The Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880 New Series—Vol. 20. No. 47.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

1880-81.
Belmont County, Ohio.

4th Saturday of August, St. Clairsville;
2d " " Sept., Bellaire;
1st " October, Barnesville;
4th " October, Martin's Ferry;
2d " Nov., Morristown;
1st " Dec., St. Clairsville;
1st " January, Bellaire;
1st " February, Barnesville;
1st " March, Belmont;
1st " April, Bridgeport;
3d " April, Glencoe;
2d " May, Flushing;
1st " June, St. Clairsville;
4th " June, Bellaire.

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Examinations begin at 9 a.m.
Testimonials of character are required if applicant is not known to the Board; and evidences of success in teaching are allowed their proper weight.

R. ALEXANDER, A. A. CLAK, J. M. YARNELL. } Ex. Board

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Belmont Chronicle

W. A. HUNT,
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Church Directory.

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WASHINGTON D C sep26tf

Sunset Cox is growing more sprightly than ever.

Hungarian belles are very beautiful and languid.

It is said of Queen Victoria that she is becoming capricious.

Vice President elect Arthur will, it is said, spend most of the winter in Washington.

President Hayes, according to Miss Grundy, has one near-sighted and one far-sighted eye.

Mr. Garfield can write with both hands at once, his left hundwriting being from right to left.

There is a Chinese baby newly arrived at Cambridge—a little Ko-Kun-Hua, the son of the Chinese professor.

The Paris Ordre states that Queen Victoria has invited the Empress Eugenie to spend the winter with her at Windsor.

Ex-Queen Isabella, now a fat, ungainly but good natured looking womon, drives about Paris in a handsome landau, drawn, not by horses, but by four mules.

A naked man on his knees in the snow, with the thermometer at zero, was so strange a spectacle that the conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad stopped his train. The man said that a strange voice commanded him to hang his clothes on a limb and pray.

The threrd for the glass cloth, now made at Pittsburg is drawn out of a molten bar by means of a rapidly revolving wheel at the rate of 2,000 yards a minute. The weaving is done on looms about the same as with silk. The coloring is done with minerals when the glass is originally melted.

DEACON RICHARD SMITH makes the solemn utterance in the Cincinnati Gazette that he "would not give much for the chances of the office-seeker who undertakes to file his papers with General Garfield three months in advance of his inauguration." What in the world has the good man been asking for?

ABOUT the only present outlook for a flood of alleged eloquence in the House this winter, is that the unreformed Greenbackers will unlimber their jaws again on their favorite proposition to pay off the maturing bonds in greenbacks.

THE New Orleans Democrat has its advices that if there is a man to-day who holds in special contempt the foolish and and wicked conspiracy of the Garfield-Morey letter, that man is Gen. Hancock. It would appear that Hancock has said or written something to somebody since the election.

VERY curiously, that clause of the Georgia code which conflicts with the United States statutes regarding the counting of the electoral vote was enacted in 1863, to harmonize the State law with the statutes of the Confederacy, and successive legislatures since the end of the war have never stricken it from the books. It is clearly her own fault if Georgia loses her vote for President and Vice President.

THE carob bean is grown all over the Mediterranean seboard and islands, and 8,000 tons were imported from Cyprus by England alone in 1879. It forms an important ingredient in cattle foods, is now employed in France for making brandy since the continued failure of the vines, and is eaten by the peasants in Russia and the East. Last year was a wonderful year for caroba. The carob tree is a handsome evergreen with dark glossy foliage, which forms a grateful rest for the eye along the hot slopes of the Limasol, Paphas, and Kerynia hills. In the spring the long, broad pods of the beans can scarcely be distinguished amid the leaves; but in the early autumn they turn to a dark chocolate color, and in an abundant year bow the branches to the ground, presenting a striking contrast to the rest of the tree. The carob tree is hardy, flourishes well with but little rain, and attains a large size, much resembling the walnut in its spread and habit. It grows sparsely in Cyprus, often not more than twenty or thirty to the acre, for there is no regular planting.

