

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Kate Field's Co-operative Dress Association in New York closed its store, with assets of \$244,000 and liabilities of \$125,000.

Joseph Gray, the English champion, beat Henry Borkes, America's best man, in a match game of rackets at New York for the world's championship and \$500.

From Packardville, Mass., comes the news of a most horrible tragedy. Merriam A. Montgomery, 38 years of age, who had not lived with his wife for nearly a year, visited her at her father's farm at Packardville.

The Western Nail Association decided, at a meeting in Pittsburgh, to suspend work in all mills west of the Alleghenies from Jan. 15 to Feb. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Jem Mace, the pugilist, arrived at San Francisco from Australia, bringing a half-breed Maori to fight Sullivan.

Oscar Wilde's lecture tour in this country was a financial success. On leaving New York for Europe, the other day, he remarked that he had been subjected to much ridicule, but he had made many friends.

New counterfeit quarter dollars of the date of 1878 are in circulation. They are plated with silver, and are not full weight.

The diary kept by Lieut. De Long, which was found beside his dead body on the bank of the Lena, has been made public. It gives a terrible picture of the trials and sufferings to which the unfortunate crew of the ill-fated Jeannette were subjected during the twelve months in which the vessel drifted in the ice.

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POLITICAL POINTS.

Congressman Leedom, of Ohio, is a Democratic candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House.

A dispatch from Hartford, Ct., says: "The decision delivered in New Haven by Chief Justice Park, of the Supreme Court of Errors, that the black ballots polled by the Democrats in that city in the November State election are illegal, has created a sensation in political circles all through the State."

The feeling is intensified to-night by the announcement that Mr. Cole, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, intends to take action calculated to place in office Republican candidates for State offices, although they received the minority vote.

The black ballots in New Haven counted for the Democratic candidates were about 7,000, and throwing these out as illegal gives the election to the Republicans.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The furniture warehouses belonging to William Whitley, said to be the largest in London, were destroyed by fire.

Great distress in Iceland from want of food is anticipated during the winter months.

The six hundredth anniversary of the House of Hapsburg was celebrated throughout the Austrian empire, on the 27th of December.

The chimney of a factory at Bradford, Eng., fell, demolishing the building. Thirty-six employees were killed and fifty were seriously injured.

Disastrous floods are again reported in Germany and Austria. In Baden, twenty persons were drowned by the washing away of a bridge.

The Russian railroads are said to have ordered the discharge of their Hebrew employees, and the Senate has decided that no court can authorize the transfer of land to Hebrews.

Great mortality has been caused among sheep in the midland counties of England by heavy rainfall and floods.

The steamer New England was wrecked in the Clarence river, New South Wales, the passengers and crew all perishing.

The British intend to divide Zululand between Cetewayo and John Dunn, and in neither division will Europeans be allowed to hold farms.

The Mayor of Wexford, Ireland, who conducts a local paper, has been sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment for publishing a report of a meeting of the Ladies' League.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Upon the reassembling of the Senate, after the holidays, on Dec. 27, debate recommenced on the endless Civil Service bill. Mr. Beck said he would sooner see any one of his breaking stone on the roadside than seeking a department office.

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Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad \$1,500,000 for carrying mail, and to appropriate \$75,000 to reimburse the States of Oregon and California for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. The Senate was not in session.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Friend building at Milwaukee, the largest mercantile block in that city, was swept away by fire. The total loss is \$500,000, most of which was sustained by Friend Brothers, although the stocks of Landauer & Co. and Straw, Ellsworth & Co. suffered to a degree not exceeding 5 per cent of their value.

A race riot at Ocoee, Ga., resulted in the killing of several white men. Blu ord Smith, a colored man, who killed Charles Kenser, was taken from jail at Tazewell Court House, Va., and riddled with bullets.

Dave Roberts, a negro, charged with cotton stealing and murderous assault, was taken from the Abbeville (S. C.) jail by a mob and lynched.

The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden last year was more than 475,000. The total number landed up to noon Dec. 31 is 475,943, an increase of 32,508 over the figures of last year, when 441,944 were landed.

