The Herald.

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THE HERALD

Is Published

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

From the Office of Kane & Co.,

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AND

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JAS. CAMPBELL,

or the past 15 years in the employ of Mr. Thomas Campbell,) wishes to inform the public that he has commenced business on his own account, in his Shanty,

South Side King Square,

opposite the Fountain, and, being determined to use none but the best material, is prepared to guarantee all work done by him. Orders respectfully solicited.

Butter, Lard and Eggs.

Just received per I. C. Railway.

40 TUBS choice Dairy Butter; 40 lbs. Pure Leaf Lard; 100 doz. Fresh Eggs. For sale low, wholesale and retail by

M. & H. GALLAGHER,
12 Charlotte street.

APPLES, RAISENS & CURRANTS.

200 BARRELS No. 1 choice Winter Apples, consisting in part of Bishop Pippin, Baldwin, Greening, Nonpareil, Russets, Pippin Spetzenbergs, &c.; 100 boxes Layer Raisins, 25 do. best London Layers, for Table use, and 5 bbls. Currants. For sale

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dec22 12 Charlotte street

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THE property consists of one large 2½ story house with accomodations suitable for 4 tenants and one 1½ story house suitable for 2 tenants. Both houses are in good condition and will be sold at a bargain. The size of lot is 40x80. Ground rent only $20 per annum.

For terms, enquire on the premises from

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FANCY DRESS GOODS,

In will the Leading Styles for the Season.

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In all the different makes, including Chappett's Cashmeres and Merinos, the best goods of their class in the world.

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M. WALSH, begs respectfully to announce to his friends and the public that he has moved to his New Premises, Melick Block, No. 5, Market Square, and is now showing a full assortment of

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A full assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods; Gent's White Shirts made to order.

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COR. OF ELLIOT ROW & PITT ST.,

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A slate will be kept at J. C. Ferguson's, King Square, and orders left will be romptly attended to.

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Just received:

50 GREEN Cases DeKuypers' GENEVA;
25 " " Key do.;
25 " " half-bottles do. 1 dozen each
5 " " pint flasks do. 1 "

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J. J. MULLIN,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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Gents' Clothing made to order in the most Fashionable styles, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

A large stock of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING AND OUTFITS always on hand.

Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

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FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS.

ON Sydney street, opposite Queen Square, two Respectable Dwellings with Bath-rooms, Patent W. C., Gas, Register Grates and all the modern improvements. Possession 1st May next. These premises are suitable for respectable families. Enquire of William Burns, at the Board of Health office, or on the premises. feb9

NOTICE.

WE have in Stock a splendid line of

COATINGS AND TWEEDS

for our Custom Department, and will make to order at our usual low prices at our Old Stand, Dock st.

MULLIN BROS.

We are selling our Ready-Made Clothing at Cost to make room for our Spring arrivals.

feb23 MULLIN BROS.

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TO BUY YOUR

Boots and Shoes

IS AT THE

Portland Boot & Shoe Store,

where you can get anything in the shoe line as cheap as any house in the Trade. I have on hand a large stock of Men's Kip, Coarse and Calf Boots of our own make, hand made, which will be sold at very low prices.

dec22 H. BOWLES.

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Gold & Silver Watches,

GOLD AND GOLD-PLATED

JEWELLERY,

Clocks & Fancy Goods.

T. L. COUGHLAN

A QUANTITY OF

PAPER BAGS,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP

Apply at this Office.

For the Herald.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.

BY LILIAN.

The rural city of Rome, with its wide streets and beautiful shade trees, with its pretty churches nestling here and there, amid its 15,000 souls, was 120 years ago a military trading post.

In 1786, five log cabins were erected in the vicinity, and a few more of these cabins scattered at different points sheltered the whole white population of the State west of Utica.

For the last three years a school has been in progress there for the instruction of deaf mutes, and gives promise of being an institution of which the whole State may be proud.

