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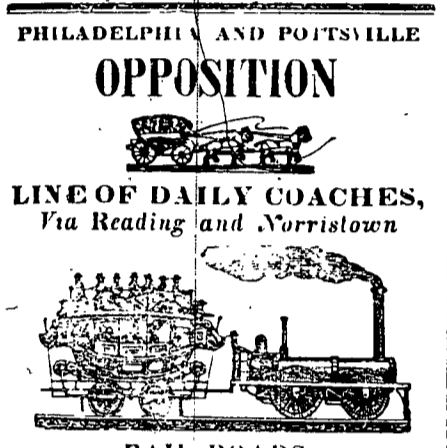
MINERS' JOURNAL AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. VOL. XV. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1890. NO. 30.

From the New York Mirror. The Beggar of Florence. Belmonte, and been born a beggar. In the time when he wandered through the streets of Florence...

PROSPECTUS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL. THIS Journal was materially enlarged and otherwise improved at the close of the year 1889...

PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE OPPOSITION. LINE OF DAILY COACHES. Via Reading and Norristown.



RAIL ROADS. THE subscribers, having acceded to the earnest solicitations of the traveling community on this route...

DAILY LINE OF COACHES. Between Philadelphia and Pottsville. For the accommodation of the public, the Coaches are entirely new...

RATES OF FARE. From Pottsville to Reading, \$2.00. From Reading to Pottsville, No. 1 Cars, 3.00. Do. Do. No. 2 Cars, 2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL, In the Borough of POTTSVILLE, PA.

J. HUGHES. ANNO UNUS. The traveling public that has resorted to his commodious establishment with every attention to the comfort and convenience of his patrons...

EXCHANGE HOTEL, POTTSVILLE. William G. Johnson. HAS taken this commodious establishment...

ENGLAND.

Exchange at New York on London, 94 to 100 per cent. premium.

Riots at Liverpool.—During a portion of Thursday and Friday the 30th and 31st of May, there has been the scene of serious riots between the shipwrights and the Irish Catholics.

SCOTLAND.

A certain gentleman in this county had a servant of a jocular turn, which his master liked sometimes to encourage.

THE HORSES THAT STARTED FOR THIS RACE.

The horses that started for this race were—Mr. Thomas Spunner, the Treasurer; Mr. Thomas B. Dincer, the Sir Stiff (by Starch); Mr. Drought's Lady Jane; Mr. Drought's mare, (by Economist); and Mr. Lawlor's Mad cap.

All went off at a snapping pace; but early in the race Lady Jane fell, and went away without her rider. The next was a high wall, which all succeeded in clearing without a mistake, except Mr. Lawlor's horse, who fell and killed his rider.

THE PRIZE COMPOSITION.

By WILLIAM REES, CARDIFF. (Continued.) For the best tripartite lines, with a translation into English...

For the best tripartite lines, with a translation into English, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Bute, for his continued patronage of the Cardiff Free School, and the benefits arising from the Education received therein.

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IRELAND.

1 Rape Job.—A clutch of chickens were hatched in Rathfriland, in this city. An egg that remained unbroken until Saturday, being weighty, on examination it was found to contain a chicken with one hind leg, two bodies, two wings, two tails, and four legs.

Affair of Honor.—Robert N. Fynn, Esq., Barrister at Law, met with a severe accident this morning. The particulars are as follows:—Mr. Fynn, in the course of some discussion with a Mr. O'Hara, in the court-house, from the county of Limerick, used an expression which the latter considered to be personally offensive.

Disgraceful state of the Poor in Ireland.—Kilbenny.—Out of a population of about one thousand, there are six hundred families, containing no less than six thousand human beings, in absolute want in this part of the parish—Galway. There is at present many a family in Galway absolutely starving; and why not when the laborer's wages is only 10 d. per day, potatoes 6 s. a stone, and many men willing to work unemployed?—Boyle. The market of this town have advanced to an enormous price with the last ten days or fortnight.

Steeple Chase.—A steeple chase of three miles came on over the Clonbeg course, (near Birr) for a Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, given to the members of the Ormond and Ling's Hunt, by the Hon. Colonel Westera, and sweepstakes of 500 guineas each. The course was all of grass land, and the leaps were the largest ever witnessed in this country.

Wales. The Report of the Birmingham St. David's Society recently received containing subscribers, mentions that since the formation of the society, a period of fifteen years, thirty-four children have been provided, clothed and instructed, in addition to those at present on the foundation.

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ORIGIN OF GENIUS.

Columbus was the son of a weaver and a weaver himself. Rabelais son of an apothecary. Claude Lorraine was bred a pastry cook. Moliere son of a tustary-maker. Cervantes served as a common soldier. Homer was a beggar. Heaod was the son of a small farmer. Demosthenes of a cutter. Terence was a slave. Richardson was a printer. Oliver Cromwell the son of a brewer. Howard an apprentice to a grocer. Benjamin Franklin a journeyman printer. Doctor Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, son of a linen draper. Daniel Defoe was a Hosier, and son of a butcher. Whitefield son of an inn-keeper at Gloucester. Sir Cloudesly Shovel, rear-admiral of England, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and afterwards a cabin boy. Bishop Prideaux worked in the kitchen at Exeter College Oxford. Cardinal Wolsey, son of a butcher. Ferguson was a shepherd. Neuhus was a peasant. Thomas Paine, son of a stay maker at Theford. Dean Tucker was the son of a small farmer in Cardanshire, and performed his journey to Oxford on foot. Edmund Hally was the son of a soap boiler at Shorefield. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, son of a farmer at Ashby de la Zouch. William Hogarth was put an apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots. Doctor Mountain, Bishop of Durham, was the son of a beggar. Lucian was the son of a statuary. Virgil a potter. Homer of a shoemaker. Plautus a baker. Shakespeare the son of a wool stapler.

