miller that came near being wrecked and it was saved by the Jamestown. No lives were lost. Many inquiries have been made by the familes and friends of the officers and crew of the Jamestown.

Coinage During November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—During November the mints coined $1,574'000 gold and $2,300,000 silver.

Military Offenders.

The president has approved the sentence of the court martial dismissing Captain Andrew Geddis, of the 25th infantry, and mitigated the sentence of 1st Lieut. Wallace Tear, 25th infantry, to forfeiture of rank and half-pay.

THOUGHTLESS PRODIGALS

Among the boy wanderers, that numerous class upon the Pacific Coast, who chafe at and early break away from parental restraint, was one Willie Palmer, who suddenly disappeared from his father's residence on Williams' creek, Jackson county, some two years ago. The case was one that created much comment at the time, rumors being set afloat that the boy had been murdered by his father. All kinds of reports of his fate were circulated at the time but his dead body was never found and one day last week he returned home in the best of health. He had been in this city most of the time since leaving and now says it seems funny that a boy can't run away from home without being reported as murdered. His parents, who live somewhere in Eastern Oregon, will be surprised to find that he has turned up. The cruelty inflicted by children in this way upon parents can scarcely be estimated—certainly not by the truants themselves—else it never would be perpetrated. A case occurred near this city a few years ago in which a boy becoming tired of work on his father's farm stole away one night without leaving a farewell word to his parents or any indication of his course,

SHIPPED BEFORE THE MAST,

And was swallowed up in oblivion for months. By dint of exertion and at considerable expense he was traced to the ship by his anxious father, while the half distracted mother waited in silence in her lonely home for tidings of his whereabouts. The ship went to Liverpool, thence to South Africa, thence to the East Indies, and was finally cast away. The parents waited with an abiding grief ever present at their hearthstone until as unexpectedly as he went, the wanderer returned; not the boy who had left home three years before, but a bronzed and hardened seamen in whom scarcely a trace of the boy whom the mother so fondly remembered, was discernible. Of the wearing anixiety and bitter heartache that might have been averted by prompt and affectionate letters home, he had and has not a thought or care, and though he goes and comes, sits occasionally at his father's board and fireside, the boy that left home without a word, on that night a few years ago, has never returned to the mother, and his memory can be little else than a constant sorrow. Boys, don't do so; write to the old home and the patient dwellers by its hearthstone, even if in a thoughtless or restless moment you have suddenly deserted it.

AN ILLUMINATING COMPOSITION.—*Industry* thus describes a simple way to produce an illuminating composition. Cleanse oyster shells by well washing, expose them to a red heat for half an hour, separate the cleanest parts and put into a crucible in alternate layers with sulphur; now expose the vessel to a red heat for an hour at least. When cold break the mass and separate the whitest parts for use. If inclosed in a bottle the figures of a watch may be distinguished by its aid. To renew the luminosity of the mass place the bottle each day in the sun, or in strong daylight; or burn a strip of magnesium wire close to the bottle. The sulphide of lime will thus absorb light, which will again be available at night time.

Bankrupt Laws.

