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CALENDAR FOR 1880.

1880	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
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THE ECLIPSES OF 1880.

In the year 1880 there will be six eclipses, four of the sun and two of the moon.

A total eclipse of the sun, January 11, invisible in the eastern portion of the United States. The partial and total phases will be visible, though under unfavorable conditions, through portions of Utah, Nevada and California.

A total eclipse of the moon, June 22, invisible in the eastern portion of the United States. Observers on the Pacific coast may see the eclipse for about half an hour before the moon sets.

A partial eclipse of the sun, July 7, invisible throughout North America. It will be visible in South America and the southern part of Asia.

A partial eclipse of the sun, December 1, visible only in the southern hemisphere.

A total eclipse of the moon, December 16, visible in the eastern portion of the United States, but some of its phases visible on the Pacific coast.

A partial eclipse of the sun, December 21, visible in the eastern portion of the United States and at Chicago, from 6:15 to 7:44 in the morning.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A battle was recently fought between Montenegro and Albania, which is described as one of the most savage, stubborn and bloody conflicts of modern times. Both sides fought with a ferocity unparalleled, and left thousands of dead on the field.

The Kashgar war has been ended, with a victory in favor of the Chinese.

A new Ministry has been formed in Spain.

The Captain General of Cuba has offered amnesty to all insurgents who will surrender.

The general depression in Germany continues, and, indeed, appears to be daily becoming more severe.

There have been upward of 200 arrests made in Moscow and its neighborhood for supposed connection with the attempt upon the life of the Czar.

France is on the verge of a Governmental crisis. The Ministry and Chambers are in a state of confusion, and the Government is in a state of confusion.

The Governor of St. Petersburg has ordered every household in that city to have a red light bearing the number of his house.

Disastrous floods are again reported in Hungary.

Disastrous floods, caused by overflow of the rivers, are reported in Transylvania, in Southeastern Austria.

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

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The door-keeper of the Grand Opera House, New York, has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, in that city, for violation of the Civil Rights law, in refusing admission to the theater of a colored man.

Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse and the bankers of New York are strongly urging the removal of the mint from Philadelphia to that city.

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JAS. W. McEWEEN Editor.

VOLUME III.

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

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JOB PRINTING.

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Anything, from a Dodge to a Price-List, or from a pamphlet to a Poster, black or colored, plain or fancy.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

INDIANA ITEMS.

LOGANSPOUR has fifty-nine licensed saloons.

NEARLY 200 telephones are in use in Evansville.

Six divorces were granted by the court at Winchester the other day.

GREAT numbers of hogs are dying in Dearborn county, cut off by the high cholera.

The old canal bed at Worthington is being filled up, and the space will be used for depot and tracks.

JOHN BROWN, one of the pioneers of Henry county, has died; also Absolom Poor, another pioneer.

WILLIAM T. S. MANLY, County Treasurer of Cass county, and a prominent citizen of Logansport, has died.

It is contemplated to have the cornerstone of the new State House laid next summer, with imposing Masonic ceremonies.

ELBIE JOHNSON, the Randolph county farmer who swallowed two of his actual cattle recently, suffers no inconvenience from the accident.

THREE children of Robert Craig, at Union City, have been poisoned by eating cabbage over which Paris green had been sprinkled while growing.

FRANK T. THOMAS, a merchant of Winslow, was thrown from a buggy near Owensville, Gibson county, while driving a team. After suffering terrible agony for a time, he died.

JOHN ROWE, a wealthy farmer, living three miles north of Hagerstown, Wayne county, was poisoned by inhalation of vapor from red-ox timber, with which he was working. After suffering terrible agony for a time, he died.

BROWNE LUDLOW, at his home on the Manchester pike, two miles from Lawrenceburg, a few days ago accidentally swallowed a pair of lady's scissors. There is slight hope of his recovery, as he has been bleeding internally since the accident.

The architect who was given the contract for supervising building a new Court House at Frankfort, Clinton county, seven years ago, has now got a good deal of money, because the work was enjoined, and he was thereby deprived of expected commissions.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction decides that, when a school has been established for colored children, none such can be found to attend it unless they reside within convenient distance, and that, in every case, the same rule is to be applied in deciding this matter as would be in the case of white children.

At Logansport, Nancy J. Fancett, has been found guilty as an accessory to the murder of John R. Jackson, in September last, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. Five others, including the murderers, Nancy, are yet to be tried. Nancy has been married five times, and is now engaged to be married to one of the prisoners, Jack McMillen.

