

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

Various reasons are surmised for the postponement of Swain court martial from September to November, and it is believed an effort will be made to secure a further postponement until after the 4th of March.

Casualties of the Week.

O. P. Peterson, killed by the cars, was buried with Odd Fellow honors at St. Paul.

Crimes and Criminals.

Frank Ellingsworth attempted suicide at Brown's Valley, by poison and by cutting his throat, but did not succeed.

Failures of a Week.

There were 160 failures in the United States reported Bradstreet's during the week ending 30th August 208 in the preceding week, and 126, 110 and 104 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1882 and 1881, respectively.

Continental State of England.

London cablegram to the New York Times: There is no doubt whatever of the serious nature of England's predicament in the great field of European politics.

Condition of the National Finances.

The amount of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was reduced \$8,500,000 during August. The amount of bonds redeemed and cancelled was \$7,300,000.

Market Reports.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat old, No. 1 hard, 92@95c. Corn No. 2, 48@50; No. 3, 47@48c.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Tariff.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, in a very able speech delivered in Brooklyn on Thursday night thus condensed the tariff question into a brief space:

"I come now to the tariff. And here I do not think the position of the two parties identical. Each admits that revenue is necessary. Each admits that our revenue is largely to be raised from tariff on imported articles.

Alexander Sullivan declined re-election to the presidency of the American Irish League, to take the stump for Blaine.

A Salt Lake City resident writes a St. Paul friend that the Mormon church has subscribed \$250,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in consideration of general friendliness and promises of admission of Utah as a state.

President Cyrus Hamlin, of Middlebury College, Vermont writes: "I vote for Blaine. If I vote for any one else it will go for Cleveland—that is, for free ruin, free trade, free love and free devil generally."

The Scimitar, leading Democratic evening daily of Memphis, Tenn., has taken the Democratic national ticket from the head of its columns, and approves Butler's arraignment of the party.

Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin is credited with sending a \$25,000 check to the national Republican committee, with an intimation that he will double it if necessary.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter to the New York Tribune, declares that Gov. Cleveland's reasons for voting the tenure of office bill are "frivolous"; that it is difficult for him to believe "that they were offered in good faith"; and that "it is sheer nonsense to say that the amendment (the Dayton amendment) hurt the bill; on the contrary, it improved it."

That sterling Democratic organ, the New York Sun, says: Concerning Governor Cleveland we must say that the publication of the Buffalo scandal never did him one-tenth as much damage as the fatuous evasions and contradictions of his fool-friends in seeking to nullify its effect.

In one manufacturing establishment in Brooklyn where there are 155 men employed, 150 are for Blaine and 5 for Cleveland. In a stone-cutting yard where 300 men are employed 197 are for Blaine and 3 for Cleveland.

The surest teacher is the heart, not the head. I would rather take the verdict of the plain, honest farmers and workmen of this state, who have known Mr. Blaine and lived with him, with regard to his character, than the verdict of those cold, analytical chemists and scholars of Cambridge and Beacon Hill.—Emory A. Storrs, in Maine.

It required all the efforts of Oliver P. Morton and the Republicans and loyal Democrats of Indiana during the war to prevent Hendricks, the Sons of Liberty, the Knights of the Golden Circle and the other rebel elements in that State from carrying it over to the side of the South. A vote for Cleveland and Hendricks now is a vote approving of rebel sympathy at the North while the South was in arms against the Union.

It is a matter of actual demonstration, by figures which do not admit of an erroneous inference, that the affairs of the Government have never been so honestly administered as they have been since the Republican party has been in power. The losses through errors, mismanagement and dishonesty have under Republican rule been a smaller percentage of the sums of money involved in governmental transactions than during any previous period in history, and they have been in a constantly decreasing ratio since the first Republican President was elected.

James Redpath, in an interview in the New York Tribune, does not hesitate to pronounce the defection of the Irish from Cleveland unparalleled in the history of the Irish in America. He analyzes the causes of disaffection, and proves that the movement is not a local demonstration against Gov. Cleveland, but a general protest against the nomination of a candidate who is personally obnoxious to the working classes.