THE fact that the Presidential election is not disputed by any one does not make it less necessary that no doubtful or harmful legislation upon the electoral count should be adopted at this time. To those who have forgotten that the House voted, at the close of the last session, to take up on the first day of this session the Senate's resolution upon this subject, the discussion now running in the House must have seemed abrupt. It is simply a renewal of an attempt which failed during the last session—to force through an electoral measure framed with a view to a temporary situation. It was put in the form of a concurrent resolution instead of a bill, so as to avoid a possible veto, and were anxious to pass it then, because they then believed it might be of service to them this winter. The provision that no return should be rejected without the consent of both houses was inserted because they knew that this winter they would control both houses. That was their object then. What it is now is not so clear, but the objection remains to any measure but a complete and well-considered law—one that makes some such statesmanlike provision for deciding disputed cases as Mr. Edmunds proposed, viz: a primary submission of the question to the highest Court of the State involved. It is true that Mr. Whitthorne tragically pledges himself to see Gen. Garfield inaugurated, but Mr. Whitthorne is not his party. The Republicans are justifihd in resisting the resolution for the sake both of the present and the future.—N. Y. Trib.

Hunting for an Issue.

The leaders of the Democracy just now engaged in beating the air for some sort of a political issue that shall offer the party an excuse for being, have our sympathy. We have rarely seen them so earnest and thoughtful. With all the machinery and the organization of a great political party, absolute control in many of the States, and a powerful minority in the remainder, they lack a cause and an aim upon which they can agree among themselves or hope to draw strength from their opponents. The late canvass was fatal to the last surviving shams and shadows of principles upon which they depended for coherence. Nothing is left them but the hunger for office, and that it is not enough to make a party formidable, though it undoubtedly is very effective in holding a desperate minority together. They must have something to believe in, or pretend to believe in, if they would gain votes and achieve success, and this they are blindly groping for. What shall be the next Shibboleth? Free Trade or Civil Service Reform? The Free Trade issue seems impracticable, since they put it in their platform at Cincinnati, and were first frightened into a surrender and then beaten on it. Whether they were beaten on the platform or the repudiation of it is of no consequence. Is is obvious enough that it is no doctrine to make a hopeful fight on. And as to Civil Service Reform, the only proposition they offer on that subject would weaken, instead of strengthening them, by depriving the party at once of the active support of the office-seekers upon whom it chiefly relies.

Here is a splendid organization bankrupt of a belief or or a cause, cohering only in its traditions, its name, and its appetite, with just votes enough to be tantalized with its nearness to the public crib and a consciousness that it can get no nearer unless it can find something to hang out in the way of principle, doctrine, or creed that will attract reinforcements. In the Southern States they have very definite principles; but it happens, unfortunately, that the avowal of them is a source of strength only where they do not need it, while it weakens them where they most need reinforcement. At the North they have experimented in all directions, and always without success, for the reason that the party here is a combination of men for selfish aims and not for a political purpose. They act and work together not because they think and believe alike upon any current question of politics, but because they have a common interest in securing spoils to be divided. By this we do not mean that every person who votes the Democratic ticket does so from the hope of office for himself; for many voters are Democrats by birth, training, and habit, and vote the ticket asking no questions; many are misguided; and some honestly believe that a change of the party in power would be beneficial. But the party leaders and managers, almost without exception, have selfish alms; and solely for their furtherance, and not for any political purpose, keep up the organization. The fusion in Maine illustrated perfectly this state of things. We have a constant illustration of it in this city, where a man's Democracy is never tested by what he believe in, but simply what leader he follows. Here are factions within the party almost without end, but they differ only as to division of the offices; not as to any doctrine or policy.