Milfon, of a money scrivener. Cowley the son of a hatter. Mallet, rose from poverty. Pope, son of a merchant. Gay was an apprentice to a silk mercer. Doctor Samuel Johnson, was the son of a book-seller at Litchfield. Akepside, son of a butcher at Newcastle. Collins, son of a hatter. Samuel Butler, son of a farmer. Ben Johnson worked sometimes as a bricklayer. Robert Burns was a ploughman in Ayrshire. Thomas Chatterton, son of a sexton at Redcliffe Church, Bristol. Thomas Grey was the son of a money scrivener. Matthew Prior son of a joiner in London. Henry Kirk White son of a butcher at Nottingham. Bloodfield and Gifford were shoemakers. Addison, Goldsmith, Otway, and Ganning, were sons of clergymen. Forson son of a parish clerk. The mechanic arts especially, have reason to be proud of the contributions which their pursuits, leading to a directness and practical exercise of the intellectual faculties, have added to the glorious constellation of talent which has illuminated the world.

STATISTICS. The following statistical answers are said to have been returned to a set of queries recently issued under a commission of inquiry in Ireland: How many labourers are there in your parish; how many in constant, how many in occasional employments; how are they maintained when out of employment? Those who can work will work if they can. Those who can't, beg or steal—that, sir, is the plan. What is the ordinary diet, and condition, with respect to clothing, of the labouring classes? The general diet is potatoes and poit. For seldom, if ever, they see any joint. Their clothing is various, as every foot knows; Some decent, some ragged, without any hose. At what periods of the year are they least employed? What three questions! if ever I knew Such a big set of asses! Why when they have nothing to do. What, on the whole, might an average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, earn in the year? Do you think with such questions my mind'd perplex. Or trouble my head, or my intellect vex. For an average man—was there ever such stuff?—An average nothing, would be full enough. What would be the yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work? And now for this question! to answer it right. I will send you a man with a fair appetite: You can feed him a quarter, and judge pretty near. What would be a just average during the year. Of what class of persons, generally, are the landlords of cottages, or cabins? Some taller, some shorter, some black, brown or fair; Some squint-eyed, some crook'd nose, and some very queer. What is the usual rent of cabins, with or without land? From one to two pounds they will promise to pay. But the landlord is glad, after two years, to say, "I'll forgive you the rent if you'll give up the hay." If he gets another: who acts the same way. Of what description of buildings are those cabins, and how furnished? are they supplied with bedssteads and comfortable bedding? A cabin consists of the walls, roof, and floor. With sometimes a window, and mostly a door. Their beds are of straw, and instead of a rug—a slip of pig's just keeps their feet snug. Upon what terms are herds usually hired in your parish? No flocks in the field, and no herd in the stall. For herdsmen there surely can be little call.

NEWSPAPERS, &c. The following information is from returns made to the Post Office Department, and has been politely handed to us for publication. GLOBE. NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and PERIODICALS published in the United States, 1st July, 1839. Maine, 41. New Hampshire, 26. Vermont, 31. Massachusetts (at Boston 65) 124. Rhode Island, 11. Connecticut, 31. New York (at New York city, 71) 234. New Jersey, 39. Maryland (at Baltimore, 20) 48. Pennsylvania (at Philad. 71) 253. Delaware, 3. District Columbia, (at Washington 11) 16. Virginia (at Richmond, 10) 52. North Carolina, 30. South Carolina, 20. Georgia, 33. Florida Territory, 9. Alabama, 9. Mississippi, 26. Louisiana, (at New Orleans 10) 36. Arkansas, 4. Tennessee, 50. Kentucky, 31. Ohio, (at Cincinnati 27) 164. Michigan, 181. Wisconsin Territory, 3. Iowa Territory, 3. Indiana, 69. Illinois, 89. Missouri, 25. 1,555.

Of the above 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly. Thirty eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.

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STATISTICS. The following statistical answers are said to have been returned to a set of queries recently issued under a commission of inquiry in Ireland: How many labourers are there in your parish; how many in constant, how many in occasional employments; how are they maintained when out of employment? Those who can work will work if they can. Those who can't, beg or steal—that, sir, is the plan. What is the ordinary diet, and condition, with respect to clothing, of the labouring classes? The general diet is potatoes and poit. For seldom, if ever, they see any joint. Their clothing is various, as every foot knows; Some decent, some ragged, without any hose. At what periods of the year are they least employed? What three questions! if ever I knew Such a big set of asses! Why when they have nothing to do. What, on the whole, might an average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, earn in the year? Do you think with such questions my mind'd perplex. Or trouble my head, or my intellect vex. For an average man—was there ever such stuff?—An average nothing, would be full enough. What would be the yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work? And now for this question! to answer it right. I will send you a man with a fair appetite: You can feed him a quarter, and judge pretty near. What would be a just average during the year. Of what class of persons, generally, are the landlords of cottages, or cabins? Some taller, some shorter, some black, brown or fair; Some squint-eyed, some crook'd nose, and some very queer. What is the usual rent of cabins, with or without land? From one to two pounds they will promise to pay. But the landlord is glad, after two years, to say, "I'll forgive you the rent if you'll give up the hay." If he gets another: who acts the same way. Of what description of buildings are those cabins, and how furnished? are they supplied with bedssteads and comfortable bedding? A cabin consists of the walls, roof, and floor. With sometimes a window, and mostly a door. Their beds are of straw, and instead of a rug—a slip of pig's just keeps their feet snug. Upon what terms are herds usually hired in your parish? No flocks in the field, and no herd in the stall. For herdsmen there surely can be little call.

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