

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN has been appointed as one of the managers of the National homes for disabled soldiers, in place of Gen. B. F. Butler, whose term had expired.

THE attentions lavished upon John Kelly on the floor of the house of representatives constitute an amusing feature of American politics. He was championed by S. S. Cox, who introduced him to everybody as "My Boss, John Kelly, of New York."

THE bill apportioning members of congress among the several states, which passed the house, was not reached by the senate, and is, of course, a nullity. The bills districting Minnesota for congressmen also failed of passage in the state legislature. Congressmen are not elected until the fall of 1882, and, therefore, the matter is not of pressing necessity.

THE last legislature of Minnesota provided for the appointment of two or more judges of the supreme court. The present judges have been greatly overworked, and the necessity for more judges has been obvious for a long time. The new appointees will hold their positions until the next general election shall have determined who shall be the regular incumbents.

FRANK B. WILKIE, a talented correspondent of the Chicago Times, portrays the feeling in London against the Irish: "Outside of the purely labor organizations the people of Ireland have no friends in this country; and the more extreme the measures which the government may decide on adopting, the better they will be received by the vast majority of the English people."

THE late Senator Carpenter had not a single enemy in the senate, and there is not one senator who was not entirely friendly. In his sharpest contests he never betrayed the least personal feeling against any of his associates, and this is said to be the secret of their high personal regard. The keen personal encounter a year ago with Senator Blaine left no sting with either, and the two were upon excellent terms right upon the heels of their hottest talk.

A great sensation has just been created at Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y., by the alleged murder of a woman, the wife of a well-to-do and respectable mechanic, with an impetuous music teacher named Loomis. Mrs. Beebe took with her \$1,200 in money, her clothing, jewelry and all the valuables she had. She was accompanied by two bright little girls, one of whom, an infant scarcely two years of age, she took with her. The guilty pair were tracked to Middletown, where they had remained all night and from where they had fled to Westport, N. Y. Mrs. Beebe was an honest, hard-working and highly respectable man, but will take no steps to catch the guilty pair. He will bring suit at the coming term of court for a divorce.

MISSOURI has just emerged from an exciting contest over a proposition, strongly supported, to transfer the seat of the state government from Jefferson City to Sedalia. The decisive battle was fought in the house of representatives the other day, and the vote for its retention at Jefferson City was 71 to 63 in favor of Sedalia. The Jeffersonians were greatly elated at the result, as it gave their town a new lease of life, but the vote was close enough to inspire fears for the future.

COLLECTOR MERRITT, of the New York custom house, reports that the partial application of the civil service rules has been entirely successful in the administration of his office. The percentage on the cost of collecting the revenue has fallen far below that of the six years of Gen. Arthur's administration, and the assurance that tenure of office and promotion depended solely on their own personal merit and character, and not upon ulterior conditions or influences, has had a happy effect, not only upon civil service appointees, but also on the force generally.

THE Egyptian obelisk, lately set up in Central park, New York, is all one stone—a monolith. It was first erected 3,500 years ago at Heliopolis, a few miles from Cairo, Egypt, and "under its shadow," says Secretary Evans, "Moses learned the wisdom of the Egyptians." After the Romans conquered Egypt, it was taken from Heliopolis and set up in front of a palace at Alexandria, to celebrate the glory of the Caesars, where it kept its place until removed to America. The money needed for the purpose was supplied by W. H. Vanderbilt. The marvelous task was accomplished by Commander Goringe, of the United States navy. Commander Goringe brought the stone over for \$100,000. To move the French obelisk to Paris cost King Louis Philippe \$500,000.

THE terms of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in the senate of the United States, and possibly their political careers, expired on the fourth of March, and a correspondent relates an interesting incident tending to show that radical differences in political life do not impair the most friendly personal relations. While awaiting the inaugural ceremonies, Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Thurman seemed to be comparing notes, and later in the day, when the old senate was declared adjourned, Hamlin turned with a clear expression on his face and shook hands, first with Thurman and then with Blaine. It is well known that Thurman and Hamlin are warm friends, and a very touching incident of their acquaintance has a bearing on that quiet handshake. The night before Hamlin was in the midst of a letter to his son, in which he was reviewing his long service in the senate, when Thurman came in, and Hamlin explained that he was doing. Thurman asked the privilege of finishing the letter. He was allowed to do so, and filled the page with a warm eulogy of the man he had known and respected for thirty-five years. The hand-shake meant that the long acquaintance was practically at an end, and that Hannibal Hamlin was glad to be relieved of the care and responsibility incident to public life.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