And now for National purposes they are hunting an issue; more correctly, looking for a mask. It is a strange spectacle. Ordinarily parties grow out of some great emergency, or crystalize round some specific belief or definite purpose. Thus the Republican party sprang up and came into power because the men who founded it had a positive belief upon the question of the extension of slavery and a well-defined purpose to resist it. The party grew up around the idea; it did not organize and go hunting for something to believe in and try to accomplish. But here is the great Democratic party, boasting its age and traditions, that for twenty years has been hunting about for something it could profitably pretend to believe in. It has tried its hand at everything that offered, from declaring the Ution incapable of self-preservation down to its adoption of the doctrines of soft money and inflation, and has been successfully driven from every position it has taken. Of all the pretences it has put forward during the past twenty years, not one remains. But here still is the party, strong in discipline, organization, and machinery, and still searching with lighted candles for some reason for its being, other than its insatiable hunger for office. It has used up all the available issues. Hadn't it better disperse?—[N. Y. Tribune.

It all depends upon how you view it whether a teacher's life seems pleasant or otherwise. Josh Billings said:

Enny man who has kept a skool for ten years ought to be made a mager gineral and hav a penshun for the rest ov his nateral days, and a hoss and waggin tew do his goin around in.

And Dryden remarked:

Taught or untaught the dunce is still the same;
Yet still the wretched master bears the blame.

While Whittier has said:

And when the world shall link your names
With gracious lives and manners fine,
The teacher shall assert her claims,
And proudly whisper, "These were mine!"

We may see the truth of the latter observation in the eagerness with which the old teachers came forward to say of Garfield, "I taught him."

A woman sawed a hole in the ice at Fitzroy, Canada, thrust her head through it into the water, and in that way drowned herself.

Considerable destitution and suffering is reported in Northwestern Kansas. The late storm, lasting fourteen days, froze a number of hunters and freighters south of Fort Dodge.

Ohio Glass Manufacturing.

The forthcoming report of Hon. H. J. Walls, Commissioner of Labor Statistics for Ohio, has a summary of the condition of glass manufacturing interests in Ohio, from which the facts herein set forth are taken.

Glass is made in Bellaire, Columbus, Ravenna, Kent, Zanesville, Steubenville, Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport, LaGrange and Newark. Nineteen firms are engaged in the business. One firm makes two kinds of glass. Following is a summary:

	Firms.	Furnaces.	Pots.	Employees
Window Glass	6	7	66	336
Flint	10	19	199	1526
Green	4	4	27	170
Total	20	30	202	2032

The work is distributed by counties as follows:

	Firms.	Furnaces.	Pots.	Employees.
Belmont	9	15	151	1106
Franklin	1	1	10	52
Jefferson	3	6	68	485
Licking	1	1	7	—
Muskingum	2	3	24	195
Portage	3	4	32	194
Total	19	40	293	2032

Full returns from glass works as to capital, products, wages, and employees for 1879 have not been received. Returns were received from eighteen out of twenty furnaces. Three were not in operation, and two others were preparing to go into blast and had not a full complement of employees. The fourteen in operation report 1,737 employees in 1880, and give the average weekly wages of 1,373 (which will be a fair average for the total number employed) as follows:

Employes	No. 1880.	Av. weekly wages. 1880.	1879.
Clerks	31	$20,57	
Foremen	19	24,57	22,60
Skilled	483	18,89	16,94
Unskilled	304	8,91	7,81
Boys over 16	153	7,10	4,09
Boys under 16	383	3,19	4,00
Total	1373	$11,10	$9,14

The five new works started in 1880 were at Columbus, Kent, Bellaire, Martin's Ferry and La Grange. Ten furnaces out of twelve in operation in 1879 averaged forty-five weeks, producing property to the amount of $1,302,478; wages paid, $515,224.

On account of the discharge of glass makers at Zanesville, and the employment of Belgians there and at Kent, who work under contract, and on account of the Court having granted injunctions against discharged workmen and the officers of their association, from any way seeking to influence the Belgians, the Glass Blowers' Association sent a delegation to Belgium to prevent a further influx. On their arrival in Belgium they issued a letter through the press, explaining the object of their visit. The letter appears in full in Mr. Walls' report.

The presumption is that these men were successful in checking the system of American agents making contracts Belgians before their arrival in this country.

The U. S. Consul in Belgium reports the monthly wages of glass blowers in that country in 1872, '73 and '74 at from $100 to $160, and the monthly wages in 1878 at from $56 to $65.