The question of a bankrupt law is being extensively discussed by the press of the country, and the text of a bill on the subject has for some time been in course of preparation under the supervision of Judge Lowell of the U. S. Circuit Court of Massachusetts. He has consulted with the leading commercial associations and many of the prominent leagal and business men of the country, and it is believed that a bill will be ready to present to the Congress to meet next week that will obviate the defects of former laws on the subject and include new principles based upon a proper regard for the rights of both creditors and debtors. While it would be pleasant to contemplate a state of things in which there would be no necessity for such laws, it has not been found convenient for the States to regulate the relations between the debtor and creditor classes without some sort of a local substitute in the absence of a general law on the subject. While each State may and does regulate these relations between its own citizens, it can have, no authority outside of its own territory. A writer in the *American* gives a history of the bankrupt laws which from time to time have been enacted in this country and as often repealed, and makes a strong argument in favor of the passage of some law of this character by Congress. Three times has a bankrupt law been tried in the United States, and as often has it been repealed because of inherent defects and its failure to serve the purpose for which it was enacted. On April 4, 1800, Congress passed an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States which by its terms was limited to five years, but it worked so badly that it was repealed in December, 1803. Its great evil results prejudiced the honest public against all such measures, and not until 1841, was another bankrupt act passed. It operated but little better than the law of 1800. At the time of its passage the country was in a distressed condition, and debtors were not slow to take advantage of a law which enabled them to get rid of debts which were pressing them very heavily. The courts were kept busy grinding out bankrupts to the exclusion almost of all other business. As a specimen of the working of the law, it may be stated that in Massachusetts alone there were 3,389 debtors, with aggregate liabilities of over $30,000,000, who filed applications to be adjudicated bankrupts during the year and a half that the law was in force. On March 3, 1848, the law, which in the meantime had been declared unconstitutional by a number of courts, both of the United States and the several States, was repealed. For a period of twenty-four years it was left solely to the State governments to enact laws for the [illegible]tection of insol[illegible]t debtors. On March 2, 1867, the third and last bankrupt law was passed by Congress, and for over eleven years, until September 1, 1878, with certain amendments from time to time, continued in force. While the country continued in a state of prosperity, the law seemed to answer its purpose in a measure, but with the panic of 1873 there sprung up a crop of would-be bankrupts which, until the repeal of the law, and even until now, has kept the courts busy. No one who witnessed the scenes attending the last days of the old law will soon forget the long list of anxious but smiling debtors who waited at the doors of the courts in every city, to file their petitions in bankruptcy before it was too late. On the last day there were filed in New York City 494 petitions; in Philadelphia, 69; in Brooklyn, 130; in Chicago, 400; in Cincinnati, 100; and in Cleveland, 100, while other cities added their quota to the vast army of debt shirkers. But, continues the same writer, the evils that were born of the old bankruptcy laws are not arguments against a law which will protect the honest debtor and the creditor alike. The folly of the former laws was in their permitting rogues to ply their trade with the stamp of legality upon it. Experience should guard against the repetition of such folly, and in the case of Judge Lowell's proposed law it seems that the objection has been skilfully avoided. Another evil of the old bankruptcy acts, which has been struck at in the one under consideration, is the enormous expense which hitherto has attached to bankruptcy proceedings, and which always comes out of the creditor's pocket. An endeavor has been made also to accelerate the disposition of cases involving the settlement of insolvent debtors' affairs, and in this particular the proposed law stands in a commendable light. Judge Lowell may not have succeeded in reaching the happy mean which an equitable bankrupt law should occupy, but he has taken a long stride toward it. Such defects as this law may have can be discovered only after it has been in operation, but it may be predicted confidently that they are not so fatal as to leave the law unworthy of a fair trial.

The phenomenon of the perforation of rocks by sand carried on the wind has been observed in the valley of the Rhone in France. A very violent wind often prevails in the neighborhood of Uzes, and drives large quantities of sand against a band of quartzose pebbles contained in a tertiary soil. The pebbles contain cavities which might be believed to have been made by human hands, but which are really produced by the often renewed friction of the sandy particles against their surface.

"Why," said the indignant customer to his tailor, "you have made this coat three sizes too small for me." "But," said the tailor, "did you not tell me that you were going to live at the Xenophon Hotel?"

Liquors and Tobacco.

According to the ancient rhyme, the reason why little Johnny Reed resolved never to masticate the Indian leaf was the filthiness of the weed. But according to Dr. George Beard, of New York, the reason was that the little Reed's nervous system wouldn't endure it; the paternal Reed had used tobacco lavishly and, so far as he was concerned, with impunity, but he bequeathed to his son a nervous system that would stand nicotine; wherefore, where the father chewed the son eschewed.