RECORD OF CRIME. A negro named Sam Gaines was lynched in Tennessee in a horrible manner without known cause. Dr. Henry Miller, of Fond du Lac, who was convicted of certifying to fraudulent pension papers, has been pardoned. C. A. Remensnyder, secretary and treasurer of the Toledo board of water works, is a fugitive for \$10,000, and has absconded to Europe. Fred Kloss, a German boy at Cincinnati, eleven years old, shot his brother Otto, a fat nine years old, recently, in a fit of anger, with a toy pistol. The body of a young lawyer named G. B. Sullivan, of Dowagiac, Mich., was found in a field near the village of Pakagon. There are strong suspicions of murder.

Susan W. Fletcher, James W. Fletcher and Charles Morton have been indicted in London for defrauding Julia Davis by pretending spiritual manifestations. Charles Wild, a young grain speculator of St. Louis has been arrested for obtaining \$12,000 on false pretenses which he spent on fast women and lost in speculation. Gov. Foster of Ohio has granted a pardon to Ferdinand Selig of Hamilton county who was on a life sentence for murder thirty-three years ago, and has spent that length of time in prison. An attempt was made to burn the insane asylum, at Topeka, Kansas, Saturday night by an incendiary, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the splendid working of the fire apparatus kept at the asylum.

Pink Pratt was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., in the presence of 8,000 people. His crime was a gross assault on a white child. Pratt went to the scaffold smoking a cigar, and chatting freely with the guards. His father, brothers and sisters witnessed the execution. Chas. M. Thomas, alias Johnson, sentenced at Buffalo to one year imprisonment last May for forgery was rearrested immediately on his discharge from the penitentiary on a required life sentence for forgery in Massachusetts for forgeries in Boston twelve years ago, amounting to from \$60,000 to \$70,000, while agent for Hope envelope paper manufacturers and dealers.

A jury of Ohio men found Mrs. Ellen Athey guilty of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Mary Schiff. Jealousy prompted the murderous act, which was one of the most atrocious on record. The extreme penalty will not be meted out to the murderous woman, but she is to be confined in the penitentiary for life, or until some sympathetic executive shall pardon her.

Frederick William Davies, a handsomely dressed and highly educated Welshman, was whipped at Richmond, Va., for stealing clothing. Davies says he was educated for the ministry at Lonsdale college, Bridgewater, England. Davies is a man of fine presence, and appears to be cultured and refined. The sentence of whipping is a disgraceful infliction of this ignominious punishment seemed to strike terror to the heart of the prisoner. The dead and partially burned body of Philip Truscher was found in opening the furnace in a greenhouse in Flatbush, near the Kings county buildings. It was evident that he had deliberately crowded himself into the furnace as far as possible. He left a note saying, "If any one is as tired of living as I am let him imitate me."

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ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CASUALTIES. J. A. Fay's great establishment of wood-working machinery burned, causing losses by fire and water estimated at \$150,000; insurance \$97,000, distributed all over the United States. St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Peoria, Ill., was burned on December 11, 1880, caught fire, and was entirely gutted in half an hour's time. The loss is estimated at \$18,000. Insurance \$15,000. The society will rebuild at once.

A terrific explosion occurred in the Central Pennsylvania mine in Wyoming Territory, killed thirty-five Chinamen and three white men. There has been a fire raging in the mine for five years, but it had been walled in by a stone wall. The supposition is that gas had accumulated in some way communicated with the fire, thus causing an explosion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. The members of President Garfield's cabinet were sworn to duty and entered upon the discharge of their duties. The report that William Chandler was to be assistant secretary of state turns out to be incorrect. Judge Bancroft Davis of the court of claims, formerly minister to Berlin, and assistant secretary to Hamilton Fish, has been offered a seat in the cabinet, but has declined it, and has accepted the position.

On Thursday Secretary Sherman sent in his resignation to the President as secretary of the treasury, and subsequently took leave of the officers and employees of the treasury department. Mr. Sherman was very much affected, and his concluding remarks were broken and at times almost inaudible. Many officers with whom Sherman has been intimately associated were deeply affected.

CURRENT EVENTS. I. Bowers of Chicago, the famous bridge builder, died in New York of apoplexy. John R. Andrews, the publisher of the American Queen and Bazar, at New York, has made an assignment. The Merchants exchange of St. Louis has resolved that hogs were never healthier than they have been this season.