The Boston Congressionalist, the leading paper of its denomination in New England, if not in the whole country says:

Common decency, the morals of the young, regard for the sacredness of home life, and the very maintenance of our national existence require that the president of these United States—our foremost representative official before the world—should be a man of pure private morals as well as of public integrity. If these charges be untrue it ought to be easy to show the fact. They are definite and personally indorsed. If they be not disproved, then the indignant public sentiment of the nation should be given voice, and the party which nominated Gov. Cleveland should demand that he withdraw from the ticket which his name now leads.

New York Special: Ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri came down from the Adirondacks recently.

"Do you think the republicans will carry New York?" he was asked by your correspondent.

"I have not much doubt of it in the present aspect of affairs. I have been about the state generally, and I think it as safe as Maine or Pennsylvania. Speaking of the situation, when the summer is over and the fall frosts set in and men begin to think soberly, they find the man with the principles, with the knowledge of affairs, is after all the man to be elected. They saw Garfield was such a man, and they are beginning to see Blaine is, and you will see when the frosts come again that Blaine will be elected by a magnificent majority."

According to a Madison correspondent everything looks most cheerful in the Republican camp in Wisconsin, so far as the presidential ticket is concerned.

Printers' Errors.

As a class, the manipulators of type may truthfully be called the best (and worst) abused men in the world, and without sufficient reason. Very few outside of the trade know the difficulties under which they labor or have even a faint conception of the skill, care and patience required. Absolute correctness is a prime essential to secure public approbation, and how very little is done in the way of assistance. "Copy" properly prepared is a great desideratum and rarely received. That which is called "good" is often the reverse. It may be fair to the eye and yet blind to the sense. The patron does not know exactly what he needs. If he has any ideas upon the subject they may be perverted ones, and the little smattering he has of the art tends to lead him astray and demand impossibilities. His judgment has not been trained in the matter of letters. He knows nothing of "justification," except that he believes he has it in the largest sense to give the printer "patricular fits" when an error is found. Why six line pica and nonpareil cannot be made to chime like notes of music is beyond his ideas of eternal fitness of inanimate matter. According to his views, it is the most simple of undertakings to set, make up and work off 100 pages, more or less, in the most unreasonably short space of time. Before pouring out the vials of their wrath upon the head of the printer, it might be well for men to pause and consider how much he is to blame. Somewhere in our desultory reading we have met with the statement that any old piece of mosaic work containing a few hundred pieces is exalted to the skies and pronounced wonderful. It required patience, no doubt, probably taste and study, but (carrying out the drift of the article read) how very little in comparison to the tens and hundreds of thousands of still more slender and minute particles the printer is required to handle to make up paper or book. Take a solid page of the Cabinet as an example. It contains some 27,000 "ems" or about 81,000 letters. This is greatly more than any mosaic known. And they had to be placed without any chiseling or sand papering, as could be done in the delicate work of table, chair or picture. Taking this as a basis, calculation is easy as to the amount of type a compositor handles during his hours of daily labor in distributing and setting. Easy it is also to conceive how such little fragments of metal will slip out of place, how a letter or space may be dropped, a word spelled incorrectly, a point be wrong, how errors will creep in despite all care—and the generous public be outraged at the "gross carelessness and stupidity of the printer." Errors do occur, we must admit, but they are fabulously uncommon when compared to chances of their being made, and books and papers are monuments to the correctness of the craft, their swiftness and certainty of touch, education and never ceasing vigilance. We write not thus for the craft. They practically know the truth of our words. But we do write for the multitude of outsiders, and with the hope that this illustration we have given may open their eyes to the great injustice done to those who, "with their noses in the space box," toil away their lives for the benefit the world at large.—Rounds' Printers' Cabinet.

How Stanton was Snubbed.

A leading citizen of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, gives me the following about a curious old character named Blake, whose history is bound up in the earlier history of that region. "Old Blake" was the name he went by in Central Ohio. He will be remembered by the old citizens of Philadelphia and Canal Dover as one of the wealthiest, and most eccentric characters. He was for a time sheriff of the county, and performed the duty of hanging Fenson, the man who killed the postboy. As sheriff, Blake knew all the lawyers who practiced at the bar in the county, and he was especially well acquainted with Edwin M. Stanton, who often came over from Steubenville. Stanton was then a young man, and Blake took a sort of fatherly interest in him. After a time, however, he left Steubenville and the two men lost sight of each other.