There are in the United States fifty-eight firms making window glass. Pennsylvania has 302 pots, New Jersey 132 New York 90, and Ohio 66, being fourth on the list. Ohio has no plate-glass works. There are but six in the United States.

There are eighty-nine flint glass works in the United States, Pennsylvania leading with seventy-one pots and Ohio third with nineteen pots.

There are fifty-two green glass works in the United States, Ohio being fifth in the list, with twenty-seven pots.

The total number of pots in glass factories in the United States is 2843, of which Ohio has 292, being fourth on the list.—Columbus Dispatch.

Robinson Crucoe's Island.

From a highly interesting private letter, we gather some particulars in regard to the Island of Juan Fernandez, the scene of De Foe's famous romance. The letter in question was written by the captain's wife on board an American whaler which called at the Island for a supply of wood and fresh provisions. The writer says:

"Finding to onr delight a very clear and beautiful morning, we were ready for the boat to take us on shore by eight o'clock. We found a nice landing place, with a few houses close by the shore. The gentleman who leases the island from the Chilian Government, Mr. Alf de Rode (an enterprising Swiss) met us on the mole and very cordially invited us to his house, and gave us some fresh milk and bread, as the morning air had sharpened our appetite. He then said he would go with us to see the cave where Alexander Selkirk (the origina Robinson Crusoe) lived so long. When we arrived there a beautiful lunch was set before us, composed of various viands, wines, fruits, etc., while there was nice cool water near by, making it altogether lovely. After an hour or so spent in examining the far-famed locality, we took our leave well pleased with our visit.

"Mr. De Rode has re-leased the entire island for a period of eight years, and is stocking it with cattle, etc., with which to supply the passing vessels or to ship to the mainland. Fine feed abounds, and there is an ample supply of fresh water. Wild goats are abundant, and many are consumed by the natives for food, the skins being handed over to the proprietor. There are also a great number of fine fish in the surrounding waters. The highest part of the island is about 3,000 feet. The climate is tropical, and life in such a place, although of necessity very isolated, must still possess all the romantic charm which forever interests the far-off summer isles of the Pacific Ocean.

Two Mornings.

SARAH O. JEWETT.

In armor strong the fearless knight
At daybreak rode away,
And from her window in the tower
The lady watched all day.

There stood that morning by the gate
A little page, to see,
And wished to be, in years to come,
As grand a knight as he.

All day the idle echoes brought,
Like noises in a dream,
The roar of fighting from afar,
The dashing of a stream;

And when the stars came, one by one,
The lady could not sleep;
She feared the shadows in the room,
She heard the waters leap.

The daylight lingered ere it came,
And hardly with surprise
She heard the tale the servants brought,
With terror in their eyes;

How at the close-barred castle gate
At daybreak they had found
The knight's horse, which came drooping in,
Weak with a mortal wound.

Oh, all forlorn and riderless,
Stained with his master's blood,
With human sorrow in his look,
He hurt and trembling stood.

The lady did not speak. She came
Beside the horse to stand;
She kissed the bridle where the knight
Had held it in his hand;

And all that day she longed and feared
To hear the soldiers' troad,
When they came marching up the glen
To bring the knight home dead.

She wished the women would not wail;
She hoped that she might die;
She longed to be the little page,
Who hid himself to cry.
—Harper's Magazine for December.

Labor in China.

During Mr. Evarts's occupancy of the State Department our consuls have been made to do something in the way of earning their salaries by collecting facts bearing on the labor question. Rather more than a year ago a number of reports were published showing the prices paid for work, together with the cost of living, in European countries. These data are now supplemented by information of a more curious and interesting kind, the fruit of an inquiry into the wages earned and the expenses borne by a Chinese laborer at home. Some authentic statements on this head are, of course, requisite to fix the minimum toward which Chinese immigration would inevitably tend to depress the price of labor.

