

ASHTABULA WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

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WHOLE NUMBER 16

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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CHILLEN MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers of Laths, Ridges, Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, &c., Planing, Matching, and Serrail Sawing done on short notice. Office and factory, opposite South Park, Ashtabula, Ohio.

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

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C. H. BICE, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Notary Public, Ashtabula Harbor over post office. 126-11.

F. E. PETERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public, opposite Plank House, Ashtabula. 1273.

H. W. CALVIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public. 1271-lard's Block.

JOHN T. STRONG, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public, Office in Ashtabula Loan Association building, 140.

CHARLES BOOTH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1265.

E. H. LEONARD, Attorney at Law, Jefferson, Ohio. Office in the Smalley Block. 132.

PHYSICIANS.

W. H. BATES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Ashtabula, Ohio. Office from 10 to 12 and 6 to 8 P. M. 12-11.

DR. E. L. KING, Physician and Surgeon; Office over the Ashtabula Loan Association, opposite Dr. H. B. Bates's. 12-11.

DR. E. MORRIS, Eclectic Physician, of-fice and residence at story Mrs. Prosser's Brick Block. Proprietor of the Ashtabula Bath. Office hours 2 to 6 P. M. Out business forenoon. 126-11.

DR. R. W. HUBBARD, Magnetic Healer, Ashtabula, O. Residence on Lake Shore. 126-11.

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PHOENIX IRON WORKS CO., Manufacturers of Stoves, Irons, Columns, Windows, Pipes and Rills, Mill Castings, Kettles, Sinks, Sleigh Shoes, &c., Phoenix Foundry, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1291.

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ANDERSON & HARRIS will do all kinds of Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at 127 Main street, in room with Charles Taylor. 126-11.

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ARCHITECTS.

DAVID SLOAN, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsman, Office in the Redwood Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1220.

DENTISTS.

D. E. KELLEY, D.D.S., Newberry Block, cor. Main and Centre Sts., Entrance on Centre street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 126-11.

P. E. HALL, Dentist, Ashtabula, Ohio. Office Centre street, between Main and Park. 126-11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. F. GOOD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Groceries and Lumber, Sewer Pipe of all sizes, and yard and street railroad crossing, Ashtabula. Hall's shingles a specialty. Fine lumber, shingles, bath, of all kinds in any quantity at the lowest prices, and delivered on cars or anywhere in Ashtabula. Orders may be sent to E. Crowley & Sons, who receive prompt attention. 126-11.

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THE BEST GUN BAKER GUN

made in the United States for the money is the

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR

Warranted to every particular.

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I now have in Stock the Largest and Best Line of Kip and Calf Boots and Heavy Shoes, for Fall Wear, ever brought into the County, which I am selling Very Low. Please Call and examine my Goods and get my prices before buying.

N. S. SMITH

145 MAIN STREET.

Rubber Boots a Specialty.

LOOK HERE!

DORMAN

IS SELLING

DRY GOODS!

Cheaper than any other House. Call and compare Goods and Prices. Headquarters for Teas and Groceries Generally, at

DORMAN'S, Main St., ASHTABULA.

CLOTHING

FOR MANKIND!

Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. Finest Stock in Ashtabula County. Overcoats in great variety. The Celebrated Diamond Shirts and Drawers. Neckwear the Latest of Gent's Jewelry.

Water-proof Clothing. The best Hosiery. The best and gant stock of Gloves. Call and Look Through my Stock for Human beings.

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Ashtabula Branch. Hall's Block, Harbor.

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7. Three volumes "English Men of Letters" (in one), 1. Robert Burns, 2. Oliver Goldsmith, 3. John Bunyan. Of these volumes the first is by Principal Shallop, the second by William Black, the brilliant novelist, and the third by James A. Frende, the distinguished historian. No more charming book than these three marvelous biographies.
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Free printed copies of the Cincinnati Weekly Commercial may be obtained by addressing Mr. H. A. Edwards & Co., Proprietors Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio; and free specimens copies of the TELEGRAPH can be obtained by addressing THE TELEGRAPH, Ashtabula, Ohio.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Unusual interest is already manifested in the coming inauguration. The event will be the occasion of most lavish expenditure. The people of the whole country seem to have caught the inspiration and applications for rooms and board in immense numbers are coming from all sections from individuals, military organizations and excursions. Special rates are expected on all railroads leading to the Capital. Not less than 100,000 visitors will be called here to witness the magnificent pageant. Those who propose to be present should lose no time in securing quarters.

