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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—Judging from the press comments, Cleveland's message is not a little disappointing.

The *World* says: There is nothing specially striking about the message. So far as it indicates anything at all concerning its author he will be a safe and solid regulator of the affairs of the State.

The *Sun* says: Its ideas are few, but for the most part sound and on the side of official economy. That it is commonplace, with a laudable moral tone, verging perhaps a little towards cant, does not on the whole diminish the value of the document.

The *Star* says: It is to be regretted that he did not speak with more emphasis on three or four matters of great public importance, but Cleveland is constitutionally cautious and conservative.

*Times*: It is made up chiefly of a series of rather bald statements of the condition of the various departments of public service. It is singularly barren of suggestions and recommendations regarding matters of first importance and such as are made are small and commonplace.

The *Tribune* says: The message, considered as a whole, is commonplace. Cleveland is said to be a man of ordinary ability and without the firm grasp of the underlying principles of government which goes with statesmanship.

The *Herald* says: The message ambles easily through and around various topics of interest in State administration and is extensively statistical and mildly suggestive.

The funeral services over Trenor W. Park were advertised to take place yesterday. The church was opened and a number of persons assembled, but about 10 minutes after the appointed hour it was announced that the steamer by which the body was expected had not been sighted. It was also announced that due notice of the funeral would be given and then the congregation dispersed.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., 3.—At 10 this morning a fire began in an unused grain elevator of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and spread rapidly destroying the old passenger depot of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, two box cars, several flat cars loaded with lumber and a number of frame houses. The elevator originally cost \$100,000.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., 3.—The waterworks and machinery burned last night. Will soon be in working order again. Incendiary.

A Baird, Texas, special says: Thomas Jones and Geo. S. Franks, of Cotton Springs, met on the street, Franks with a shot gun and Jones with a revolver, both fixed and both were instantly killed.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Supreme Court resumed sitting to-day. No opinions were announced.

The profits of the Garfield Fair were nearly \$10,000.

Standard silver dollars in circulation Jan. 1, 1882, \$35,791,043; Jan. 1, 1883, \$38,903,233.

Excess of exports for 12 months ending Nov. 30th, 1882, \$14,334,835; excess of exports gold and silver coin and bullion, same period, \$32,701,307. Value of imports of merchandise into the United States the 12 months ending Nov. 30th, \$705,647,826; increase, \$90,400,295. Value of exports of domestic and foreign merchandise for past 12 months ending Nov. 30th, \$752,062,661; decrease, \$103,295,038.

The Naval Advisory Board recommends building the following vessels: One steel cruiser to cost \$1,500,000; three steel cruisers to cost \$1,041,000; one iron dispatch boat to cost \$60,000, and a cruising torpedo boat to cost \$38,000.

The finance committee of the Senate to-day virtually completed the tariff bill, which will be reported to the Senate to-morrow. Two or three items remain to be finally acted on, among them, silk, not more advanced than singles, and silk threads or yarns of every description, purified or dried. The tariff commission recommending upon the former a duty of 150 per cent and upon the latter 250. These figures have been reduced by the committee to 100 and 175 respectively subject to final action. More important changes are made by the committee on various tariff schedules as follows: On schedule A, chemical products duty 4 cents a pound recommended by the tariff commission on chromate and bichromate of potash, has been reduced to 3 cents a pound; and when

ground or mixed in oil the commission recommended a duty of 2 and 2½ cents respectively, the committee advances the duty to 2½ and 3 cents. In earthenware and glassware, the duty on china, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, including plaque ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes, decorated or ornamented in any manner has been fixed at 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, the same not ornamented 55 instead of 60; all other earthen, stone or crockery ware 50 instead of 55 per cent. Cast, polished plate glass, not exceeding 24 x 60 inches square 20 per cent. all above that size 40 per cent. Pig iron is fixed at \$8 per ton. In providing for steel ingots the commission strike out all limitations in regard to weight, and fix the duty at 6 cents per pound on all steel except crucible steel. Iron ore 50 cents per ton. Iron or steel rails, and iron or steel flat rails, 9-10 of 1 per cent. per pound. (This includes flat rails for horse railroads.) The committee make a reduction of ½ cent upon each grade of old copper, old brass, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, 1½ a pound. Upon lead ore, lead in bags and bars, old scrap lead and lead in sheets, pipes or shots, the duty is fixed as at present respectively. On nickel, ingot, iron, or other forms plated with nickel 20c. instead of 25c.