Germany furnishes the largest number of immigrants. The books of the department show that, for the first ten months of the year, the arrivals from that country were 176,685; from Ireland, 48,734; from Sweden, 39,581; from England, 30,080; from Italy, 33,819; and from Russia, 15,157.

Last year Germany supplied 195,584 immigrants; Ireland, 61,771; England, 31,933; and Italy, 16,663.

In announcing an increase of 1,645 failures this year over the last, Bradstreet's calculation to the fact that they largely occurred since September, while trade was being readjusted to a lower range of prices.

It is announced, from what is believed to be reliable quarters, that Vanderbilt has made another grand combination of railroads in opposition to Gould's Wabash system. The scheme is said to involve the consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Vandalia, the Terre Haute, the "Nickel-Plate," and the Central and Hudson roads in one great system, giving another controlling line from New York to St. Louis.

Some one in a Boston audience made a jeering remark while the Ford brothers were exhibiting themselves, and the Missourians sprang from the platform with their revolvers and made for the center of the hall. The spectators disappeared like a flash, and the Fords were arrested by a stalwart policeman.

A vast concourse witnessed the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York, after which a public reception was held at the Capitol.

W. H. Bulkeley, Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut at the late election, positively refuses to accept office through the reversal of Democratic ballots in New Haven.

Josephine Meeker, the survivor of the bloody Ute butchery at the White River Agency, Colo., died in Washington, where she had an official position.

The only sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Beverly, Mass., aged 80 years. Breaker No. 10, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, near Pittsburgh, burned, causing a loss of \$150,000.

The term of Mayor Calley, of Salem, Mass., expired, and he celebrated the event by committing suicide by hanging.

Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, does not apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe, and says the Austrian empire will seek allies for the preservation of peace.

A London trade journal states No. 2 American red winter wheat will be the world's standard this year, and intimates that British millers, for the present at least, are independent of American supplies.

Baltimore reported seventy-six deaths from small-pox in one week.

During 1882 Peoria's production of whisky amounted to 12,000,000 gallons. Mrs. Stillwell, now dying of consumption at Mount Vernon, Ohio, confessed having poisoned her first husband, Benjamin Swigert, at Marysville, Mo., and a stranger, and having strangled her daughter at Rulo, Neb., beside making three attempts to kill her present husband, Jay V. Stillwell.

How India Rubber is Adulterated. The higher the price of crude rubber the greater will be the adulterations to which it is subjected for manufacture into clothing, hose, springs and all other forms of general use.

The adulteration is practiced by grinding up old rubber, vulcanized rubber, already reworked and adulterated rubber of all sorts, old shoes, old hose, old rollers, etc., and mixing it with a small percentage of the pure, fresh material. This admixture it is that causes the modern rubber shoes to pull to pieces so easily, clothing to crack, hose to burst, springs to crumble, and in all other sorts of rubber the development of such fragility and unreliability as it never used to possess.—New York Sun.

Ratio of Foreign Born to Natives. The total native-born population of this country in 1880 was 43,475,840, of whom 6,632,549 were colored. The number of foreign-born inhabitants was 6,679,943, which is in the ratio of two inhabitants of foreign birth to fifteen natives.

The total number of males over 21 years of age was as follows: Native, 8,270,518 (of whom 1,487,344, including Chinese, Japanese and Indians, were colored); and foreign born, 3,072,487; total, 11,343,005. Of these 11,113,186 were in the States and the rest in the Territories. Of course not all the colored or all the foreign born who are of age are otherwise qualified to vote.

Judge Hilton, who refused Banker Seligman entertainment at the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, because the latter was an Israelite, now offers to give \$10,000 to the exiles' fund for the benefit of Russian Hebrew refugees. Several gifts and subscriptions offered by Judge Hilton to different Jewish charities have already been refused. Dr. Brown, of the Jewish Herald, thinks that the society for the relief of Hebrew exiles should accept the gift.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

A Summary of the Work Done in 1882.

The Railway Age gives an interesting account of the railway construction in the United States during the year 1882.

The following is the Age's summary of new track actually laid from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, length of main line only, indicated by distance between terminal, being considered, and no account being made of new sidings or additional side-tracks:

Table with columns: State, Miles, Total Miles, and other statistics for various states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

Where, as in several cases, the same line has been built in two or more States, it is counted but as one line in the grand total, so that the footing under the column "No. of lines" is less by twenty-two than the actual sum of the number of lines taken separately by States and Territories.