The Bureau of Statistics reports a most marvelous increase in our agricultural interests showing a growth of cereal products from 615,000,000 bushels in 1840 to 802,000,000 in 1850, 1,238,000,000 in 1860, 1,857,000,000 in 1870, 2,178,000,000 in 1877 and 2,481,000,000 in 1879. The annual product increased from \$3,901,000,000 in 1850 to \$7,277,000,000 in 1880 and \$11,000,000,000 in 1870, yielding exclusive of labor and wages, a net amount of \$2,170,000,000, being nearly twenty per cent. on the total. There are still 400,000,000 acres of land available north of the Ohio river which can produce in wheat or other cereals at least 4,800,000,000 bushels annually to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing population. It is such information as this that inspires the people of the Old World to seek homes in this Republic now just in its infancy. Nothing but a Chinese wall around the monarchies of Europe can stop this ceaseless tide. More than 14,000 emigrants sailed for America from one single English port in October.

The U. S. Fish Commission, under the direction of Prof. Baird, are now distributing the carp hatchery here this season in commissions of the different States. Two attempts were made in 1870 to bring a few of these fish to this country from Germany, both of which failed. In the spring of 1878 150 carp were landed for breeding purposes, and from these have sprung all the fish of this kind now in this country, and it will not be long before they will be grown in every State in the Union for fish food. Dr. Hessel, the veteran superintendent of the carp ponds, saw in Luxemburg a carp pond, an old pond, the moss grew on its back, yet as active as those a year old. These fish grow to weigh 30 pounds and upwards. Only 40 carp were put in Government ponds here at the Capital, and the product is over 100,000.

These are now about six inches long. The fish are distributed in tin cases by four traveling agents, each can containing 100 fish. The railroads make no charge for freight, the agent simply paying fare. The applicants are required to be at the nearest station with suitable vessels to receive the fish to ponds prepared for them. Two more large ponds, covering thirteen acres, are now being prepared in the Monument lot to give increased hatching grounds. The demand is constantly increasing for this species of fish food. Shipments have been made already to New York; Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas. These young carp are about six inches long, and Prof. Baird has information that at recent State agricultural fairs where they were exhibited they weighed from one to three and a half pounds each. During fifty days last year one agent travelled 16,000 miles and delivered 2,000 carp, making a lot of 10, taking receipts which are always required giving name and locality, of which a record is kept, in order that correspondence may be held when desirable to learn as to success or otherwise of the trial. Nearly all the States have commissioners, and a general interest has been awakened in this industry over the country since Prof. Baird has inaugurated his system.

Candidates for speaker and clerk of the House are jockeying citizens. It is high time that a halt was called and that this city should be freed from this iniquitous traffic. It was here that the dark curse of slavery received its first staggering blow, by a provision that involuntary servitude should henceforth no more be a part of the District. From that hour until Lincoln's proclamation it became a city of refuge for the slaves of all the surrounding country. Let Congress, following the example of the noble States of Massachusetts and New York, provide that liquor shall never be manufactured or sold in the District, and then there will be a smile on the stolid face of the figure of Justice on the dome of the Capitol. Then will this beautiful city be an asylum for the tempted, a safe harbor for the weary and youth, like unto "The city of the Lord, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel." God speed such a day and the people say Amen.

Nov. 22, 1880.

The forthcoming November crop report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture will give the following figures in the wheat crop of 1879-80, and on the average of wheat for 1880-1879—Total acres, 2,315,200; total bushels, 41,052,130; average per acre, 17.7 bushels. 1880—Total acres, 2,808,537; total bushels, 53,523,794; average per acre, 19.3 bushels. Acres sown for 1881 are 2,894,210. The crop of 1880 is twenty five per cent. of an increase over that of 1879 in acres and bushels, and the acres sown to be reaped in 1881 are three per cent. over 1880. This makes Ohio the first in yield and average, except possibly Illinois.

Living Witnesses. The hundreds of strong, hearty, rugged and healthy looking men and children, who have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well-nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community. Read of it in another column.

COLLEGE TEAMS AT FOOT BALL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY CLUB RABLY DEFEATED BY THE YALE.