In sugar, the polariscopic test is retained, and duty fixed on all sugars at 25c. Saccharine strength to No. 16 Dutch standard, at 1½c. per pound instead of 1½; from No. 16 to No. 20 Dutch standard, 3c. instead of 3½; all above 20 Dutch standard, 3½ instead of 4½. Molasses 5c. per gallon.

On all tobacco valued at 40c. a pound and upwards, 75 cents a pound. On cigars, cheroots, cigarette, etc. the present duty is retained.

In schedule H, liquors, no change. In schedule I, cotton and cotton goods, a few changes are made in the way of reductions 5 to 20c. below the commission.

In wool, and woolsens, the distinction between washed and unwashed is removed, and duty fixed the same as that imposed on unwashed wool in the present law.

In the schedule of books, the committee fix the duty at 20 per cent. *ad val.*

The above embrace all the more important changes proposed in the finance committee. After some further slight amendments of the bill to-morrow, it will be reported to the Senate for consideration.

CAMBRIDGE, O., 3.—Official returns for the seventeenth district give Taylor, republican, a majority of 1863.

Raleigh, N.C., 3.—The Legislature organized. The democrats control both houses. George M. Rose is elected Speaker of the House.

Jacksonville, Fla., 3.—The Legislature has organized. Chas. Dougherty, democrat, is elected Speaker of the House. The governor's message shows a full treasury; he recommends the reduction of the State tax to five mills.

Augusta, Me., 3.—The republican caucus re-nominated United States Senator Frye. The fusionists nominated Harris M. Plaisted.

Hartford, Conn., 3.—The Legislature declared so-called "black ballots" valid votes. Gov. Waller and other democratic officers elected, were installed.

Milwaukee, 3.—Special preparations are being made for a big fight in the Legislature over the prohibition amendment. It is reported the liquor dealers have a powerful lobby established.

Chicago, 2.—At a meeting of the Union Veteran League of ex-Union soldiers to-night, preamble and resolutions passed, stating that many of them were personally cognizant of the causes leading to General Fitzjohn Porter's dismissal; that the sentence of the court-martial was just, and that the position taken by Senator Logan on the bill for Porter's reinstatement is right.

STURGEON, Mo., 3.—Henry Jackson, livery stable keeper, after forging his uncle's name, J. S. Lockridge, to notes for several thousand dollars, and borrowing money of nearly everybody, disappeared, taking a woman.

Denver, 3.—The *Republican's* Albuquerque: S. M. Phillips, late justice of the peace at Coolidge, N. M., this forenoon shot and killed Huse Brown, a noted desperado.

Lincoln, Neb., 3.—Wm. Whitcomb, constable at Friends, Neb., attempted to arrest Chas. Gridley, who shot him in the back of the

head, put him in a wagon, hauled him to town, left him at the house of a neighbor, and drove off, but was captured at Wilbur. Whitcomb will probably die. Strong talk of lynching.

San Francisco, 3.—M. P. Kay, clerk in the office of the auditor and county clerk, Alameda county has absconded, after forging and hypothecating warrants to the amount of \$10,000.

Chicago, 8.—The Appellate Court to-day affirmed the sentence of Judge Gray, fining 20 keepers of gambling halls or houses in which gambling is carried on, \$100 each. As this comes nearer to enforcing the law with more severity than any previous legal action has done, it causes much satisfaction among the better class of citizens.

Lachute, Quebec, 3.—Frederick Mann, murderer of the Cooke family, at Little Rideau, yesterday, is captured. Mann is an Englishman, only 17 years old.

LEXINGTON, 3.—Winchester special to the *Daily Press*: Three colored laborers on the Kentucky Central R. R. extension put some wet dynamite in a stove to dry this morning. It exploded, blowing two to atoms and seriously injuring the other. The house was completely demolished.

Troy, 3.—Willie Dubose grandson of General Toombs, of Georgia, was fatally injured and three other students seriously hurt, while coasting.

Keokuk, Ia., 3.—The Keokuk elevator burned to-night. It cost \$110,000 new, and had extensive repairs; insured \$30,000.

Chihuahua, Mex., 3.—W. P. Morley, chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, was accidentally killed at Santa Rosalia. His body will be forwarded to his wife at Kansas City.