As the senior Reed never had a particle of tobacco in his mouth, and the junior Reed had acquired the habit of chewing surreptitiously, had been flogged several times for indulgence in the vice, and had never recited his little verse about tobacco with sincerity, both of them would have been greatly astonished at hearing Dr. Beard's lecture before the Philosophical society. In that lecture the doctor set forth that while the late generation of Americans indulged in the copious use of alcoholic liquors, and, without much distinction of sex, in the use of tobacco, the present generation finds its nerves in such a condition that it has to limit its use and stimulants and narcotics to the minimum; and the doctor not only discoverd a rapid reduction in the amount of smoking, but he already foresees that millennial period when chewing will be a lost art. All this Dr. Beard attributes to the increasing nervousness of the American people, which obliges them to abandon whisky, tobacco, and in many cases even tea and coffee. A few facts in support of this theory would facilitate its acceptance. There are a large class of young men, who are now smoking and chewing with an industry that is highly gratifying to all patriots who desire to see the public debt paid, and every one of whose ancestors looked on tobacco smoke as identical with smoke from the bottomless pit, who are a little curious to know where Dr. Beard got the impression that the dead Americans were large users of tobacco and that the living ones are gradually giving up chewing and smoking. In spite of reductions in the internal revenue duties, the national revenue from distilled spirits was $18,000,000 in 1865; $55,000,000 in 1870; $52,000,000 in 1875, and the same in 1879. The use of tobacco doesn't appear to be diminishing, in view of the fact that the tobacco crop of 1869 was 225,000,000 pounds, and in 1878 395,000,000 pounds. It is within the recollection of persons by no means old that the culture of tobacco came, saw, and conquered the Connecticut valley. The attention of the public has been called several times lately to the enormous increase of the consumption of cigarettes. No person who walks the streets can be ignorant of the youthfulness of the smokers who chiefly use cigarettes, and the increase of their consumption means that more youths are smoking than formerly.

Among the Dutch of New York it may be true that men and women of former generations both used tobacco and used it more freely than now. But among New Englanders and their western offspring the use of tobacco was formerly looked on as a sin, and in those communities of New England extraction where the world, the flesh, and the devil have been most successfully resisted, smoking is still looked upon as an evidence of an unregenerate nature. The great Methodist Church, which looks pretty closely after the habits of its members, and even recommends [illegible]ising [illegible] to its ministers, deplores every year the increasing numbers of those within its fold who use tobacco; especially does it tearfully notice that is it no uncommon thing now for candidates of the ministry to be addicted to the use of tobacco. If Dr. Beard has found more non-smoking sons of non-smoking fathers, his observation is exceptional.

That drinking, as a social institution, is less prominent in America now than formerly, and less here than in Europe, is true; but that this results from the increasing nervousness of our people is not proven. Two of three questions that eternally agitate Americans, according to Dr. Beard, are,: "Who shall be the next President?" and "Where shall I go when I die?" The latter has had a good deal to do with the disuse of liquors. In no other country have temperance societies exerted so much influence as here. The Methodist church is itself a temperance society. The other churches have efficiently co-operated with temperance societies. Clergymen were among the first to abandon their bibulous habits. Nearly all the churches have taken part in the war on drinking, and nearly all the temperance orators and organizers are church people. The most successful of recent temperance movements have been as distinctively religious as the Moody and Sankey meetings. Among the people who are exempt from the influences of any church it is questionable whether Dr. Beard could prove that there has been any radical diminution in the use of liquors.

Dr. Beard's remarks about the great reduction in the use of liquors in England are not corroborated by other and very recent observers. Some of these have noticed an increase of intemperance among English women of the better classes. On the whole, there has doubtless been a decrease in England, but, next to America, England is the country where temperance societies have most flourished, and where religion has exerted the most influence on the side of abstinence.—[Chicago Times.