California has made a law which exempts from taxation shares of capital stock of corporations and deposits in savings banks. A site to cost \$63,000 has been selected on Georgetown Heights for a new naval observatory. The plan for the building has also been chosen.

Jacques Seeb, a Frenchman who was born six miles from Mt. Clemens, near Detroit, and had always lived in that neighborhood, died yesterday, age 105.

The Illinois State board of Agriculture and the newspapers of that State are urging Hon. Emory Cobb of Illinois for commissioner of Agriculture in place of Gen. LeDuc.

The Milwaukee Steam Supply company, after losing \$200,000 in trying to heat the city by underground pipes, collapsed, and the concern was turned over to a committee of consumers.

The Iowa delegation has secured the appointment of A. M. Bryson of Adley to be United States district attorney for Idaho, which is now pending in the senate, but will probably go through.

The Hon. John H. Starn of New York gave a dinner to Gen. Grant, at which about forty gentlemen were present. Among them were Vice President Arthur and quite a number of congressmen. No speeches were made. The supreme court of Kansas has filed an opinion upon the constitutional amendment relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The court unanimously holds that the amendment was legally adopted and is part of the constitution of the State. The governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation appointing the 7th of April as a day of humiliation and prayer, as a day "sacred to the memory of our ancestors, to the duties of religion and to the ministrations of charity, and to the tenderness and love of home."

IMPERFECT PAGE

cially of the members of the congregations of the Unitarian churches there. POLITICAL NOTES. President Hayes and wife had an enthusiastic welcome on his return to his home to Fremont, Ohio. A republican caucus of members of the Maine legislature, Wm. P. Frye was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for the United States senate. The election takes place on the 15th inst. Vice President-elect Arthur is said to have declined an invitation to dine at the White House with President Hayes. Vice President Wheeler and President-elect Garfield the evening before the inauguration. Gov. Gear of Iowa has appointed James W. McBride of Union county, as successor of Senator Kirkwood, and he has gone to Washington to take his seat in the Senate. His successor as railroad commissioner will probably be Maj. A. R. Anderson of Fremont county. The president nominated Nathan G. J. Davis, United States attorney for West Virginia, Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, consul general at Rome; United States consuls: John L. Friable, of Michigan; at Rheims; P. M. Teder of Nevada, at Guayaquil; Albert Rhodes of the District of Columbia; Robert J. Sackin, of Illinois, at Paris; Emil Courtalo, at Lounian; John A. Holderman of Kansas, at Bangkok; Abbot L. Doer, at Athlypi, India; J. F. June, of New Jersey, at Nubia. The senate confirmed the nomination of Gov. Richmond as Friable, and left the others on the table for further action. Friable and Richmond were nominations of President Hayes that were favorably reported but not acted upon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. It has not been decided to arrest Dillon or serve a summons on him. Dillon is in Dublin. Gen. Roberts has left London for South Africa. He will have an army of 15,000 Europeans. Mr. Parnell urged his followers to speak out boldly, and there is a strong probability that some of them will get into trouble. DOINGS OF CONGRESS. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2. SENATE—The sundry civil appropriation bill, with many important amendments added by the appropriation committee for West Virginia, Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, consul general at Rome; United States consuls: John L. Friable, of Michigan; at Rheims; P. M. Teder of Nevada, at Guayaquil; Albert Rhodes of the District of Columbia; Robert J. Sackin, of Illinois, at Paris; Emil Courtalo, at Lounian; John A. Holderman of Kansas, at Bangkok; Abbot L. Doer, at Athlypi, India; J. F. June, of New Jersey, at Nubia. The senate confirmed the nomination of Gov. Richmond as Friable, and left the others on the table for further action. Friable and Richmond were nominations of President Hayes that were favorably reported but not acted upon.