These statistics have been compiled by O. N. Denny, Consul-General at Shanghai, who seems to have aimed not merely to examine the state of things in the treaty ports, but the average condition of labor througnout the Chinese empire. The results of his researches are classified under the three heads of craftsmen, agriculturists, and what are known as coolie workmen. It seems that the first-named category not only includes artisans, but artists; the painter, the porcelain decorator, the designer of patterns on silks, and the worker in enamel, earning as a rule no more than the coffin maker or the butcher. Where, however, raw material of great intrinsic value, such as gold and silver, is confided the workman, the oommercial import of probity is slightly recognized in the remuneration. The best paid day laborer is said to be the silk reeler or spinner, both on account of the skill requisite and the necessity of reeling off the cocoons within a limited time; an operation which exacts continuous labor, by night as well as day, during several weeks. For such exhausting toil, the wages vary, we are told, from $1 to $2 per diem. The average income, even of the most skilful artisans, is far smaller than this. A master workman, for example, can ordinarily earn no more than $3 per week, or $156 a year, while what we should call a journeyman receives but $1.50 a week, or $78 dollars annually. As for apprentices, male or female, they must content themselves with a weekly stipend of 50 cents, or $26 per annum. So much for the receipts of skilled laborers, who live, for the most part, in cities and large towns, where the higher cost of food and lodging compels a higher rate of wages than obtains in the rural districts.

In China the farm laborer, if engaged by the year, gets $12 per annum, with board and lodging. If employed by the month, he may obtain from $1.50 to $2 monthly, and during harvest time he may succeed in getting from 70 cents to $1.05 a week in addition to his meals. It appears that the owner or tenant of a Chinese farm is little better off than his employees. Every member of his family, including children from the age of six years, has to take an active part in the work of the farm, which, as a rule, contains about two and a half acres of arable soil. Under normal circumstances this amount of land will yield crops valued at $160, which, after deducting the yearly outlay for agricultural purposes, estimated at $62, and the cost of nourishing the family (20 cents a day, or $73 a year), leaves a net annual income of $25. The disbursements for clothing, and objects other than those mentioned, are perhaps met by the raising of chickens and pigs, or where cotton is grown by the making of yarn and cloth.

Unspeakably wretched as the condition of the Chinese agriculturist is thus shown to be, it is secure and comfortable compared with the situation of the coolies, under which term are comprised boatmen, carriers, wheelbarrowmen, and generally those who do the rough hard work of commercial centres. The average earnings of a coolie are 15 cents a day, or $4.50 per month. The wages, however, of this kind of labor very considerably, dropping in some localities to 5 cents a day, but seldom or never rising above 30 cents. While the farm laborer, moreover, who engages for a year is provided with food and shelter, the coolie, out of his miserable pittance, must board and lodge himself, his ordinary outlay for these purposes ($4) leaving him, if he gets the average wages, a net monthly income of 50 cents. It would seem that Chinese miners have learned to bring the necessaries of life equally near starvation point. Although coal is mined in China entirely by hand, it can be sold with profit at $1 per ton at the pit's mouth. The gold diggers on the Han River, according to Baron Richthofen, are content to earn from 5 to 15 cents a day by gravel washing. The last named fact explains how the abandoned placer diggings of California can be turned to account by the Chinese emigrants. We may here note that the control exercised by Chinese companies in San Francisco over the imported coolies is simply the reproduction of a system which prevails widely in the Middle Kingdom. It appears that most of the coolie labor in China is organized and held under a sort of peonage. By advances to the laborer while he is out of employment, his capacity of work is almost constantly mortgaged to the *hongs* or companies, who farm him out to the employer. In this way the scanty gains of the coolies are still further docked by the profits of the middlemen.