Primeval Man.—Prof. Dawkins has come all the way from England to tell the Boston people, in twelve lectures, what he thinks he knows about the primeval man in the eocene age. He professes to know something about it, by a study of the rocks, and the flora and fauna of the world. In the miocene stage of the world's history, there was no place for man; but "we will get nearer and nearer the period of man after a while, although we may not at first recognize him as he originally appeared." In this connection the Curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge observes, in the tenth annual report: "Dr. Abbott has probably obtained data which show that man existed on our Atlantic coast during the time of, if not prior to, the formation of the great gravel deposit, which extends toward the coast from the Delaware river, near Trenton, and is believed to have been formed by glacial action. From a visit to the locality with Dr. Abbott, I see no no reason to doubt the general conclusion he has reached in regard to the existence of man in glacial times on the Atlantic coast of North America."

Gambetta said once to Sir Charles Dilke, the British Republican: Don't take office if you can possibly help it, and then only a post of first rank. Otherwise you will reap trouble, servitude, unpopularity, but neither power not patronage. A clever man in opposition is the biggest man nowadays.

The Rugby Colony.

The English colony which Mr. Thos. Hughes and his friends propose to found in Tennessee has been misunderstood as being an enterprise exclusively English which was to maintain itself as English, cultivate English traditions and feelings and aim to be a little England in the midst of the United States, in the same way that Plymouth was a new England in the wilderness of 1620. The American and English critics of the scheme showed at once that such an undertaking must fail because the movement springs from no religious or social theory, but is merely an industrial enterprise. The result would inevitably be the mingling of the colony with the American life around it, and gradual absorption in the great American community. But when this had been all cogently set forth and reasoned to a logical conclusion, Mr. Hughes made a speech at the opening of the town, so to speak, in which he stated that such was not the intention, that the gates of the colony would stand wide open to the entry of industry and intelligence from every quarter, and that while in its beginning it was necessarily English, "we hope that this will very soon cease to be so."

It is, in fact, merely an escape from the narrower opportunities of life in older communities, and its hope and aim apparently are to give more and fairer chances to capable and well-meaning people than they are likely to find at home. There is a price to paid, indeed, for so great a gain, and that price is separation from the association of older regions and at home, and the formation of new ties with strangers. There is another price to be paid also, which is inevitable, and that is the attempted entrance of the shiftless and impracticable. No body of persons can found a simple industrial community which is designed to lessen the friction of the great contest for existence without being beset by a swarm of drones who hope somehow to be helped without helping themselves. There is perhaps to be added to this price list the slight unnaturalness which seems to belong to the impression of such endeavors. This is not, indeed, what can be called an original feeling, because from the community in some form our modern society has sprung. But individualism and every man for himself have become so wholly the principle of our society that there is now a shrinking from any return to any form of communism.

Of this Mr. Hughes is well aware, and in his very tranquil and sensible speech he alludes to the odium which attaches to the word community, and repudiates entirely all sympathy with the State communism of which we have had some ugly teachings in this country, and of which Lasalie and Marx are leaders in Europe. Indeed, the Rugby community is to be neither political nor religious, but simply Arcadian. It proposes no re-organization of society, no revision of fundamental laws. It accepts with perfect contentment the laws relating to property and to family life as they exist, and hopes to make the business of living under those laws somewhat easier. The colonists intend to lay out a pretty town, with due provision for parks and gardens, and to erect suitable, simple, and attractive buildings. They mean also to apply co-operation to the supply of many of the fundamental and constant necessities of daily life, economizing health and labor and expense, and thereby greatly increasing the common stock of vigor and rational enjoyment; and they consecrate the colony to perfect religious freedom.

It is thus a unique enterprise. The colony will avail itself of the results of experience elsewhere, and begin with the taste and foresight which are usually wholly wanting, or which are entirely contemned in the beginnings of such communities. Towns and villages are chance growths. They gather around some water-power, or mine, or spring, or natural advantage, or they are agricultural centres growing without purpose or plan. There is scarcely a pretty or pleasant town or village which a little forethought would not have made very much more charming. The village improvement societies are signs of the wish to remedy congenital defects of rural communities. Where there is a beautiful shore, of a river or a lake, it has been generally sequestered to private and individual use, and is lost to the community. If the natural beauty of thousands of towns had been developed for the common benefit, it would be found that profit and pleasure are different phases of the same fact, for property in an attractive community is more valuable than in one which is not so.