HOUSE—The deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills, passed. The funding bill passed, after a long discussion and a sharp parliamentary contest, all the senate amendments being concurred in. The bill in the shape of which it left the house, except a few verbal changes. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the rules were suspended and a bill passed amending the funding bill so as to conform with the amendments made by the ways and means committee. One of the most impressive speeches of the day was made by Carlisle (dem. of Ky.) when he brought on his supplemental bill, and urged its passage under a suspension of the rules. He spoke with unusual earnestness, and was so anxious to make it clear that he had been honest in framing the fifth section, that his effort had an element of appeal in it that touched even the Republicans. They rushed forward and declared their support of it. It ultimately passed on this side of the house that the gentleman from Kentucky is the jewel of his party.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3. SENATE—The general deficiency bill was passed, with a large amendment, containing the various amendments to the funding bill, had been offered and withdrawn, the Democratic evincing opposition to it. The Japanese indemnity fund, for the payment of \$1,463,220 to Japan, passed. HOUSE—The President sent in a message vetoing the refunding bill, principally on the ground of opposition to the fifth section, and that it takes from the banks the right they have to issue currency. The bill was passed on this side of the house that the gentleman from Kentucky is the jewel of his party.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4. SENATE—Senators Bayard, Burnside (Camden, Conn.), and others, introduced a resolution, signed by Messrs. Bayard, George, Harrison, Sherman, Hawley, Hill, Jackson, Jones of Florida, McMillan, Miller, Maxey, Mitchell, Platt of New York, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman and Van Wick were sworn in by the speaker on the 4th inst. The resolution was that the President should call and show seven-two members present. Senator Allison was absent on account of illness. After returning to the chamber, from the inauguration of the President, a resolution was offered by Mr. Pendleton, and was adopted, for the appointment by the vice president of a committee to wait upon the president of the United States, and report to the senate the result of the communication he might be pleased to make. Pendleton, Davis (Ill.) and Teller were constituted such committee.

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A letter from Bishop Jagger, virtually forbidding church members attending the Unity Club Sunday lectures, was read in the pulpit of the Episcopal Episcopal churches of Cincinnati on Sunday. The Unity Club is composed principally of the members of the congregations of the Unitarian churches there.

On Friday, 4th inst., a terrible earthquake occurred at Casamicciola, in the island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean, at the northeast corner of the bay of Naples, which the whole upper part of the town was destroyed. A London dispatch says the shock lasted seven seconds. It was accompanied by a noise like subterranean thunder. Then came a crash of falling houses mingled with the shrieks of victims. Women were found with infants still clinging to their breasts. At Villa Cametti, two girls playing upon a door-step were struck dead by a falling architrave. Two hundred houses were thrown down, and many others were damaged and made uninhabitable. The killed number 104. Many were injured. The total number of victims is estimated at 400. The wounded are being conveyed in steamers to the hospital of the Pellegrini, Naples. At Annesse, five persons were killed and thirteen houses destroyed. The panic-stricken inhabitants are camping in the fields. Epomeo, the highest point of Ischia, about 2,500 feet above the sea, is a volcano surrounded like Etna, with small craters, and its eruptions have often caused great damage. The island has also severely suffered from volcanic eruptions. The volcanic eruptions are very celebrated, and the protection of the climate is an additional advantage for invalids suffering from rheumatism and other similar diseases. The population in 1874 was 24,000.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

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ENGLISH FARMERS. The Effect of Bad Harvesting and of American Competition—Hopelessness of the Future. From the London Economist. It may be from fear of America, it may be from the long continuance of unprofitable harvests, it may be from the rise in the expenditures, especially upon labor, or it may even be from increased intelligence, but there is a hopelessness about farmers' complaints which experienced men, familiar with their ways, never remember before. They hardly look for any improvement. They do not speak of the bad times as exceptional. They do not, among each other talk of prices as sure to improve. Above all, they throw up their farms on apparently light provocation. Experienced land agents notice a total difference of tone, an indisposition to haggle, a sort of determination to make none but low offers, and to stick to them. The tenants, as they say, seem not to want the farms, and make offers that are to be entertained in a kind of spiteful sport. Very often no offers at all can be obtained, and the land is either thrown upon the landlord's hands or goes out of cultivation. The latter occurrence was formerly most unusual in Great Britain and seems almost impossible; but statements made that in every county in the south and east large numbers of farms yielding good rents are lying idle, the landlords being unwilling to let at low rents to men who ask long leases, and unwilling to cultivate for themselves or able to bear a temporary loss. We know in our own experience of a district in which eleven farms, poorish to fair as to soil, are deserted and untilled, and have read advertisements of a quite extraordinary character in the way of temptation to tenants. Of farms in the hands of the hands, and of farms broken into two or three, there is no end, while land in good condition is sold at a price in a degree which suggests in a kind of dread among tenants as well as land buyers. There is a feeling of hopelessness, in fact abroad among farmers of the better class, and of reluctance to remain in the business, which is itself may produce important effects, willingness to farm having been an important element in the trade. It differed from all others in its attraction for a class whose who performed country life and were content not only with modest profits, but with almost an entire absence of those chances which in many walks of life are so attractive. Now that willingness has disappeared.