Two visiting foot-ball eleven occupied the polo grounds yesterday afternoon, their being the Yale University eleven—their first visit to New York this season—and the other the Pennsylvania University team from Philadelphia, who recently acquired themselves with credit in their contest with the Columbia College team at Hottel's. Considerable interest was taken in the meeting from the fact that the Princeton team, who are to meet Yale at the polo grounds next Thursday, defeated the Philadelphia team at Princeton a few weeks ago by only one touch-down. The weather proved auspicious and the attendance was large, about 500 people peering the gates besides carriages and coaches. Yale had a representative team present, though not its strongest, as it reserved its full force for the coming Saturday's grand match. The Philadelphia team were minus the services of one or two of their best players. In the Yale team were the pitcher, catcher and left fielder of the Yale base ball nine, Messrs. Lamb, Watson and Camp, and these three players, together with the active Hurdings, bore off the honors on the Yale side. The three well-known cricketers, Messrs. George and John Meyer and Barley of the Philadelphia team did the most on that side. In the opening play of the first half the Yale were forced on the defensive for a short time, but they soon got warmed up to their work and then they gave the spectators the prettiest exhibition of scientific football play, shown in this city this season. It was not so much a struggle of mere weight and muscle as the Princeton and Harvard match was, but was skillful strategic play, shown especially in the quick and accurate passing of the ball, in close runs, and in sharp dodging. It was in these respects that the Philadelphia players were decidedly outplayed. In the first half Yale scored three goals and a touch-down, and in the last half, five goals, besides obliging their opponents to touch down for safety five or six times.

The grand match of Thanksgiving Day promises to be the most exciting contest on record, as both teams are the strongest now in the arena, and both are eager for the fray.

N. Y. Sun.

ELI PERKINS AT MENTOR.

HIS VERACIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE CONDITION IN WHICH THE VISITING DELEGATIONS LEFT GEN. GARFIELD'S FARM.

From the Columbia Tribune.

Ashtabula, O., Nov. 9.—When I got to Garfield's Mentor farm, I looked around to see the growing crops; but I didn't see any.

"Didn't the General raise anything here this summer?" I asked the hired man.

"Carrots, sir; but everything's been carried off as mementoes by the visiting delegations."

"What! Carrots and beets? Have they carried them all off?" I asked.

"Lord bless yer, yes! and cabbage too! The visiting delegations have cleaned the farm. The German delegation carried off the last cabbage; and last week the Irish delegation carried off the last potato! Pumpkins went last June. The Indiana delegation took 'em; and after Grant and Conkling and Cameron left, we couldn't find a briar wood pipe, or a meerschaum holder on the place. You ought to have heard the General talk, though, when they carried off his carrots!"

"Who carried off carrots?"

"Well, the last delegation was a doozy! yard full of women from Cleveland. Of course they looked around for flowers in the garden; but when they couldn't find even a poppy head, they went out and dug up the General's carrots; and you'll see 'em now in the parlor windows in Cleveland. A clergyman down at Youngstown keeps a cabbage on his piano. He says Garfield presented to the visiting delegations. An Illinois man, the Chairman of the workmen's delegation, carried off the front gate. A delegation of business men carried a barrel of pork and two firkins of butter. But the worst of all was the editorial delegation."

"What did they do?"

"Why, they carried off the family Bible and the kids to the cooking stove, and the next morning you ought to have heard the General's remarks when he had to go over to Dr. Robinson's to attend a family prayer."

E. L. PERKINS.

The victims of the St. Peter's, Minn., insane asylum, to the 14th inst., are put in 27 persons. Eleven are probably burned.

They were demented and sick patients, incapable of making any efforts to save themselves. Thirteen "missing" are supposed to be safe. Three died after being rescued from the burning building.

The following is told by an eye-witness of the fate of six male patients, who were seen crowding around a window in an upper story during the progress of the fire.

They were wonderfully apathetic, and were apparently more interested in the work of the firemen—as a child might be interested in a scene—than in caring for their own safety. They did not appear to appreciate or understand the mortal peril in which they were placed, but jabbered at times among themselves with apparent delight at the spectacle, as if the affair were something especially ordered for their entertainment. At times, as the flames came upon them, they would move aside, but only for a moment. Finally, when their retreat had been effectually cut off, some of them seemed to realize in their dim intellects the extremity in which they were placed and turned to escape, but returning to address a tirade of gibberish to the firemen, the floor gave way beneath them, and they fell back, uttering a chorus of horrible imprecations.