But when, as at Rugby, it is proposed to add to this cheap and easy care for the common pleasure the lightening of the common labor by the introduction of a kind of co-operation whose value is incontestable, the only question that remains is whether the colonists who will have the taste and intelligence of the few leaders, or will yield to them the control. The hope of the colony, as Mr. Hughes expressed it, is that it will be a community of natural, not of artificial or conventional, ladies and gentlemen. This is the natural hope of generous enthusiasm.—[Harper's Magazine.

A Washington reporter of the *World* has discovered that the notes of his interview with Senator Conkling in April, 1878, are fuller than they were translated at the time. He has made a literal transcript, showing that the Senator said: "Hill, of Georgia, is well known in his section as the champion liar of the South. Nobody in his own State would believe him under oath." Of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, the New York Chesterfield said: "He is a cool and polished villain." The reporter further states: "In the published account of the interview I left off the last word. But it is recorded in my note book, and the Senator will not deny using the language. In Butler's case he added the trite quotation of 'As mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship.'" Senator Hill is a gentleman from Georgia, sah, and he hails from La Grange, while Butler's address is Columbia, S. C.

"Get me an easy situation, that honesty may be rewarded," wrote a rural youth of great self-honesty to Henry Ward Beecher, and the brilliant Brooklynite replied: "Don't be an editor if you would be 'easy.' Do not try the law. Avoid school-keeping. Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all ships, stores, shops and merchandise. Abhor politics. Keep away from lawyers. Don't practice medicine. Be no farmer nor mechanic, neither a soldier nor a sailor. Don't study. Don't think. Don't work. None of them are easy. Oh, my honest friend, you are in a very hard world. I know of but one easy place in it. That is the grave." Probably Henry didn't hear of the youth again.

Clim Canana, the oldest negro in Virginia, died on the 13th inst. at the home of his relatives near Guilford in London county, at the advanced age of nearly 121 years. He had never served in the family of Gen. Washington, however.

Unquenchable Fires.

The failure of all the attempts to extinguish the fire which has been raging in the Keeley Run colliery for several weeks, it is feared, will add another to the perpetual burning mines that now exist in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions. The greatest of these is probably that in the jugular vein, near Coal Castle, this county. This has been burning since 1835. Louis F. Dougherty opened this vein in 1833. The upper drift of the mine was above water level, and a huge fire was kept in a grate at the mouth of the mine in winter to keep the water from freezing in the gutters. One night in the above year the timbers of the drift caught fire from the grate. When it was discovered the fire had been carried down the air hole to the lower drifts and was beyond control. Two miners entered the mine, hoping to recover their tools. They never came out. The mine was abandoned. No effort was made to mine any of the coal near the burning vein, although it was considered the best coal in the region, until 1856. Then John McGinnis put in a slope on the east side of it, below water level. He struck the vein at a place where the coal was so thick that two miners could keep a large breaker supplied. When five hundred yards of gangway had been excavated, the heat from the burning Dougherty mine began to bother the miners. McGinnis attempted to open an air-hole. The heat became so great that the men were paid double wages to induce them to work. They worked entirely naked and were relieved every ten minutes. Finally the heat became so intense that work was abandoned. The mine was flooded. After being pumped out men could again work for a few days. The mine was flooded nine times. McGinnis finally failed and the mine was then abandoned. The fire has been raging in the vein ever since. An area of half a mile in every direction has been burned. No vegetation grows on the surface. In places the ground has caved in, forming chasms a hundred feet deep. There is but a thin shell of earth over the pit of fire. At night blue, sulphurous flames issue from the ground. It is dangerous to walk across the spot. Several persons have mysteriously disappeared in the vicinity during the past twenty years. It is believed that in a majority of the cases they have fallen into the burning mine. Dougherty, the original proprietor of the mine, attempted to go across once. He sank to his armpits through the crust, and was only saved by courageous friends who ventured to his assistance. The stones of the ground are hot, and snow never rests there. Rain turns to vapor as fast as it falls on the burning mine. Millions of dollars' worth of the best quality of coal have been consumed by the fire. The Summit Hill mine, near Maunch Chunk, has been burning for twenty-five years. It is believed that this mine was set on fire by discontented miners. Thousands of dollars have been expended in fruitless efforts to extinguish the flames. The Butler mine, near Pittston, has been burning three years. It was set on fire by a party of tramps, who built a fire in the mine in 1877. The fire is in tke upper drifts. It is confined to an area of forty acres by an immense ditch forty feet wide, which was excavated between the burning drift and connecting ones. The digging of the canal cost $50,000. But for that obstacle the fire would have co[illegible]unicated to some of the m[illegible]ive mines in the Lackawanna [illegible] subterraneous conflagrati[illegible] swept under the whole of West Pittst[illegible]. Miners have worked in the lower drift of the Butler mine since the fire broke out, and there are but forty feet of rock between them and the field of the fire above. The water that trickles through the roof is scalding hot. The temperature is so high that the men can wear but little clothing.—[N. Y. Sun.

