Cooperstown Courier.

PUBLISHED FVERY FRIDAY MORNING By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

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 Peshtigo 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 republies 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 \$323,698 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 cheif 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 Eu-

"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 expresson, and of the sighty-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 unprecedent drouth of two successive seasons. The profit on the capital invested of the thirty-six, after allowlowing 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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington News.

Various reasons are surmised for the postponement of Swaim 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. His friends ment until after the 4th of March. His friends assert that he cannot get justice from Secretary Lincoln and President Arthur, but this seems rather ungracious when it is to Secretary Lincoln and to President Arthur that they are under obligations for the decided postponement. It is understood that strong political influences are brought to bear to secure this postponement. Swaim's intimate relations with tarfield render it rather a difficult matter for the president to take any action in recard to him president to take any action in regard to him.

Casualties of the Week.

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

Albert Lafond, the eleven-year old son of J. B. Lafond, was drowned in the river at Little Falls, Minn.

For bathing too soon after an attack of diphtheria, young George Vanderburgh dropped dead at Minneapolis.

Crimes and Criminals.

Frank Ellingsworth attempted suicide at Brown's Valley, by poison and by cutting his throat, but did no succeed.

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

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

Miss Maggie Rathburn, out riding with A. E. Benedict, a druggist of Rutland, 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 sever-

F. M. Ruttenter, 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. Ruttenter 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 se-cured, one of the proprietors of the store hav-ing taken all the money on hand, \$250, out of the safe the evening before, and carried it home with him. 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 settle ment 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 scott free after stealing \$100,000 corrupts public morals.

Personal News Notes.

Francis Murphy, the noted temperance lec-turer 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 dudely-dressed woman off the stage he ever saw.

Rev. J. C. Byrnes, formerly assistant priest at Immaculate Conception church, Minneapolis, has succeeded Rev. P. Danehy 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 Mil-

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 dress

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 pay-

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

Ohio wheat yield estimates are sixteen and one-half bushels to the acre and a total of 43,-982,969 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 \$60,000. The amount of liabilities and assets is not stated.

Dr. A. De Bantset of Chicago thinks he has solved the problem of zerial navigation. He will use no gas but lots of electricity, through dynamo-electric motors, which will rotate twelve 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

in consequence of excesses, and it is not believed he will live many months. Queen Christine is very unpopular in Madrid, and her regency, it is feared, would be the signal for revolution.

Timothy Harrington, member of parliament for West Meath, has written a letter stating that Parnell, Joyce and Patrick Casey made a deposition while in prison asserting the inno-cence of Myles Joyce, who was hanged for the Maamstrasna murder. The deposition was never published. Mr. Harrington says he will submit the matter to parliament.

The encyclical letter of the pope directed against the action of the Frence government in adopting the new divorce law is ready for pro-mulgation. The pope reminds France that he has already frequently admonished the people against laws contrary to the church passed by their rulers. He instructs the bishops of vari-ous dioceses as to the course they should pur-sue in order to maintain the principles of the church in regard to the sacrament of marriage.

Naples Cable: At Castellamare the cholera panic continues, and the Calabrians are threatening the passengers from Naplea. Hearing this your correspondent took the train from this your correspondent took the train from Naples to Reggio. Arriving at a station called Stile, he was told that he must go into the Lazaret for six days or turn back. Although he insisted that he came from a non-infected town remonstrances were useless. Your correspondent was surrounded by a howling mob, armed with spades and pitchforks. The presence of the municipal authorities was powerless to calm the disorder. Seven passengers went in the Lazaret and the rest returned to Naples.

Pailures of a Week.

There were 169 failures in the United States reported Bradstreet's during the week ending 30th against 208 in the preceding week, and 126, 110 and 104 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively. About 84 per cent 1882 and 1881, respectively. About 84 per cent were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000. Among the suspensions reported were: The Michigan Iron Works Light and Power company, New York and Grand Rapids; Richard D. Chater, naval stores, New York; Ladner Bros., bankers and brokers, Philadelphia; the Second National bank of Xenia, Ohio; Adrian Savings bank of Adrian, Mich.; Jacob Ambs' Distilling company, St. Louis, and the Dimbar Coke company, limited, Pittsburg.