Garfield's Cabinet. Senator Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury. All speculation in regard to the composition of the new cabinet were set at rest on Saturday, the 5th inst., when the President sent to the senate the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed: James G. Blaine, of Maine, secretary of state. William Windom, of Minnesota, secretary of the treasury. Payne McVeigh, Pennsylvania, attorney general. Thomas L. James, of New York, postmaster general. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, secretary of the interior. Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, secretary of war. William M. Hunt, of Louisiana, secretary of the navy.

Another Hospital Horror. The Insane Asylum at Danville, Pennsylvania Burned—400 or 500 Helpless Patients Kept. On Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, flames were seen to issue from the insane asylum about two miles north of Danville, Pa. An alarm was quickly sounded, and a strenuous effort made to rescue the inmates, of whom there were 400 or 500. The fire spread with frightful rapidity, enveloping the entire building in flames in a very short time. Fire companies were at once started to the scene, but on their arrival were of little avail, owing to the scarcity of water. The escaping inmates scattered wildly in every direction, and ran screaming across the country through the snow. Owing to the excitement, it was impossible to obtain any information as to the number of lives lost and the amount lost on property. It is estimated that 1,100 feet of pipe, worth \$1,000,000 in its construction. It is under the superintendency of Dr. S. S. Schultz. The fire is supposed to have originated by an explosion of gas in one of the rooms, ignited by an inmate entering with a light.

Secretary Windom Serenaded. All the Minnesotians in Washington turned out the other night to serenade and congratulate ex-Senator Windom on his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. Besides the resident and visiting Minnesotians and Dakotians, about a thousand other western people fell in behind the music and marched to Secretary Windom's residence. Ex-Secretary Ramsey, addressing Secretary Windom, congratulated him on behalf of the number of friends who call Minnesota their home, and expressed the hope that the Secretary would shake Mr. Windom by the hand, expressed his gratification. Mr. Windom made a fitting response, and closed by saying that he should know no state lines, and in the entire country he would be glad to serve the people of Minnesota. Senator McMillan and Col. Tom Fitch also spoke. The doors of Mr. Windom's house were then thrown open, and an entire stream of people passed in and congratulated the new secretary, who were welcomed by him and his wife. Among the visitors were ex-Secretary Ramsey, Senator McMillan, Messrs. Dummell, Washburn, Posther, Commissioner Le Duc and wife, Col. Barr, Dr. Mahan, B. F. Pettigrew, Ex-Private Secretary W. K. Rogers, C. M. Loring, A. C. Smith, H. A. Cook, H. A. Beard, Dr. Ferguson, Fred Brackett, W. H. Laird and Miss Frank Laird, John Douglas, Charles Eaton, W. W. Case, J. P. Hook, Col. Tom Fitch, J. E. Stealing, J. G. Evans, G. B. Beard, Capt. E. Grant, Maj. Dike, Nathan Merrick, Judge Barnes, Robert McNider, R. S. Munger and a host of others.

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THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR. Robert Todd Lincoln, the newly appointed secretary of war, the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln, is thirty-seven years of age. He was born in 1843 at Springfield, Ill. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He entered Harvard college, graduating in 1864. The war was still in progress, and young Lincoln entered the army, taking a place on the staff of Gen. Grant, with the rank of captain. He served in Virginia through the remainder of the war, and was promoted to the rank of major. He has since entered the Harvard law school at Cambridge, and pursued the study of law. Coming a law student, he came to Chicago, and shortly afterward was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1872 he became the law partner of Edward Isham, with whom he has remained ever since. Politically, he has always been a staunch and rigid Republican. He has not taken little part in politics, having no inclination in that direction. He was married in 1869 to a daughter of Senator Harlan, and is the father of three children. Mr. Lincoln is regarded as a young man of great vigor, ability and executive capacity, remarkable alike his father for his sound common sense and good judgment, unaffected and modest to a fault, and indefatigably industrious, laborious and energetic in all that he undertakes.