New York, 3.—The *Herald* has the following details of T. W. Park's death: "At 6 o'clock Park dined heartily and was in good spirits till about 9 p.m., when he retired to rest. He remained sound asleep all next morning which occasioned surprise, as he was troubled with insomnia. At noon his attendant noticed his breathing labored, and at once called a doctor who endeavored unsuccessfully to arouse him. Examination convinced the physician he had been attacked by paralysis. Applications of hot water were made, and other treatments resorted to, and the patient finally breathed easily, but remained unconscious. About 2 the following morning stentorous breathing again set in, and shortly became irregular, and then ceased entirely. He died without regaining consciousness.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 3.—An order is obtained from the Supreme Court citing the Mayor and Alderman to explain why the tax levy of 1882-3 should not be set aside on the ground of the exemption from taxation of the property of the various railroads in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

CHICAGO, 3.—At a quarter before seven this evening, a large meteor, resembling an electric light in brilliancy and color, and lighting the entire heavens, shot from a point 45 degrees above the horizon in a southeast downward and western direction, being extinguished suddenly in the southwest about 10 degrees above the horizon. A dark red light remained in the sky at the point of starting several minutes afterward. The light at first elongated in the direction taken by the meteor, gradually fading to an irregular, rounded form.

NEW YORK, 3.—A great revival of interest in electric lighting is going on in New York since the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company began exhibiting practically the value of a new storage system invented by Mr. Brush.

The electricians have been surprised at the efficiency of the invention, and it is now admitted that by it the problem of cheap house lighting is solved.

The *Tribune*, commenting editorially on the results achieved, says that the system is fully fifty per cent more efficient than any yet offered.

DENVER, 3.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Lieut. Gov. H. A. W. Tabor filed complaint in the County Court, asking a divorce from her husband, charging desertion and non-support. The answer was filed within an hour, admitting the facts as charged. Evidence was heard by Judge Harrington, and the divorce granted in just four hours, the Lieut. Governor deeding her city property valued at \$300,000.

NEW YORK, 3.—Sonneman, a well known member of the German Parliament, and editor of the *Frankfort Zeitung*, has telegraphed this country that the distress in the inundated region is indescribable, and contributions are desirable promptly.

CHICAGO, 4.—Last night's meteor was seen also in Bloomington and Elkhart, Indiana, and West Bend, Wisconsin, and other points, between six and seven o'clock.

The Pullman Company has built two cars, and will build more of the same pattern, which are arranged with a small buffet or kitchen, in which travelers can prepare tea or coffee, and containing amid its shelves a variety of food. They are particularly desirable for excursions. One of them has been put on the Rock Island road.

KNOXVILLE, Ills., 4.—St. Mary's Episcopal school for young ladies in this place was burned to the ground early this morning. Most of the hundred scholars were asleep when the flames were discovered, and had barely time to escape when the alarm was given, leaving their wardrobe and property. Many escaped by ladders. Miss Gulets, of Buffalo, Ills., broke her leg; Miss Hasford, of Dubuque, was seriously injured by falling from a ladder. E. A. Keightling, also fell and was injured. No others were injured and no loss of life occurred, though at one time it seemed inevitable. The building was an imposing three story brick, handsomely furnished. The students were mostly from Ills. The loss on the building is about \$25,000, fully insured. The loss of the ladies in property is about as much. The building will be rebuilt soon; and meantime temporary accommodation for the school will be used.

WASHINGTON, 4.—A terrible storm of wind and snow is now raging here. The wind is blowing at the rate of 144 miles an hour; temperature, zero.

Mary Moore, a disreputable negro, died early this morning from the effects of burns received about midnight while she was lighting a fire with kerosene oil. Her clothing was burned from her body and the flesh crisped and blistered.

A Fillmore, Mich., special says: A boiler in Hoffman & Sellman's steam flour mill exploded yesterday; six were injured, one died, and two more will die. The boiler was thrown over 300 feet.

D. C. Dudley, vice-president of the Calumet Iron and Steel Co., says these mills will close January 15th for a month or six weeks on account of the low price of nails. About 20,000 men will be thrown out of employment on account of this action of the nail manufacturers of the country, but part of them will have some employment in making repairs.

## FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, 2.—The *Times* Paris special on the death of Gambetta says: The corpse reposes on a bed, the eyes which are wide open, preserve their customary expression, while the mouth seems mobile. The hair is thrown back from the forehead and no distortion is apparent in the features. Death has not disfigured his countenance. Perhaps had he been like ordinary mortals he might have recovered, but high living and excesses of all sorts had brought on diabetes which was complicated with other disorders, the patent being asthmatic, the use of anesthetics was proscribed. With out anesthetics it was feared he would die during an operation, besides in the condition of his blood, gangrene was the inevitable consequence of an incision. He would as surely have died from the result of the operation as he did die of the disease wherefore it was judged unwise to attempt what could only have increased his sufferings. This was the decision of his medical attendants. Another complication not generally known was that of varicose veins on the left leg the existence of which explains certain attitudes, often severely commented upon as undignified. He was physically incapacitated from sitting, upright in a chair. It is impossible to affirm until after the autopsy, which takes place to-morrow, that, as asserted by some persons, he had received a bullet in the abdomen. Still without doubt the wound in the arm was the primary cause of death and produced that immobility, depriving him of exercise prescribed as indispensable to one of his constitution and temperament, and he was continually

threatened by cerebral congestion. It is whispered that Gambetta disobeyed the medical order of a strict diet of milk and eggs throughout his illness. His friends have sought to conceal the gravity of the affliction, and above all the agency of a woman in the tragedy. Nevertheless, no doubt is permissible that the shot which directly or indirectly caused his death was fired by a lady who is well known in Paris, and whose pseudonym, Leonie, conceals the patronymic of one of the most honorable Israelitish families of Bordeaux. She left her husband, Conselleur General of Giroude Department to follow the fortunes of him by whose eloquence in Drudin's subscription and trial, she was completely fascinated, and united with him. In 1868 she deserted her family, and their connection has lasted ever since. He was impatient of the chain he could not break, especially as a child was born the succeeding year whose paternity he refused to acknowledge. These refusals caused tears of recrimination and often positive violence between the lovers. The man wearied of the connection, and the woman clung devotedly to him for whom she had sacrificed her honor. Gambetta disliked the child, who was sickly but intelligent and lived as his nephew. He resembled Gambetta in character and features.

Two years ago, Leonie's husband died and she summoned Gambetta to fulfill his promise of marriage, but received another refusal. He made an agreement, however, to provide for young Leon, on condition that he should be educated in Germany. The mother hesitated, but finally consented and accompanied the child and his father to Dresden. This was the journey so much commented upon last year by the European press, which ascribed political motives to the presence of Leon Gambetta and the lady at the German hotels. This connection was continued after their return. Leonie going every Saturday to his villa, where she was accepted as mistress by the servants, and returning on Monday morning in his carriage. Their quarrels also continued, and within the week Leonie discharged the domestics who revealed the mysteries of the ill-starred establishment, that finally the dissensions culminated in the scene of the unhappy pistol shot. Gambetta lost his temper, giving vent to abuse and coarse language such as he was wont to employ in moments of passion. She was exasperated and seized a revolver and fired. He raised his hand to turn aside the weapon and received his death wound. Everything else is conjecture. None but they knew the truth and Gambetta died yet made no sign. I vouch for the authenticity of this version of the unhappy story, and I assume the entire responsibility for it. No matter how different it may be from the others which may obtain publicly.

BRUSSELS, 2.—The *Independence Belge* issued a special edition with a black border, announcing the death of Gambetta.

Athens, 2.—The Chamber of Deputies suspended sitting in respect to the memory of Gambetta.

Berlin, 2.—The death of Gambetta was announced to the Emperor before the New Year's reception. The Emperor expressed the opinion that peace will be the lot of Germany for a long time.

London, 2.—The *Standard* says: Gambetta stood well above and beyond all other men in France.

The *Times* says: Gambetta's death was the sudden extinction of a powerful individual force. The future course of France is rendered uncertain as a ship taken aback. The course of Events in Europe is likely to be not less profoundly disturbed. The world itself is poorer for the untimely loss of so potent a force. France is bereaved of a statesman who taught her to be true to herself even in the hour of despair.

Paris, 2.—The *Republique Francaise* will publish the following authentic account of the passing away of Gambetta: Early Sunday morning there was a notable change for the worse in Gambetta's condition. Nevertheless he was allowed to cherish his illusions of ultimate recovery. At 9.30 he was able to have his bed changed without great difficulty, with the assistance of Dr. Etienne, and some servants. The doctor, who had up to this time been very cautious, was unable longer to conceal his apprehensions. In the afternoon pains increased in violence, and the patient's strength