Now, as to the expenses of subsistence, we have seen that the nourishment of a farmer's whole household costs but 20 cents a day, while a strong and active stevedore or porter can rely on no more than 12 cents a day for the food and lodging of himself and his infant children. The ordinary daily fare in the southern and central provinces is rice, and in the northern provinces bread made out of wheat flour and millet. This and some salted vegetables and a weak decoction of the commonest tea compose the bill of fare. It is only on occasions of festival that a little pork, a fowl, a fish, or some salted eggs, and a cup or two of samshee (wine) are allowed to figure on the board. The Chinese farmer lives, for the most part, in a cabin built of mud and reeds or bamboos, the roof being made of straw or reeds, seldom of tiles. A master craftsman lives in his workshop, where he has, perhaps, two rooms besides a place to cook in. The value of his household furniture is estimated at from $20 to $30. A journeyman mechanic, if married, will share a small house with a friend, each occupying one room, and using the kitchen in common. If unmarried, he sleeps at his employer's for a consideration, or stays with a friend. In either case his whole inventory of movables consists of his bedding and a box containing clothes. In the rural districts, lodging, such as it is, can be obtained for about 5 cents a month; and it is calculated that about $2 a year will keep the wardrobe of a farm hand or coolie in a state adequate to his scanty wants. A workman belonging to these last named categories may, in prosperous times, by practising a rigorous frugality, save from $3 to $4. Nothing, of course, can be saved if he is an opium smoker; indeed, this vice can only be indulged by the mass of the population at the expense of nourishment. The motives which impel a Chinaman to the practice of economy under these conditions are the desire of marrying, of peforming his duties to the spirit of his ancestors, or meeting the wedding expenses of at least one of his children, and lastly, of providing for the cost of his own funeral. Having attained these ends, and having been, meanwhile, sheltered and fed after the fashion we have described, a Chinese workman feels that he has gained all that can be expected from existence.

These facts speak for themselves. They explain the irresistible impulse of the Chinese workmen to emigration. They explain the desperate resistance which his advent provokes among the laborers of other countries. To Americans, Chinese wages would mean, if not prompt starvation, at all events a living death.—[N. Y. Sun.

A Remarkable Boy.

George Albert Page is the name of a remarkable boy, says the Oswego Palladium, who lives with his mother in a small frame house a short distance south of Lakeport, a little hamlet near Oneida lake. He will be 14 years old on the 15th day of January next, and is perfectly formed, with the exception of his head, which is of enormous size. It measures 28 inches in circumference; 11 inches from the front to the back; 9 inches across; 18½ inches from ear to ear, over.

The forehead is 4½ inches high and the face 10½ inches long. The head, which is twice as large as that of the average person, is covered with black hair. Another singularity is the eyes. These are inverted and can only look up. He cannot see anything below the level of his eyes. The lid that closes over the eye, instead of being the upper one as is generally the case, is the lower one. The boy is 5 feet 1 inch in hight, and weighs about 80 pounds. He is in a perfectly healthy condition, and eats regularly and in large quantities.

After each meal he smokes, and would practice the habit continually were he allowed to do. He was three years old before he could stand on his feet. From his infancy until nearly six years old he was almost a skeleton in form, but now he is nearly as well developed as an ordinary boy of his age. In consequence of the strange position of his eyes, he has never been able to acquire any learning, and does not know the letters of the alphabet. He is, however, quite apt, and is quick to catch the meaning of anything spoken within his hearing but he cannot express himself, and invariably asks his mother what to say. His head, which is very heavy, increases in dimensions as he advance in age, and when he reaches maturity will probably be one-half larger than at present.

WOMEN that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weaknrss by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 11-16 2t.

The World's Consumption of Wool.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production of cotton within past half century in the United States the advance in the wool product of the world is scarcely less marked. In this country, unhappily for the full development of this industry the cultivation of the dog crop in the thickly populated States drives every year thousands of farmers out of sheep raising who would otherwise make wool a prominent and profitable industry. In Ohio, as indeed in every other State in the Union, the number of sheep killed by dogs is really a most alarming total. A gentleman from Indiana remarked to the writer a week since, that the farmers of his county and of those adjoining in Indiana were being slowly compelled to abandon altogether the attempt to raise sheep, since the depredations of dogs were more than any profit possible to be made from the flocks that escaped their ravages.