Michael Davitt's Ticket of Leave. From the London Telegraph. The following is a copy of Michael Davitt's ticket of leave, signed by the Right Hon. B. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, and Sir E. F. Du Cane, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons: (Royal Arms.) Order of License to a Convict made under the Statutes 16, of 17 Vic., C. 99, B. 9, and 27 and 28 Vic., C. 47, S. 4. Her Majesty is graciously pleased to grant to Michael Davitt, who was convicted of treason felony at the Central Criminal Court, holden in the city of London, on the 20th day of July, 1870 and was then and there sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for the term of 15 years, and is now confined in Dartmoor Prison, a ticket of leave under this order, during the remaining portion of his said term of penal servitude, unless the said Michael Davitt shall, before the expiration of the said term, be convicted of some indictable offense within the United Kingdom, in which case such license will be immediately forfeited by law, or unless it shall please Her Majesty sooner to revoke or alter such license. This license is given subject to the conditions herein set forth, and upon the express breach of any of which it shall be liable to be revoked, whether such breach is followed by a conviction or not. And her Majesty orders that the said Michael Davitt be set at liberty within 30 days from the date of this order. This license will be forfeited if the holder does not observe the following conditions: The holder shall preserve this license, and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or Police officer. He shall abstain from any violation of the law. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves and prostitutes. He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life without visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood. If his license is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offense, he will be liable to undergo a term of penal servitude equal to the portion of his term of 15 years which remain unexpired when this license was granted.

Beauty Seeking a Fortune. A Lot of Applicants for the Prize for Female Loveliness. From the Philadelphia Press. Some twenty-five pretty, vain, and romantic young ladies have responded to Adam Foreman's offer of \$10,000 for the loveliest lady in the land, and as these are mostly from near by places, it is fair to presume that by the time the mails come in from more remote points there will be collected photographs enough to form, in the language of a circus advertiser, "the grandest aggregation of female loveliness ever witnessed." Yes, said Charles H. Day, of the Fore-panth show yesterday in a conversation with a press reporter, "I have received about twenty-five responses, and such a varied collection of letters you never saw, big letters, little letters, white letters, pink letters, blue letters, yellow letters, chocolate colored letters, wide letters, narrow letters, thick letters, thin letters, sweet scented letters, letters written in blue ink, letters written in red, letters written in black ink, letters written prettily, neatly, badly, horribly, illegibly, and in every other way."

General Cleanings. The Pennsylvania railroad has been making a long and elaborate inquiry into the duration of steel rails, and it is found that steel rails were away less than hard steel rails. This is because the little particles which rise on the surface of a steel rail break off under the wheels when the rail is hard and hammer down if it is soft. New York City has a Business Men's Moderation Society that is doing a world of good in a quiet way. Last year it issued 37,000 pledges—24,000 of total abstinence, 33,000 of not to drink during business hours, and 30,000 of not to treat or be treated.

Everybody in New York, from the bejeweled heiresses on Fifth avenue to the black and rag-pickers of Chatham street, is singing the song "All on account of Eliza," from the new opera, "Pinafore" in popularity. A straightforward boy returning from school at the end of the week handed to his father his weekly report. "So, my son, you stand number twenty-seven in your class. How many does the class contain?" "Twenty-seven, sir," was the boy's reply, and the father admired his frankness. The following week the report placed the lad number twenty-nine. "How is this?" the father inquired. "I thought there were only twenty-seven in the class." "Ah, sir, two new boys came in this week."

One of the best attested cases of extreme longevity is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Treadwell Weston, of Peterboro, N. H., who celebrated her one hundred and third birthday at Greenfield on February 5th. Her husband died in 1810, and she has since been a widow. Her father was Deacon Samuel Weston, in his eighty-fifth year. Not long since an English gentleman stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel in Montreal, became interested in a young news girl who sold papers there, and finding that she was the only child of a widowed mother, gave her the sum of \$400 as he was leaving the city, and told her to send the child to school, and he would see that she did not want. Instead of doing this, the mother got married, used the money and put the girl to service. Hearing this the gentleman sent money to the lady who employed the girl, and the latter is now obtaining a first class education at the Model school.

A preliminary report upon the silk manufacture of the United States has been issued by the census office, which shows that the total value of the finished goods for the year ending June 30, 1880, was \$34,410,463; number of factories, 383; amount of capital (real and personal) invested, \$18,899,500; hands, 8,467. The greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year was 34,440, and the total amount paid in wages \$9,107,835. This is the way a lady writes to the paper concerning social ostracism: "So long as an unmarried woman has a moderately comfortable home and works merely to increase her stock of white satin slippers, her social position remains unimpaired; but let that home be broken up let the same young woman from dire necessity continue that same occupation or trade in order to earn her daily bread, and she is immediately beyond the pale."

IMPERFECT PAGE

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