The school began in one small brick dwelling, now it occupies eight houses, four on each side of the street. A hearing and speaking man sleeps in the boys' house, who keeps watch over them at night; also in each of the buildings is a hearing and speaking person. After each meal a certain number of girls selected by the matron each week have some light domestic duty to perform. Also an hour each day they are given instructions in sewing, and the boys are kept busy around the yards. A room in one of the buildings has been fitted up for a carpenter's shop, where two or three of the boys who have a taste for the trade, under the direction of an experienced carpenter, have made a wardrobe and several other articles, which are a credit to their ingenuity. Some of the boys have a talent for mending shoes, and have a little shop in which they work for each other.

The Principal of the Institution is Edward Beverly Nelson, B. A., a graduate of Harvard, assisted by Profs. Johnson, Chamberlain and Selincy.

The primary department is presided over by Miss Roe, assisted by Miss Hendricks. The primary room is fitted up with school desks, and black boards, like all the other rooms used for recitation, in the various houses.

A little girl about six or seven years of age was called to recite in reading. She lifted her fingers to give the signs for the words, and then proceeded rapidly with gestures, making us understand her lively story of a cat catching a mouse, and a little girl washing.

Then the teacher wrote on the board, "Take the book from the desk, and put it on the table."

The child looked at the board, and then taking a book, laid it on the teacher's table.

"What did you do?"

The little one went up to the board, and wrote in a clear pretty hand:

"I put the book on the table."

All the children seemed to enjoy their recitation and it was certainly quite remarkable.

In the reception room, we saw a dear little girl, who had just returned from a visit home. Prof. Nelson asked her in deaf mute language to tell her name. She lifted her right hand, signifying her name by signs.

"Now write it,' he said.

She answered, that she had paper, but no pencil. He gave her his pencil and she wrote very prettily, "My name is Jessie Oliver—I live at Glendale."

She had been in the institution a year, was six years of age when she entered, not knowing a letter, but now could read and write, and converse rapidly.

The History class, recited pages of history with the fingers of the right hand, and the Arithmetic class, wrote difficult examples in fractions. The one who finished first waved the white rag he used for a rubber, over his head triumphantly, and march back to desk as though to the sound of music. They were all taking easy positions around the boards and reciting correctly.

In another room they were writing on the boards the remembrance of the day before, which was very interesting. The space alloted to them was crowded with ideas quaintly expressed, and one could not help wandering at the euphonious sentences, when never a sound could reach the ears of the writers.

In the beginning class in language, a little girl wrote on the board,

"The yard is full of *tree.*"

The teacher signified that she had made a mistake. The little hand went up, signifying to him, that she had not.

"Oh yes you have," he answered, in the deaf mute language, "look sharp" he continued.

She tripped over the words again, and the suddenly added an S to the *tree.*

The teacher asked her to try it again.

"There were many boys and *girl.*" she wrote.

The teacher pointed to her work, waving his hand along in the direction of the sentence. She looked at it carefully, and added S to the *girl.*

All have the same difficulty at first—all are confused with the singular and plural number.

The sleeping rooms and dining halls are very cheerful, and the health of the pupils excellent.

They have pic-nics and pleasure drives, and are delighted with the pretty city of Rome.

Though their's is a silent world, they never murmur because they cannot hear or speak.

"We are as happy as others," is their answer to any form of condolence.

There is at present 109 pupils, and applications are constantly being made for the admission of new ones. The Faculty hope to erect a large building which will accomodate under one roof, all who may wish to enter the institution.

END.

The Labor Troubles in San Francisco. The Workingmen's Party, Past and Present.