Thus it appears that track-laying has been progressing during the year in forty-four of the States and Territories, upon 316 different railways, with the result of adding no less than 10,821 miles to our railway system, and it is not unlikely that this may be increased to 11,000 miles by the final returns. These figures place 1882 far ahead of any other year in respect to railway building, the increase over 1881, hitherto the year of most extraordinary construction, being about 1,640 miles, or more than 16 per cent. For the purpose of comparison, there is given below the figures of yearly mileage found in "Poor's Manual," assuming them to be approximately correct, and adding our figures for 1882:

Table comparing railway mileage for various years from 1874 to 1882, showing a significant increase in 1882.

The amount of capital which has been invested in railways in the last year is almost incredible. Allowing \$25,000 per mile as a fair average for the cost of a road equipped and in operation, the 10,821 miles which we have recorded have cost \$270,000,000, to which is to be added the vast and unknown sum expended in preparing road-beds on which track is not yet laid.

OBITUARY.

Leon Gambetta. M. Leon Gambetta, the chief representative of modern French Democracy, died at Paris on the first day of the new year.

Deceased was born at Cahors in 1828, and became a member of the bar of Paris in 1850. At the fall of the empire he was made Minister of the Interior, and in October, 1870, he proceeded to Tours, and was for some months dictator of those provinces of France which remained free from the German invaders.

By the death of Gambetta France loses her greatest, if not her wisest, statesman. Seligman says of him that he was only 30 years of age, he was immensely popular in the city of Paris on account of his eloquent advocacy of advanced Republican principles. But it was during the dark days of the investment of the French capital by the Germans in 1870, that Gambetta attracted to himself the attention of the world. He was nominated Minister of the Interior in the Government of the National Defense, and exhibited the highest qualities of administrative ability.

How he passed the German lines surrounding Paris in a balloon, so as to confer with the Delegate Government at Tours, is fresh in the mind of every reader. He then became almost dictator of that portion of France which was not overrun by Germans. But the brave, undisciplined army which he sought to drive the Germans from French soil melted away before their trained and veteran enemies. From this time on the career of Gambetta has been intimately associated with almost every change in the French republic. He was a power among the people and in the Chamber of Deputies.

Eliha Allen. Eliha Allen, the Hawaiian Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, fell dead at the White House, in Washington, where he had attended the President's New Year's reception, the supposed cause of death being heart-disease. Mr. Allen was a native of Salem, Mass., and was in the city of Washington on his way to the Hawaiian Islands.

He was Speaker of the Maine Assembly nearly fifty years ago, and was elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress. In 1840 he was appointed Consul at Honolulu, since which time he has been prominently identified with Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Allen possessed the full confidence of King Kalakaua, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the passage of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty with this country.

The Pickle Trade. On account of the great progress made in the pickle industry within the past ten years in this country, the imports of fancy English pickles have fallen off at least one-half during that period, although common pickled cucumbers are largely imported still. Cucumbers grown in this country for pickling mostly come from New York, New Jersey, Illinois and California, the industry being a special one in some of these States. The annual crop of the country is estimated at 100,000,000. The crop is generally contracted for in advance, and some large growers have this year contracted their crops at \$1.50 to \$2 per 1,000. The manufacturers say that so little of coppers now enters pickles that there is no danger to a moderate consumption of them from its use. Uncolored pickles also find a ready market.—Grange Visitor.

How He Got Solid With the Dukes. Tom Ochiltree used to tell a story of the time when he was editor of the Houston Telegraph, a "dandy newspaper" of somewhat limited circulation, printed in a Texas town six days a week. He happened to be in Paris—"used to run over very often, you know"—and was walking down Avenue de l'Opera one night "with Jim Bennett and a lot of Dooks and Princes. When we came to a telegraph office Jim says: 'Hold on, Dooks; I want to go in and file a dispatch to the Herald.' So we all went into the telegraph office. Bennett hauled out a big wad of manuscript and handed it to the clerk. There were a good many thousand words in it, and the Dooks and things were very much impressed. I saw that I must do something to keep my end up, so I said carelessly to Bennett: 'Jim, is that anything particular?' He says: 'Well, it's a little dispatch one of my fellows handed me just now. I thought enough of it to bring it over here.' 'Very well,' I said; 'do you mind if I duplicate it?' 'Not at all,' says Jim. 'Well, then,' says I to the clerk at the window, 'just duplicate that to the Houston Telegraph.' It broke the back of the Houston Telegraph, but it made me solid with the Dooks."