The Indiana State Grange, at its late session, elected the following officers: Grand Master, Aaron J. Jones, South Bend; Overseer, Nelson Gage, Randolph county; Lecturer, Harvey D. Scott, Terre Haute; Steward, Moses Poindecker, Clark county. The reports of the grand officers show a decided growth of the order and a favorable condition of the subordinate granges.

THERE has been a great outflow of squirrels from Indiana to Kentucky, across the Ohio river, near New Amsterdam, in Harrison county. Henceforth the movement of these little brown creatures was attributed to the failure of the mast in the mountain region of Kentucky and Tennessee; but this year the squirrels are leaving Indiana when there is no failure of the mast.

George Eliot's Earnings.

For "Scenes of Clerical Life" she received \$1,500; for "Adam Bede" she got, all told, \$15,000; something less for "The Mill on the Floss," and perhaps the most artistic and one of the most interesting of her novels to cultured people, has never been fully appreciated. Its earnings have to date, I am told, not been over \$10,000, and for "Daniel Deronda" she has received "Silas Marner," one of her strongest stories, was not very profitable, while "Felix Holt," not at all equal to it, gave her six times as much money. George Eliot's poetry, she has written six volumes—has not been liked, nor does it deserve to be liked in any measure with her novels. Still, she prefers her poetry, and would rather be ranked as a poet than a novelist. Her earnings, however, have been about \$250,000, and she could make a contract any day for a new story for which she would be guaranteed \$40,000. Her money-making power is not excelled by that of any writer in Great Britain, and her success has been rewarded.—London Letter.

The Hottest Spot on Earth.

One of the hottest regions on the earth is along the Persian gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Bahrin the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively large number of people live there, thanks to the copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great ginseng bag around his arm, the hand grasping the mouth; then takes in his right hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a strong line, and, thus equipped, he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag, he draws the strong jet of fresh water, he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped aboard. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges again. The tone of the copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Oman, some 500 or 600 miles distant.

The Earl of Sefton would be to-day almost the wealthiest man in England if his ancestor had not sold, for a comparatively trifling sum, his harbor rights, held under an ancient grant, to the town of Liverpool; and the Marquis of Donegal would be to-day be thrice as rich as the richest man in Ireland had he not recklessly leased the town of Belfast on perpetual lease to a mining company, reserving, in so doing, twenty "fairs," or payments.

Almost the whole town is nominally his property.

"A Firm Adherence to Correct Principles."

then presented their claims, which was to the effect that the saloons to be surrendered by them should be taken to Washington for trial, the tribe fearing that justice would not be done near the scenes of their crimes. Gen. Hatch promised to communicate with Secretary Schuyler regarding this proposition, and Oursay agreed to bring in twelve of the more conspicuous participants in the White River massacre. The Indians were extremely arrogant in their demands. The action of Oursay was a surprise to the Commission, who had reckoned all along on his cooperation in any step they might choose to take.

Gen. Grant left Chicago after a six days' sojourn, on the morning of Tuesday, 9th inst., and journeyed to Indianapolis, where he received a cordial reception. At Logansport a halt of an hour or so was made to give the people an opportunity of paying their respect to the General. He was escorted to one of the hotels, and mounted upon a flimsy platform that had been hastily constructed. Of course all the celebrities crowded on the rail structure, and the result was a crash and a fall, just while the Mayor was in the midst of "the greatest of his life"—the delivery of a long-winded reception speech. Gen. Grant was precipitated a couple of feet, but coolly picked himself up, looked around to see what had become of the man who was talking to him, and grimly remarked: "Well, the platform's gone, what shall I stand on?" Fortunately the fall was slight, and the Mayor at once resumed.

The invasion of the Indian Territory by squatters promises to be repeated in a few weeks, and the invading band seems likely this time to be a larger one than that recently expelled from the Territory by United States troops. It is reported from St. Louis that about the first of February, nearly 4,000 men will start for the Territory in different parties, and from different points.

The Grand Lodge of the Iowa State Grange met at Des Moines last week. The following officers were elected for the year: Worthy Master, E. N. Gates, Jasper; Treasurer, M. L. Devlin, Polk; Secretary, W. L. Carpenter, Blackhawk; Gate-keeper, C. H. Adams, Story.