[From the San Francisco Monitor]

We can perceive, from the remarks of many of our eastern and foreign contemporaries, that they do not properly understand the nature of the so-called Workingmen's movement in this State, and that they have very erroneous ideas respecting its condition and prospects. It is our intention to set them right as briefly but as thoroughly as we can, and explain the agitation as it now exists.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

owes its origin directly to the labor strikes and riots in Pittsburg, Chicago, Baltimore, and other eastern cities. We had a weak repetition of those disturbances in San Francisco, and a body of men was organized, somewhat after the style of the old Vigilantes, to preserve the peace of the city. Many think they were illegally brought together, and directed by irresponsible parties. However, it seems to us that it was weakness on the side of the authorities to allow them at all, seeing that the proper and legal forces at their disposal were not called into requisition, much less over-powered; and the general opinion at present is that they did more harm than good, though they claim the credit of having saved the city from destruction. After these disturbances were quelled, some numbers of workingmen began to assemble occasionally on a vacant space of ground near the new City Hall, and made famous as the "sand lots," to discuss their real or imaginary grievances, and to argue about some (according to them) much needed reforms. Here it was that

DENIS KEARNEY

came first to the front and rendered himself notorious. Destitute of education, deficient in intellect, with nothing attractive about him, he nevertheless had rough vigor of speech which attracted auditors. He was joined in time by other agitators, with more ability and even less principle than himself, and soon the meetings became very largely attended. Immunity made the speakers bold, as they fancied they could override the law, and before long prosanity, sedition, threats of incendiarism and murder, as well as openly avowed threats of revolution, became the chief ingredients of

THE "SAND LOT" ORATORY.

The excitement grew rapidly and soon became intense. The public mind was profoundly disturbed, business decreased, and uneasiness became general. The city authorities made one effort to stop the incendiary talk, but it was so awkwardly done that the victory was left with the agitators, and they became bolder than ever. Kearney assumed dictatorial airs, bullied all who opposed him, took possession of meetings called by reputable citizens, and would let nobody speak but men of his own choosing. Then Vigilantes began to organize and arm secretly to "put down" Kearney, and it was generally rumored that they intended taking him from his home at night and hanging him, together with some of the principal leaders. Thus the would-be defenders of law and order were as criminal in intent, and as illegal in formation as the "Kearneyites." A dreadful collision was apparently imminent—the safety of the city was gravely imperiled,

AT THIS CRITICAL JUNCTURE THERE SPOKE OUT

one man who was not terrified by the danger, who bowed not down before either Vigilantes or Kearneyites. His Grace the Archbishop issued a pastoral forbidding his faithful children from associating themselves with any secret organizations, and also from attending any meetings at which sedition was spoken or threats of violence indulged in. This was the first serious check put to the mad course of the disturbers. Many of the workingmen of the city, probably a majority of them, are Catholics, and, of course, they listened respectfully to the voice of their beloved prelate. In consequence, the attendance at the "sand lots" began to diminish; then the leaders fell out among themselves, and hurled charges of traitorism, corruption, etc., at each other, and the whole movement appears on the down grade. The action of the Archbishop was warmly endorsed by the press of the whole States, almost without exception, and was most gratifying, we might say to the entire community. Numbers of the better classes of workingmen saw the perilous road they were treading and retraced their steps.

KEARNEY AND HIS GANG,

however, kept up their old tactics, breaking up meetings and intimidating their adversaries wherever they could. Last evening the quondam dictator, Kearney, was violently thurst out from a meeting into which he had tried to obtrude himself unbidden. He formed another meeting of his own in the street and blocked up the thoroughfare. The police, fearing a conflict between the rival factions, as also desirous of clearing the street, dispersed Kearney's crowd and had to use their clubs very freely to do so. For some time the scene was one of the most intense excitement and terrible confusion, when the officers charged upon the tumultuous assembly, and the slightest accident might have percipitated a riot that would have made the streets run with blood. The conduct of the police was admirable. They were cool, brave, and not inclined to use more violence then was absolutely necessary. And, in this connection, we feel impelled to imperatively urge upon the Board of Supervisors the pressing necessity of their at once filling up the ranks of the police to the numbers allowed by law. We demand that they do so on the part of the community, whose lives, peace and property are endangered by their inaction. It is well understood by the public that petty quarrelings over a small question of patronage are at the bottom of the dead lock now existing between them and the Police Commissioners. Will these gentlemen Supervisors be good enough to lay aside their bickerings and listen to the call of duty? That is precisely what the citizens expect from them, and we trust they will pay attention. They incur a fearful responsibity unless they take speedy and effective measures to secure the peace and good order of the city. And they may rest satisfied they will be held to strict account for it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., May 28.