The result of this is that the most considerable sheep raising of the United States is carried on in the sparsely populated parts of Texas, Colorado and California, where the depredations of dogs, owing to their lesser numbers, may be more readily guarded against. The capacities of this country for sheep-raising is so vast that legislation ought to find some way to protect our sheep farmers from the multitudes of worthless curs that swarm the land, doing absolutely no good except to devour the fat thereof. Australia, with a population less than one-twentieth that of the United States, contributed in 1878 to the world's supply of of wool 350,000,000 pounds, while the United States makes a showing of 208,000,000 for that year. This fact alone is a whole volume of commentary on our infamous system of dog fancying to the ruin of what might be a great National industry.

The world's consumption of wool now and fifty years ago is a striking indication of the growth of manufactures within that time, since it goes, of course, hand in hand with an equal or even greater growth and consumption of cotton. In 1830 the cotton product of the world was estimated to equal 320,000,000 pounds.

In 1878, the latest year we have at hand the complete figures for, the the yield was 1,000,000,000 pounds of crude, or 850,000,000 pounds of scoured and cleaned wool. Prior to 1830 two-thirds of all the wool grown throughout the civilized world in Europe. Since then the development of this great staple production elsewhere has been constant. The following table will give a more complete apercu of the distribution of this product now and in 1830:

	1830	1878
European products,	280,000,000	740,000,000
South America	22,000,000	240,000,000
Western States	10,000,000	208,000,000
Australia	6,000,000	350,000,000
South Africa	2,000,000	48,000,000
Total,	320,900,000	1,586,000,000

The number of spindles and the consumption of wool in the different countries is about as follows:

	Spindles.	Consupt'n.
Great Britain	5,100,000	380,000,000
France,	2,500,000	380,000,000
Germany	1,800,000	165,000,000
United States	1,400,000	250,000,000
Other European States	1,800,000	400,000,000
Total	12,600,000	1,575,000,000

FINDING A FATHER

After Twenty Years of Separation—Romance of a Buckeye Girl.

MADISON, IND., December 8.—Away back in ante-bellum days there lived in the lap of Presidents, the State of Ohio, Mary Palmer, a handsome Buckeye maiden. She was wooed and won by a man named Hatton. They lived together with sunbeams of happiness sparkling into and brightening their home until the breaking out of the late rebellion, when the husband enlisted and went South to fight for a united country, leaving behind his wife and a little daughter. The rebellion ended, and years of time were swept back into the past, but on their bosom came no tidings to the little family circle of the husband and father that they loved. At last the young wife went South in search of some information in regard to her missing husband. She could hear nothing of him, and after a fruitless search she was preparing to return North disappointed, and believing her husband dead, she married a man named Thomas Harris, whose acquaintance she had made. They came North and settled in this gem of the valley, where they lived for many years until a few months ago, when the wife died, leaving her property to her daughter Effie, who has grown up to be a beautiful young lady, and making her second husband, Harris, guardian for the girl. By some of those mysteries of Providence which humanity cannot fathom it has come to the ears of the husband and father that his daughter was living in this city, and he has communicated with her. It appears that after the war, not hearing from his family, he supposed them to be dead, and not wishing to return to the scene of his former happiness, he went West, where he has accumulated a vast amount of wealth. He will come here and take his daughter, who is now a servant in a family of this city, with him to his luxurious Western home.

"New Fangled Notions"

May not work injury to people when they relate to matters of little consequence, but when entertained as to what we shall take when afflicted with serious disease of the blood manifested by eruptions, blotches, scrofulous and other swellings and grave symptoms, but take that well tested and efficacious remedy, Dr. Pierse's Mdical Discovery—the greatest blood-purifier of the age. If the bowels are very costive use also Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills).

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.

Pleasant Valley, Jo Daviess co., Ill., March 31st, 1879.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—I write this to inform you that my child, one year old, has been permanently cured of the fever and ague in a week's time, and the use of but half a bottle of your Golden Medical Discovery. My wife, a long sufferer from liver complaint and biliousness, by the use of the Discovery and Pellets has been entirely relieved. The Discovery has never disappointed us for coughs and colds. Yours truly,
JAMES STRICKELL.