The Adams-Hatch Peace Commission ended its sittings at Los Pinos, Col., last week. It recommends, among other things, that the White River Agency be abolished, and the Utes of the agency be distributed between Los Pinos and the Southern Agency; that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid out of the Ute fund now on deposit at Washington, and the portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Utes be ceded to the Government.

Five Chinamen were recently burned to death at Lovelock, Nev. They were drunk with opium smoking.

Cincinnati's reception of Gen. Grant, though falling short of Chicago's demonstration in the number of people participating and the splendor of the appointments, was, according to all accounts, a really creditable affair. The reception at the big Music Hall, the entertainment at dinner of the General and Mrs. Grant at the residence of Mr. Washington McLean, and the banquet in the evening crowded the days full of attractions and compliments as it could well hold.

Gen. Grant left Cincinnati on the morning of Friday, the 12th inst., and journeyed to Columbus, Ohio, where he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, the day's journey being made in a comparatively short time. At 12 o'clock the General bid the Columbians good-by, boarded a train and sped away toward the East. The city of Pittsburgh was reached on the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst., and the day's journey was tendered the distinguished traveler. Indictments have been returned against Kilian, Daly and Davy, the Irish agitators, and they will be tried for sedition at Dublin.

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one of the saloons, consisting of Booth, Morrill, Conkling, Hamlin, McKillop, Booth, Kirkwood, Logan, and Carpenter, has decided to recommend that the party in the Senate commit itself to the policy of non-action in regard to any and all legislation affecting the currency, whether gold, greenbacks, or silver, during the present session.

The Chicago Tribune, in a leading two-column editorial (double-leaded) headed "President Hayes' Idiotic Scheme," makes a savage attack on the President's legal-learned retainer, which, if carried out, the Tribune thinks will bring about the ruin of the President, and ruin, on the country.

Regarding the reports of the appointment of Senator Edmunds to the vacancy which might be created by the resignation of Judge Hunt, the latter gentleman is credited with saying that he did not expect to resign at present. Those who know Mr. Hunt's physical condition best, however, say that he never can return to service on the Supreme Bench.

The report to Congress of the national commission appointed to investigate what persons of the yellow fever in Cuba makes public the startling fact that the fever is prevalent in every part of the island, far beyond the limits of Havana. No place in Cuba seems to have been discovered which is exempt from the plague, its ravages depending mainly upon the number of unacclimated persons within the influence of the infection.

The National Board of Trade held its annual session at Washington last week. By the explosion of dynamite at Tanager, Nova Scotia, George Ferguson, his son James, and nephew, Joseph Ferguson, were instantly killed.

Delegates to a convention called to organize the American Agricultural Society met in New York city last week. There was a large attendance, and a variety of interesting topics were discussed, and a number of valuable papers read. John Morrison, of Maryland, was elected permanent President of the society, and a list of Vice Presidents, representing every State in the Union, was chosen. A Board of Directors, consisting of nineteen, five of them to serve for one year, seven for two years, and seven for three years, was elected.

Several of the Canadian cities are afflicted with an epidemic of small-pox.

The United States Union Telegraph Company refuses to deliver copies of the messages sent and received by Mr. Ingalls during the late Senatorial canvass in Kansas.

At the International Dairy Fair, just held in New York, Illinois led all competitors in the display of butter, while Wisconsin made the finest display of cheese.

A party of engineers have just left New York for Mexico, to locate and superintend the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The promoters of this enterprise have formed a company, and hope by completing their work at an early day to defeat the canal project.

Gen. Grant's reception by the people of St. Louis was a big demonstration—only a little less in the number of the people and the length of the procession than the Chicago affair, but far exceeding it in gush and enthusiasm, according to all accounts.

The notable feature of the Pittsburgh reception of the General was the speech of Gen. Grant in reply to some remarks of Prof. Fulton, the spokesman of the principals of the public schools, who called upon him in a body. The General's speech, which was much longer than any other, and which is likely to be remembered and recalled, was the speech of Gen. Grant in reply to some remarks of Prof. Fulton, the spokesman of the principals of the public schools, who called upon him in a body. The General's speech, which was much longer than any other, and which is likely to be remembered and recalled, was the speech of Gen. Grant in reply to some remarks of Prof. Fulton, the spokesman of the principals of the public schools, who called upon him in a body. The General's speech, which was much longer than any other, and which is likely to be remembered and recalled, was the speech of Gen. 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