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

The greatest distance that should be allowed between the under edge of a picture-frame and the floor is fifty-two inches.

In button-hole stitching the bottom of a flannel skirt, double the flannel as if to hem it, and baste it in place. This will give firmness to it, and it will last twice as long.

To WRITE AND SOFTEN THE HANDS.—Four parts of glycerine, five parts yolk of eggs, mix thoroughly and rub on after washing the hands. Good also for abrasions of the skin.

To PROTECT TEA-SPOONS they may be polished and placed away in a light, warm cellar. Hardy varieties should be covered with coarse litter from the stable; but this should not be done until the ground begins to freeze, and the protection should not be removed until the ground is completely thawed.

A PHILADELPHIA bird fancier says: "You can tame a canary inside of six hours by depriving it of food for that length of time, and then putting your hand filled with seed into the cage. Repeat this at intervals, and the bird will soon become tame enough to fly about the room and come to you when you whistle for it."

To CLEAN GOLD.—Jewelers often clean gold by washing it first in a little lukewarm soft water and soap. Then, after wiping, shaking it about until perfectly dry in a wash-leather bag filled with finely powdered boxwood. When taken out of the bag the gold, if embossed or raised, must be gently brushed clean of the wood-dust with a diamond brush, or, if smooth, polished with a leather.

White worms, which infest occasionally all soils where plants are kept in pots, may be removed as follows: Lime water may be sprinkled over the soil, or a little slaked lime may be sprinkled also on the earth and in the saucer of the pot. Lime water may easily be made by slaking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting it settle and then bottling for use. Give each pot a tablespoonful twice a week.

To CLEAN AND REVIVE OLD FURNITURE.—A piano-maker gives the following directions for removing finger-marks from and restoring lustre to highly polished but much defaced furniture: Wash off the finger marks with turpentine, or better a chamber skimp—wet with cold water; then rub the surface with nice sweet oil mixed with half its quantity of turpentine. A liberal rubbing of this mixture will reward your labors.

STAINED FLOORS.—Beeswax and turpentine rubbed into the floors twice a week keep them in beautiful order. Melt a quantity of beeswax in a jar, by placing it for a short time in an oven. When warm add to it a little turpentine, and stir them together. When cold this ought to be the consistency of pomatum. If too hard, melt again, and add a little more turpentine. To be used cold. After carefully removing all dirt from the boards, rub in a very little of the beeswax and turpentine with a coarse flannel.

Oil for dull woods may be made by melting two ounces of yellow wax in a clean earthen vessel, and when hot adding four ounces of best spirits of turpentine, stirring till the mixture cools. This polish should be rubbed on the wood with a flannel cloth, and it will penetrate the pores of the wood, leaving a little coat of wax, which will brighten with a slight daily rubbing. This care in old times gave the fine lustre which made plain, substantial oak and cherry furniture so handsome. A good polish to keep wood in order is also made of equal parts of sharp vinegar, spirits of turpentine and sweet oil. Half a pint of each is enough. Rub the furniture or wood with this, and go over it with a clean soft cloth.

The Mormons have been thirty years building a granite temple in Salt Lake City, and it will take at least ten more to finish the work, in case it is ever carried to completion which is now considered doubtful. There is difficulty in gathering the taxes levied upon the believers for this purpose, and the Gentiles already count on turning the structure into a State House when Utah is admitted to the Union.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

CHICAGO. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

MILWAUKEE. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

ST. LOUIS. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

CINCINNATI. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

TOLEDO. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

DETROIT. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

INDIANAPOLIS. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

EAST LIBERTY, PA. BEESWAX—Good to Fancy Sheets, 5.00 @ 5.25. HOOP—Covers and Hefers, 3.00 @ 3.25.

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