At last, one winter when Stanton had gotten to be Secretary of War, Blake took a notion he would come to Washington to see him. He did so. On going to the War Department he asked to be shown to the Secretary's room. The messenger asked for his card and told him he would have to wait and see whether the Secretary could see him. This rather nettled Blake, who was a rough old customer, but he finally wrote down his name and the messenger departed. It was a full quarter of an hour before he returned and this to Blake seemed a day. He grew hotter and hotter as the time went on, and at last, marching up to the door, went into the reception room, then through into the private office, where the War Secretary was in council with some friends. He marched up to Stanton with a black look on his face, and, without giving him a chance to greet him, said: "Mr. Stanton, you no doubt think yourself a great man, but it seems to me you are acting like a mighty small one. Here I, who have helped you out of many a scrape, have been waiting for an hour down in that hall to see you. I don't want anything now except to tell you that you are a blanked snob, and you are getting a little too big for your breeches." With that he turned upon his heel and left. Whether they ever made up the quarrel I do not know.—Washington Letter to Cleveland Leader.

Michigan has suffered a good deal from forest fires this year. Much property has been destroyed but thus far there has been no loss of lives. The scenes of Peahtigo are not likely to be repeated.

In the North American Review for September, Elizabeth Cady Stanton has an article to which she has given the title "The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws." Moved by unaffected sympathy for some real and some imaginary wrongs from which women suffer, she advocates as a remedy the adoption of such loose marriage ties as would render insecure and common all the sanctities of the family and of home.

In four years the railroad directors of the country are believed to have pumped \$200,000,000 of water into their stock. Although the real cost of building railways has continued to diminish, the price to investors has increased \$4,446 per mile of road. This increase was in addition to an already enormously inflated capital. Whereas the building of roads could not have cost over \$30,000 the shareholders paid, or were supposed to pay, \$70,000 per mile.

While the coal deposits that underlie 5,500 square miles of land in Alabama are almost untouched, the republics of South America and Central America are supplied with cheap coal by Great Britain. In the year 1881 Great Britain sold \$3,761,193 worth of bituminous coal to these countries and to the West Indies, while only \$323,699 worth was sold to them by the United States. The merchants of Mobile are beginning to think that their state, whose coal area is half as large as the entire coal area of Great Britain, should try to get this trade.

The demand for female teachers in English schools is said to be greater than the supply. The attractions of matrimony and the depressing effect of rigid examinations are given as the two chief causes of the dearth in England, but as both matrimonial opportunities and rigid examinations are to be found on either side of the water, it is probably more correct to say that the American abundance of applicants is due to the greater prevalence among the young women of this country of a determination to seek their own livelihood independently and to make a career for themselves.

If the farmers of the United States are being forced to relinquish temporarily, perhaps, a portion of their foreign prestige as wheat growers, the millers of America are still holding their own nobly in Europe. The proportion of our wheat which goes abroad in the form of flour is constantly growing, and the fame of the product of American mills is spreading not only in Great Britain, but on the continent. The choicest brands of flour from this country are already ranked fully as high as the best product of Buda-Pesth, the Minneapolis of Europe, and it looks very much as if Minnesota might yet completely conquer Hungary in the contest for supremacy in the flour markets of Europe.

"Does farming pay?" a question which is always up for discussion in agricultural communities. The New England Homestead, published at Springfield, Mass., a year ago last Spring offered six prizes for the best kept farm accounts for the year ending with April 1, 1884. The average farmer is "no hand for keeping accounts," to use his common expression, and of the eighty-nine contestants who began more than half fell out by the way. Of the forty-two accounts which were kept up for the whole twelvemonth, thirty-six showed profit and six small loss, due to the unprecedented drouth of two successive seasons. The profit on the capital invested of the thirty-six, after allowing for all the expenses, including the labor of the proprietor, ranged from one-half of one per cent. to over forty, the average being ten per cent. on a total capital of \$160,000, while the profit on the whole forty-two was eight per cent. on a total capital of \$182,500. As these farmers may be safely ranked among the most enterprising and successful of their class, it is evident that the average profit on farming throughout New England must fall far below eight per cent.

George Curtis, a mulatto, was taken to Duluth from Tower and lodged in jail for assaulting and cutting with a knife Charles Traseley.

