## TIMELY TOPICS.

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 she or some other competent person
should soonnopen a school for servants in
New York."
A great many people have perhaps con-
sidered that cleanliness had little to do
with the cholera and that the ruvages of the disease are as likely to be as great in
cleanly cities as uncleanly ones. At Ateast,
that is the impression produced by the that is the impression produced by the
indifiference manifested in many cities s
to their filthy surroundings. But a com to their filthy surroundings. But a com
parison of the ravages of choler in
France and Italy will produce aiffer
ent impression. In France, only ten o
a dozen deaths per day occurred in the ent impression. In France, only ten
a dozen deaths per day ocurred in th
cities of Narseilles and oulon In Na
ples 388 deaths and 966 fresh. cases oc
curred in twenty-four hours. "Th
 are much more cleanly in their
habits than the ttalinus. The latter
are paying terrible penalty for their
grosaly filthy hbits. The excessively grossly filthy hubits. The excessiver
warm weather is not alone an anl-power
ful factor in producing an epidemic o Iul factor in producing an epidemic
cholera. In verification of this an ex
change points to the fact that "th
 Chieago passed came to the city in the
winter of 1848 .9." There is no reson
why there ehould be the slightest relaxa-
tion by the authorities in their efforts to tion by the authorities in their efforts to
ward of the approach of the dreaded
scourge. Unless all signs fail, the Uni-
ted States is likely to be besciged by the cholera next year; and every ounce o
preparation provious to that time will b
worth a pound of cure afterward." The New York Financial Chronicle ha
compiled some elaborate statistics in re gard to the production and manufacture
of cotton in the world in the last
cighteen years which show that in the
cit last twelve years there has been an in
crease in the average annual production
of 59 6-10 per cent., and during th same time an increase in the average an
nual manufacture of $618-10$ per cent.
This is at the rate of doubling the pro
duction of manu duction of manufactured cotton goods in
twenty yaars. This fact tif taken ns an
index of the increase of the other
manufacturing industries is very suggestive because it snows an increass of com
modities greater than the increase o
population. The doubling period of population. The douted gtateriod is var
population in the United
able, owing to the fluctuations of en twenty-five years. The average period
which the population of Eu
rope doubles
yo about
years.
The doubling period $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eivo }\end{aligned}$ years. The doubling period of
the Orietal countries 15 not ascertuin-
able with even approximate certainty,
but it is unquestionably a mueh longer
pariod than in the United states it but it is unquestionably a much long
period than in the United States.
therefore appears that the population Hot won goods per capita each year in
order to furnisha a market for the manu-
factured goods. The Chronicle's figures also snow the interesting fact that the
entire increase of production and a very
large part of the inceuse of manufacture
have been in the United States. In $1866-7$ the total supply was $4,408,000$ bales of
400 pounde of which the U Uited States
furnkhed $2,380,000$, nand all other coun-
tries $2,178,000$. In $1882-3$ the supply tries $2,178,000$. In 1882-3 the supply
was $10,400,000$ bales, of which the
United States furnished $8,058,000$, and
all atil other countries $2,350,000$, cr only a
trifle more than the sime countries sup.
plike in 1866 . Consumption by manu-
facturers in the Cnited States durinat the acturers in the enited states during the
same period has risen from 822,000 to
$2,375,000$ bales, and in Great Britain $2,375,000$ bales, and in Great
from $2,560,000$ to $3,800,000$ bales.
 writing paper a year. At this rate in 9 ,-
000,000 years the water will hnve sunk a
mile, and in $15,000,000$ years every trace mile, and in $15,000,000$ years every trace
of water will have disappeared from the
face of the globe.
"From the frontiers of Guatemala to
those of the United States," says the
Merion Financier, "we have a vast domain whose growth of precious woods is
truly enormous. Along almost the en-
tire length of tire length of the coasts, both of the
Pacific ocean and Gulf of Californin, a
variety of wood abound that are remarkvariety of wood abound that are remark-
able for their perfumes as well as
sueh valuablecabinet timbers mahogany, ebony and the cedar. The
Mexican cedar is especially prized in
foreign markets, for, overlooking its rich aroma, it possesses such a lightness
of weight and as grain so fine that it is
considered superior to the ordinary walnut, now so largely used in the manufac-
ture of rich furniture. While the interior
States rival the coast States of Mexico in States rival the coast States of Mexico in
valuabble timber resources, it is a notewand good prices in many foreign mar-
mets are here carelessly as the cheapest fuel. The
coming exhibits in Boston and New
Orienns should Orieans should attract to the neglected
regions of Mexico, so rich in wooded
wealth, their deserved attention."
A New York paper asserts that "the
num of Kenmare, Msss Cusck, hasopened a school in conpection with a convent nt
Nottingham, Engiand, for the truining of domestic servants, ,and her enterprise
suggests the necd of schools for servants

| A Gum Game. <br> The finest grades of crude rubber me from Para, the trees being tapped d the sap gathered by means of pades which are dipped in the tub of sap d held over a smoky tire that the coatg may harden. This process is repeatuntil a cake of gum of the size and ape of a squash is formed, when the ddle is cut out and the lump is ready market. The scraps and droppings market. The scraps and droppings d sold as an inferior grade. Amerin rubber manufacturers make as much mpluint of the rubber gatherers as agish mannfacturers of American cotpackers, aud even with more reason; rubber being such an expensive raw aterinl affords a greater profit to the Iy native, who increases his gains by Ifting the rubber with stones, wood d dirt. These adulterations, are of urse charged back from manufacturer dealer and from dealer to importer, t the original offender is seldom ached.-Boston Builetin. <br> Chinese Soldiers. <br> The Chinese troops are uniformed in hucs of the rainbow, beside black d white. Imagine one hundred launymen in scarlet blouses and royal purtrousers drawn up in line, adjoining em a company in pure white, then a mpany in bright geeen, then one in htt blue, and you have a Chinese regiWhen they march they lift up eir feet like cats in the snow. |
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