Health, hope and happiness are restored by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all those diseases from which women suffer so much. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, for pamphlets. 12-15.

Mr. Emmons Blaine, the second son of Senator Blaine, a graduate of Harvard College and for the last two years a member of the Harvard Law School, has accepted a position in the office of the General Manager of the Chicago and North-western railroad, at Chicago.

Back-ache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weir and Belladonna back-ache plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents. 12-15.

A wall comes from the Democratic National Committee. It is in debt \$25,000, and as yet no one comes to the rescue.

Thomas Myers, Braceridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throats, burns, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

CARP.

A NEW FISH FOR AMERICAN WATERS.

The following article by Prof. S. F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, who is interested in introducing and distributing the German Carp in this country, will be read with interest, particularly so, when the reader is informed that a number of these fish have recently been placed in Ashtabula waters. The following account is given of this fish by the professor:

The fish itself is probably of Asiatic origin, and has been domesticated in China for thousands of years. It has, however, been so extensively distributed in Europe as to have become, in a measure, a native fish, occurring in public waters as well as in private enclosures. The carp, as known in France and England, is, as stated, an inferior kind, but in Germany by a process of careful breeding, several varieties have been developed. Thus while the original stock is covered with large scales, much in proportion to those of the western Buffalo, the original fish, imported by us, which many of the scales had disappeared, leaving here and there patches on the surface. These are known as the Mirror carp. Still further breeding produced fish having scarcely any scales, only a few here and there. These are the Leather carp. The three varieties, however, as imported by us, are all of first class excellence, and characterized by broad backs, as distinguished from the sharp back and more bony character of the common fish. When they occupy a conspicuous place in the German fish markets, and bring the same price as the trout, selling generally for about twenty five cents per pound.

Its special merit lies in the fact of its sluggishness and ease, with which it is kept in very limited enclosure, it being a vegetable feeder, and its general inoffensiveness. Whereas, trout and black bass require a supply of animal food for their sustenance and growth, the carp, notwithstanding its fleshy, wormy, larva, etc., lives on the succulent roots and leaves of aquatic plants, their seeds, as they fall into the water, and other similar substances, and may be fed very readily upon corn, grain, bread, root crops, raw or boiled, indeed, any vegetable refuse whatever. Its rate of growth, too, is something marvelous, and as observed so far in the specimens introduced into the United States, being even more remarkable here than in Europe. Among the original fish, imported by us from Europe, and which are now only about three and a half years old, are from two feet to four and one half in length, weighing from four to eight or nine pounds.

They spawn early in the spring, in May and June, and indeed, under some circumstances, throughout the entire summer. We have young fish that spawned all the way from May to September. They are very prolific, the female laying from 50,000 to 500,000 eggs according to her size. The eggs adhere tenaciously to whatever they touch, and for that reason it is very important that the new pond should be provided with floating mats, such as duckweed, or water hyacinth, etc., in a few days, and the young grow very rapidly. They feed voraciously upon the so-called frog spit, the green alga, scum so common in frog-ponds. Consequently, such water is especially adapted to carp. Whenever the water becomes chilled down to perhaps forty degrees, and especially when frozen over at the top, the fish bury themselves in the mud, congregating in lots of from fifty to one hundred, frequently with their tails projecting, and constituting what is called in Germany kettles or roes. It is very important that they should not be disturbed under such circumstances. Of course, while hibernating in this way they are fed by the mud, and are said not to lose appreciably in weight. In the more southern regions, where the waters do not freeze, they will probably feed throughout the year, and make a more rapid growth.

Mr. James Reddath says in a letter to the New York Tribune, in describing the wonderful wrongs from which the Irish people suffer:

"Between Killarney and Tralee I traveled at different times and in different directions more than 300 miles in jumping camps. The country is everywhere of the same wild and mountainous character. Women work in the fields at the same hard toil as the men. It is common to see women with large, heavy baskets or keels, strapped on their backs, carrying turf or seaweed in the fields or staggering under the heavy load along the roads. Boys work, children work; wherever and whenever there is work to do there are eager and willing hands to do it. At Stram, between Kesh and Cahirciveen, I saw four women, one of them a comely girl, carrying gravel in keels along the shore of the little stream or river up a steep bank, and throwing it on the road. Five hours' hard work, and they were not paid a penny. I asked the women how many hours a day they worked. 'Twelve.' 'And how much do you get?' 'Twelve pence' (twenty cents)—for twelve hours' work. 'But you get your food, too?' 'No, sir!' 'And yet the parasites of English rule have the cruelty to call these people lazy!'"