There has been some lively skirmishing in the Senate the last few days. That body so profound in its usual bearing, forgot for the nonce it's dignity and engaged in several interesting "scenes." The Shield's Bill which was the subject of the debate was finally voted down. The Republicans killed it, by making Gen'l Grant the cat's paw. Mr. Ben Hill made an eloquent appeal in behalf of Gen'l Shields and in the course of his remarks found it convenient to give Blaine a centre shot. He said that the Republicans had no right to impute to the Democratic Senators an ill-feeling toward Gen. Grant because they had voted against the amendment to put him on the retired list. Grant did not need the money, and Shields did. Hill concluded by saying: "I honor and admire Gen'l Grant as I do all brave men who fought while the war lasted, and stopped when it ended. I shall be willing to help Grant if the time ever comes when he needs it but the Senator from Maine, (Blaine) is very fast to help a man before he knows whether the man wants help. I don't vote for men, I vote for principles, I don't know what the Senator from Maine votes for, I've never been able to find out." This created a laugh at the expense of Blaine whose countenance indicated that he did not take it good-naturedly. This gentleman has been very active in urging Grant's claims, and probably had not so much lobbying been done by he and Sargeant, (Cal.) the thing would have been declared in Shield's favor. Both of these Senators left their seats and skipped about the chamber bracing up the weak brethren on the Republican side. Some think that Blaine fears Grant in 1880 as the condidate for the Presidency and so he wants to put him on the shelf with so fat a salary to hold him there that he won't be rolling off in Blaine's way. The President, with two of his Secretaries, Devens and McCrary, have gone down the Chesapeake on another pleasure trip. Meanwhile the title investigation committee are getting their drag-nets, and all the inquisition paraphanalia in readiness to commence the examination of witnesses the first of next week. Only the representatives of the press will be allowed in the sanctum sanctorum of the investigators, as no room in the Capitol is large enough if they were to open it to the general public. There are of course all sorts of ideas advanced as to the final result, but the general opinion here is that if Mr. Hayes don't have to vacate entirely, the place will be made uncomfortabley "warm", for him. If he had some determined backers, (for their is often power in a minority) his chances would be much better, but he is left entirely alone, and perhaps now can appreciate Packard's feelings at being left out in the cold. Even Stanley Matthews has gone back on him. Mrs. Fassett's historical paintings of the Electoral Commission has been removed from her studio to the Supreme Court room, where she will complete it. This room is characterized by a chaste elegance, which fortunately has not been sacrificed to the spirit of tinselry which surprises one in some parts of the Capitol. Busts of Ex chief Justice who has passed to the Higher Court adorn the semi-circular walls, and awaken memories of men altogether distinguished, who in their lives did honor to the highest official position. This room then the Senate Chamber is represented in Mr. Healy's great painting "Webster replying to Hayne" which was purchased by the State of Massachsetts to adorn the old "Cradle of Liberty." When completed Mrs. Fassett intends sending her picture to the Paris Exhibition. There is now laying in idleness at the Navy yard an immense engine which was built by the Govt. at a cost of $250,000, which has more than six times the power of "The great Corless engine," which propelled the machinery at the Centennial. The fact is the Corless engine was neither great or strong compared with some others built in this country. The Navy Department fourteen years ago built four pairs of "hundred inch" engines each with six time the power of the one in Machinery Hall. One pair of these steam leviathans is now on the U. S. steamer "Wampanoag," the fastest steamer afloat. The others were never put in ships, but used for other purposes.

