

THE RECORD OF 1892.

The Notable Events of the Old Year, Arranged in Chronological Order—An Interesting Record.

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2.—Three children burned to death at Richburg, N. Y.

3.—A fight between escaped prisoners and citizens at Graham, Texas, resulted in the killing of three of the former and two of the latter. Nine Chinamen massacred by Indians at El Paso, Texas.

4.—An affray in Montgomery county, Mo.; five people killed and several wounded.

5.—Church picnic at Tazewell, Ill.; several persons crushed to death. Three boys at Okaloosa, Iowa, blown to pieces by powder explosion. Congress reconvenes after the holidays.

6.—Hanging day; seven executions in the United States.

7.—Steamer Lion and forty-three people lost on the Newfoundland coast.

8.—A father and two children burned to death at Fall River, Mass.

9.—Collision of the Hudson River railroad at Spuyten Duyl, N. Y.; several killed. Fire destroys \$100,000 worth of property at Galveston, Texas.

10.—Five hangings in the United States.

11.—Seven persons drowned by the wrecking of the British schooner Westergaard, in the Gulf of Mexico. Five negro convicts drowned at Little Rock, Ark.

12.—A man named Wilmet, at Lancaster, Ky., murders his mother, wife and two daughters and hangs himself.

13.—A mother and four children, named Smith, burned to death near Graham, Tex., by the explosion of a boiler in a theater in Bucharest; a number of people crowded. Intelligence of a serious revolt in Herzegovina.

14.—Three children scalded to death by escaping steam in a hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

15.—Dynamite explosion in France kills sixteen people. Extremely cold weather in New England.

16.—The Guitau train at Washington ends in the conviction of the assassin. The battle in Mexico, in which the Indians were victorious.

17.—Premier Gambetta and the entire French Cabinet resign. Four foundrymen fatally burned at Burlington, Vt., by the upsetting of a ladle of molten metal.

18.—Destructive storm throughout the Eastern States. Heavy financial failures in London and other foreign cities.

19.—Four men killed by a boiler explosion at Fairfield Me. Guitau's counsel files for arrest.

20.—A reservoir burst at Calais, France, overwhelming a school-house and drowning many children. Over 100 persons drowned by a gale at Astrakhan.

21.—Destructive fire in New York; several persons killed.

22.—Thirty-two miners buried in a coal-pit near Richmond, Va.

23.—Guitau, the murderer of President Garfield, denied a new trial and consented to die on the 24th of June.

24.—Maj. D. W. Washburn, a prominent railroad man, and three other persons killed by a railroad accident in New York.

25.—A. M. Sotelo, a Washington journalist, and an editor of the Washington Post, killed by a collision with a street car.

26.—Three persons killed by a collision on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Altoona.

27.—Seven persons crowded by the bursting of a house near Huntington, Canada.

28.—Fifteen railroad laborers run down by a train and slaughtered in a tunnel near Moreau.

29.—News of the loss of the British steamer Bahama and twenty-five people, bound from Porto Rico to New York.

30.—Congress passes the Anti-Polygamy bill.

31.—An explosion in a coal mine at Durham, Eng., kills many people.

32.—Seventeen persons killed and seventy wounded by the explosion of a fireworks factory at Chester, Pa. A boiler explosion at Atlantic City, kills several people.

33.—Destructive rain-storm throughout the West, flooding the lowlands and causing great destruction of property and some loss of life.

34.—The new Appointments bill passes the House at Washington and becomes a law. Mass meetings held at Chicago and fifty other cities to denounce Mormon polygamy.

35.—News of the massacre of 1,000 defenseless citizens of Pisco, in South America, by Peruvian soldiers. Indictment at Washington of the starry conspirators.

36.—Michigan Legislature convenes in extra session. An explosion at the Rock Island Works, St. Louis, Mo., kills half a dozen people.

37.—Five persons killed at New Carlisle, Ohio, by a boiler explosion.

38.—The President nominates to the Senate Roscoe Conkling for Supreme Judge. Seven persons killed in a riot at New York.

39.—Battle between Austrians and Herzegovinian rebels in Bosnia, later routed.

40.—A mine explosion in Austria kills 150 people.

Garfield memorial exercises in Congress.

41.—Attempted assassination of Queen Victoria.

42.—A boiler explosion at Stone Station, Ind., kills six people.

43.—Mr. Conkling announces his declination of the Supreme Judgeship, and the place offered to Senator Edmunds.

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45.—Severe snow and wind-storm throughout the Northwest.

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50.—Twelve persons killed by a snow avalanche at Genoa, Ven.

51.—Eight men killed by an accident on the Northern Pacific railroad.

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54.—A powder explosion at San Francisco kills eleven men. Five people killed near Pittsburgh by falling buildings during a wind-storm.

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66.—The President vetoes the bill restricting Chinese immigration.

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68.—A train wrecked on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad in the Gulf. Henry M. Teller appointed Secretary of the Interior and William C. Brewster Secretary of the Navy.

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78.—Pearce, the assassin of President Lincoln, murders three children and commits suicide.

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80.—Marriage of Prince Leopold and the Countess of Waldeck. Escaping episode in the examination of Mr. Blaine by a Congressional committee at Washington. Four murderers lynched—two at Lake City, Col., and two at Brockville, Ont.

81.—Ten persons killed by a steamboat explosion at Kingsville, S. C. D. L. Hanson hung at London. English bank robbery at Manning, Manitoba.

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SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

Wild mint scattered about the house will rid it of rats and mice.

Minnows should not be hung where the sun shines directly upon them.

Warm soap-suds will keep the bugs off of house-plants and make them grow very fast.

To remove finger-marks, putty-stains, etc., from glass, put a little soda in the water with which you wash it.

If kid gloves are laid upon a damp towel for two or three minutes, they will go on without less chance of tearing.

Dish-rags and dish-cloths should be washed every day, or they soon become musty.

To keep linen from turning yellow, put it away rough dry after washing and bleaching well and rinsing in blue water.

A broom may be kept in good condition for a long time if it is washed once a week in clean hot suds, and then hung up to dry.

Good floor is not tested by its color. White floor may not be the best. The test of good floor is by the amount of wax it absorbs.

A range may be kept looking bright and nice with little trouble if it is wiped carefully with brown paper after greasy food has been cooked.

To clean white kid shoes rub them gently and thoroughly with a perfectly clean white cloth.

To remove ink-stains from wood, take half a teaspoonful of oil of vitrol and dilute it with a teaspoonful of water, and apply with a feather to the damaged spot. Let it remain for a few minutes, and then wash off with clean water.

It is an excellent plan to keep a large box in which all odds and ends of velvet, ribbons, etc., are kept. Such an arrangement prevents the loss of small articles.

When you are going to bed, take a little soap and water and wash your face thoroughly. This will keep the skin clear and healthy.

The appended recipe for tanning skins with the wool or fur on—for use in sleighs or wagons, or horse-rugs, etc., for other purposes—is given by City and Country: "If the hides are not freshly taken off, soak them in water for a few days, and then wash them with half an ounce of Spanish whiting in a tub. Then scrape the flesh off with the fleshing knife, and with a smooth round edge, and with sheepskins the wool should be washed clean with soft soap and water and the suets thoroughly washed out with clean water. Then wash the skins in a tub of clean water, and then dry them in a warm place. They will be ready for use in a few days."

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