C. P. Proctor, steward of the marine hospital at Charleston, S. C., has absconded with checks belonging to the hospital amounting to \$4,982.

Miss Maggie Rathburn, out riding with A. E. Benedict, a druggist of Itland, Ohio, Sunday night, was reported by him to have left the buggy and shot herself with a revolver.

John L. Sullivan, the Boston slugger, while going from Boston to Providence R. I., Saturday night struck an inoffensive young man a brutal blow in the face and knocked out several teeth.

F. M. Buttenter, editor of the Mohawk Valley (N. Y.) Democrat, has been arrested on a charge of inducing a printer in his employ to fire the building, causing a loss of \$40,000. Buttenter was well insured. He says he is not guilty.

The feed store of Howard Bros., Duluth, was broken into by burglars, through the front door, which was pried open. They got the safe open, but only a few cents were secured, one of the proprietors of the store having taken all the money on hand, \$230, out of the safe the evening before, and carried it home with him.

A blind fortune-teller in Belleville, Mo., is said to be the cause of the O'Fallon horror. Mrs. Grauther suspected that there was an undue intimacy existing between her husband, Thomas Grauther, a coal miner, and the innocent old lady, Mrs. Cormac, and this impression the fortune-teller confirmed, with the result of causing the old lady's murder.

Criminal proceedings will be begun at once at Wilkesbarre, Pa., against the defaulting paymaster, Samuel Roberts. District Attorney McGahren said the circumstances of the settlement between Roberts and his employer did not release the criminal from liability of arrest and prosecution. The district attorney claims that permitting a man to go such a free after stealing \$100,000 corrupts public morals.

Personal News Notes.

Francis Murphy, the noted temperance lecturer is at work in St. Paul.

The Jersey Lily has now about \$125,000 invested in mortgages of New York real estate.

Mary Anderson is described by a London society journalist to be the most dandy-dressed woman of her stage he ever saw.

Rev. J. C. Byrnes, formerly assistant priest at Immaculate Conception church, Minneapolis, has succeeded Rev. P. Danely as Secretary to Bishop Ireland.

Rev. Charles Lorenson and Rev. John Ryeda, two priests recently ordained at the Catholic university of Louvain, for the diocese in St. Paul, have arrived in the city.

Mrs. J. A. Darling, widely known both in Europe and America as an artist of merit, is resting from her work, and has chosen Rushford for quiet and recreation. She has recently completed the portraits of ex-Govs. Dodge and Clarke of Iowa, which were ordered by Gov. Sherman for the reception room at the new capitol at Des Moines.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 28th announces the death in that city of Capt. D. Upham, a veteran of the Mexican war and at one time register of the United States land office in Minnesota. Capt. Upham at one time kept a hotel in St. Paul, and is well remembered here. He retired from business about six years ago, and since that time has lived quietly in Milwaukee.

General News Items.

There are over 7,000 scholars enrolled in the St. Paul public schools.

The Pennsylvania state fair offers \$200 premiums for home-made dresses.

The hotels at Minnetonka are closed but the boats run and the lake has many visitors.

Wallace's Savings bank at Newcastle, Pa., closed its doors yesterday, and suspended payment.

Dock laborers at Duluth, who have been getting thirty-five cents per hour, have struck for forty cents.

Ohio wheat yield estimates are sixteen and one-half bushels to the acre and a total of 43,982,939 bushels.

Sitting Bull is to be exhibited in the states under the auspices of August McLaughlin and Col. Allen, of St. Paul.

The lake steamship Australasia, just completed at Bay City by James Davidson, is 305 feet long and cost about \$150,000.

The Cleveland Non-Explosive Lamp company assigned recently to William Walton, who gave bond in \$80,000. The amount of liabilities and assets is not stated.

Dr. A. De Bantset of Chicago thinks he has solved the problem of aerial navigation. He will use no gas but lots of electricity, through dynamo-electric motors, which will rotate two helices, (screws), and displace 300,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The structure to be employed consists of a cylinder 270 feet long and 75 feet in diameter, with a 90-foot cone at each end, making the total length 450 feet.

Foreign Flashes.

Alphonso Taft, the new American minister to Russia, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

King Alfonso is said to be in wretched health