And here is a specimen case of suffering that we confess to us as shocking as any story of assassination:

"Archdeacon Bland belongs to a school of theology that attributes all the political troubles of Ireland to the 'errors of Rome,' and all the agricultural calamities to 'acts of Providence.' The Archdeacon has undertaken to convert this poor Papist peasant from the error of the 'poor of Providence' by turning him out of the cottage that his grandfather and father had bought, and that he had improved and adorned. There was a rain falling when the family was evicted, and the man of the house was away from home. His wife and family took refuge in the cow-house, and moved in their furniture—well, to save it from the rain. When Archdeacon Bland heard of this conduct, he sent a brace of officers to the evicted family to turn them out of the cow-house! Mr. MacMahon was in town when the officers came."

"But we wouldn't let them in," said Mr. MacMahon.

"How did you prevent it?" I asked.

"Deed, sir, it was the two little girls, and particularly that one, 'poor little' to the youngest. 'We had a pot of boiling water, and we threatened to throw it in their faces if they came in!'"

"I inquired if they had since been disturbed by the Archdeacon."

"Yes," the man said, "we have been brought up for trespass!"

"Here is the latest news from this family. It is only three days old (as I copy it), from the Freeman's Journal:

"John MacMahon was arrested to-day, with his wife and four children, and con-

victed to the County Jail. Mr. MacMahon was evicted for the non-payment of rent on the 24th of June, being in debt to Archdeacon Bland, the one guinea of rent (six months' rent), and the customary hanging gale. (That is, one year's rent in all.) The relieving officer got no notice of the eviction. (That is, Archdeacon Bland did not regard the requirements of the law.) The mother, who had a young infant in her arms sought refuge in the cow-house, and she was joined by her husband and the rest of the family. Here the whole family, consisting of thirteen, have remained up to the present time. MacMahon, his wife and four children (one being a lad of eleven years), were fined at the Tralee Petty Sessions ten shillings (\$2.50) each for this trespass, about three weeks ago, and the fine not being paid, they were arrested and lodged in the county jail. The fine has been paid for the wife, but MacMahon himself, two of his sons and two daughters—all under nineteen years of age—are still in jail."

GENERAL GARFIELD AT LAKE ERIE SEMINARY.

The evening of the 18th was the occasion of a festivity that will long be remembered by the teachers and pupils of the Lake Erie Seminary. General Garfield, his wife, two little sons and daughter Mollie, a number of the Seminary trustees, (among them Mr. O. H. Plich of Ashtabula,) and several newspaper correspondents made up the party that honored that institution with their presence on the evening before the General's forty-ninth birthday.

The teachers and young ladies had united their efforts in making everything look beautiful, and their work had not been in vain. The Seminary was brilliantly lighted from the observatory to the basement, and the halls, chapel and dining room were decorated with evergreens, flowers, mottoes and flags; among the mottoes was:

"Yes, let all good things await, Him who comes not to be great, But as he saves or serves his state."

In the chapel at the opposite end of the room from the dog house a large handsome picture of General Garfield which had been presented to the Seminary a few days before, by the young ladies, and above it was draped the new flag.

The company arrived about six o'clock, and a short time after, tea was served and then came the entertainment in the chapel. It was begun by a duet by the Misses Hunter on the Chickering Grand piano; this beautiful instrument was also a present to the Seminary.

Two gymnastic classes then went through their various motions, doing credit to their teacher, Miss Newcomb. After a short interval, Miss Newcomb sang a sweet piece entitled "The Bridge" accompanied by Miss Hunter on the piano. The Fan Drill was next on the list, and the ease and grace with which the young ladies went through the different motions with the fan, received the closest attention from all. At the close of the entertainment a hymn was sung, followed by a psalm, all the young ladies taking part in this.

Then came the good-byes and then the General put on his hat and was soon enjoying a sleigh-ride through the cold, crisp air of a November evening.

HATTIE.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the XIXth Ohio Congressional District Central Committee this day, held at City Hall, in Warren, Ohio, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, General James A. Garfield has resigned his seat as a member of the Forty-third Congress, and

WHEREAS, There is but one candidate, known to us for the position, and