The marriage of Miss Vinnie Ream the sculptress, to great Haxie of the army is now the subject of coversations at the "kettle-drum" and dinner parties. The statue of Lincoln which Congress bought, was her handiwork and has made her famous. She is a bright little brunette and has always said that she would not marry, but has finely yielded to the attractions of the lieutenant.

PHONO.

Mrs. Maud Giles, a choir singer in St. Mary's Catholic Church in Jersey City, recently accomplished the novel undertaking of singing uninterruptedly for three hours. She sang in five languages. It is said that nobody ever sung for three hours without stopping before. Mrs. Giles undertook the task in order to illustrate the ease with which one may sing when employing methods of vocalization in which she has been educated. She is a step-daughter of the late Mr. Bellew, the English elocutionist, who several years ago gave a series of readings in this country, and he taught her how to economize her forces and employ her voice so as to experience the least fatigue possible. Yesterday's exhibition was only a rehearsal, Mrs. Giles proposing to repeat her performance publicly on the 30th of this month.

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AND

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VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Cincinatti *Enquirer's* "Essay on Man" is in one canto, as follows:

Life, according to the Arable proverb, is composed of two parts—that which is part a dream; and that which is to come, a wish.

"What should I talk about this evening?" asked a prosy speaker of one of his expected auditors. "About an hour and a half would be just the thing," was the reply.

Man's a vapor,
Full of woes;
Starts a paper,
Up he goes.

A schoolmaster in a neighbeuring town wishing to discover the talents of his scholars for geography, asked one of the youngest of them what State he lived in. To which the boy replied, "A state of sin and misery."

The man Marshall, the first discoverer of gold in California still lives in Cotoma, in that State. He has been rich, but has lost his fortune by continuing his mining experiments, and is now a hard worker at the grape raising business.

A lawyer was noticed at a recent concert enthusiastically applauding one of the singers and trying to get an encore. Fond of music, isn't he, said one acquaintance to another. "No," was the answer, "it's mere professional instinct. He is moving for a new trial.

A Dutchman in Canada was relating his marvelous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape from their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I did not go in to same pote, was the Dutchman's placid answer.

Twenty-two years ago a sentimental man named Rook, who yet lives out on North Seventh street N. Y., named his infant daughter Lallah, and very poetical indeed Lallah Rook sounds, if it isn't spelled exactly right. Ten years ago that sweet girl marked a stove dealer, from Cincinnati, named Grub. And now what does the name sound like.

A Baltimore boy of fourteen took two cartridges to school with him the other day. As he was scratching one of them with a pin during roll-call it exploded, shattering his left hand so seriously that it had to be amputated, and his right hand somewhat, besides shocking another boy so that he had to be sent home, and causing a third to faint.

The Montreal Star says:—"A few days since we referred to the marriage of a young man belonging to a rich family in this city with a young girl of inferior social standing by proceeding to the United States, where the knot was tied without the knowledge of the bridegroom's friends. It appears that proceedings are about to be instituted in the Courts here to annul the marriage on the grounds of the young man being a minor, and the consent of his guardians—his father being dead,—not having been obtained. The young woman, who was never at service, as already stated, is the daughter of respectable but comparatively poor parents, and wooed and won by the young man in an honorable and proper way. Application was made here to the clergy of the French Church, and it was only after repeated refusals to perform the cermony of marriage that the young couple resorted to the States. Much sympathy is expressed for both bride and bridegroom, as the union was in every sense a love match. The character of the bride and bridegroom is above all reproach, and nothing can be said against them."

M. McLeod, 65 Charlotte Street, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconists Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, &c. His 'Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a specialty.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

For the People to buy

STOVES,

RANGES

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McDonnell & Mindon's,

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P. S.—Wholesale Dealers please send or Price List. feb23