Repentance.

A man who as an overseer before the war had driven the darkeys with a whoop came to the city yesterday. After taking two or three drinks, and feeling that peculiar muscular growth so well known to men who stand around in "spiritual seance," the overseer went out on the street with the swagger of a man noted for voting whole neighborhoods. An old blind man came walking along. The overseer looked haughtily to one side and stopped. The old man ran against him.

"You old villain," exclaimed the overseer, hooking a hand in the old man's collar, "haven't you got more sense than to run over a white man?"

"Marster, for de Lord, I hopes you 'skuse me."

"Ah, yes, you old rattlesnake; you thought that I would be afraid to tackle you, eh?"

"Marster, 'fore the lord, you mus' 'skuse me fur de ole man hain't seed a wink since long afore freedom."

"Are you blind, old man?"

"Yes, sah; blinder den ole Jacob at de time ob his death."

"Give me your hand, ole man. Here, take this tobacco."

"Much obleeged, thankee, sah."

"Here, take this pipe. Here's a red handkerchief. Any man that would choke a blind man ought to be stripped. Here's fifty cents and some more tobacco. Here's a lot of flax thread. Take it all, old man. Here's more tobacco. Is there anybody in town that you want whipped?"

"No, sah; not a one."

"If there is, I'll beat him till he feels like a pig with the thumps; you've [illegible] pigs with the thumps, haven't you?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, I'll whale him till he has [illegible] thumps. Do you know of anybody that can whup me?"

"Why, marster?"

"Because, any man that would choke a blind darkey ought to be whipped. Hold on, don't go—there's some more tobacco. Put this pint bottle in your pocket. I thought at first that I'd make my will in your favor, but to save lawyer's fees, I'll give up everything now. Now, old man, just step back a few yards and butt me into the middle of the street."

"Marster, I doan wanter hurt ye. I'se got a powerful hard head."

"Do just as I say, old man. Step back and let drive."

The old man stepped back, bowed his neck, and with a bound struck the overseer so hard that he staggered out into the street and fell. "That's all right, sir," he said to himself, getting up and walking away. "He served you right. The next time you collar a blind nigger I'll use my influence to have you killed."

A tramp who had been badly treated at Whitchurch Workhouse, near London, wrote on the walls, which had just been whitewashed:

The Governor's name is Sutton,
The pauper's diet is mutton,
But you must not be a glutton
When you come here to lodge.
You'd better go to Andover,
Where you may live in clover,
By some far better dodge.