Continental Hate 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. A gentleman who has just returned from Berlin says the feeling in official circles there is intensely bitter against England. The sharp criticisms in the London papers of the French operations in China find no echoes elsewhere in Europa, There is small doubt that the Berlin cabal, of which France is now a part, is holding the question of Alexandrian indemnities over England's head, ready to make new trouble for her whenever the state of Egyptian complications seems opportune. The German papers which usually speak by the card are full of sinister threats that England has too long played a larger part in the world's affairs than she is entitled to play, and that the time has come to cut her down until she gets into the place that befits her real importance. The position of Russia in this plan is mysteriously uncertain, as the papers in Russia speak through muzzels. The French, however, expect that the Russians will work into Chinese territory on the Siberian border. Rumors of such action have already reached London. There is small doubt that the Berlin cabal, of

Condition of the Mational 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. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year-two months-the bonds redeemed have aggregated \$15,500,000. The redemption has been at the rate of \$90,-000,000 per annum, and it is a notable fact that in spite of the payment of \$15,500,000 of bonds, the unusually large expenditure incident to the first two months of the fiscal year, and extra-ordinary payment of \$2,500,000 on account of the Geneva award claims, the available cash in the treasury, as shown by the debt statement, is larger by over \$1,000,000 than it was two months ago at the beginning of the current fiscal year. There are outstanding current fiscal year. There are outstanding nearly \$11,000,000 of called 3s on which interest has ceased. The bulk of these bonds is held by national banks as security for bank circulation. The total amount of interest-bearing 3s has been reduced to about \$214,000,000, and of this amount the national banks hold \$114,-000,000 as security for circulation. During August the cash in the treasury has increased from \$406,000,000 to \$414,-000,000. The increase is owing chiefly to the deposit of gold and silver for certificates. The gold certificates increased over \$3,700,000, and silver certificates about \$4,300,000—a total increase of \$5,000,000. The gold certificates ag-The total amount of interest-bearing silver certificates about \$4,300,000—a total increase of \$5,000,000. The gold certificates aggregate in round numbers \$121,000,000, and the silver certificates \$121,000,000—a total of \$242,000,000, an increase of nearly \$25,000,000 since the beginning of the fiscal year, Over \$23,000,000 of this increase is of gold certificates. During August the gold coin and bullion owned by the government has increased from \$119,000,000 to nearly\$122,500,000, and the probability is that increase will continue and the probability is that increase will continue during the autumn months. The amount of silver dollars owned by the government diminished slightly during the month from \$47,000,000 to about \$46,000,000. The receipts of the government for August were \$31,365,508, as against \$31,188,201 for August of last year. The customs receipts fell off about \$100,000 and internal revenue receipts about \$300,000, and the miscellaneous increased nearly \$700, 000. The money drawn out of the tres ons amounted to over \$10. account of pensions amo

Market Reports.

Sr. PAUL.—Wheat. old, No. 1 hard, 92@95c. Corn, No. 2, 49@50; No. 3, 47@49c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 23@25cc; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white 24c; rejected, 20c.

Barley, No. 2, 55c.; No. 3 extra 45c.; No. 3,

Rye, No. 2, 51c. Baled Hay, wild, \$7.50; timothy, \$9.50@10.50. Eggs, 13@14c.

Milwaukee.—Wheat, No. 2, 77%c.
Corn, rejected, 51c.
Oats. No. 2, 23@29%c; No. 2 white, 30c.
Ryc. No. 1, 53c; No. 2 53a.
Barlev. No. 2, old, 62a.
Mess Pork, \$7.25.
Lard, \$7.45.
Butter, choice creamery, 20@21c; fair to
good, 17@19c; best dairy, 15@16c.
Eggs, 13@13%c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 771/4/(77%c; No. 3, Chicago spring 64@66c; No. 2 red, 81@81/4c; No. 3 red, 71@71/4c. Corn, 52@52/4c. Oats, 24%c.

Rye, 56c.
Barley, 62½c.
Flax Seed, \$1.30½c.
Flax Seed, \$1.30½c.
Pork, \$18.50(\$12.00.
Lard, \$7.35(\$7.52½.
Butter, creamery, 17(\$18½c; dairy, 14(\$14½c.
Eggs, 13(\$6(\$14c.

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:

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. Each claims that it would so levy the tariff as to protect American labor and American productions. Democracy, however, says that tariffs should be laid not for revenue only, but also affirms the positive right and duty of the Government to protect American labor and create and foster American industries by positive, direct and sufficient tariffs. In a word, the Republican party affirms that tariff legislation should distinctly seek to give the advantage in the home market to that which is grown, produced, created and manufactured by American labor on American soil. I cannot help feeling that this is a very practical question. It is a question of wages of interest, of labor, of living. It is a bread and butter question. And it is in this canvass. Theorists may pooh-pooh. Critics may refine. But the men who work, and the men who eat, feel and know by the stern logic of stomach and discussed and determined. The common people are going to vote upon it be considered and discussed and determined. The common people are going to vote upon it in November. Were I a free-trader I should certainly vote for Cleveland and a Democratic Congressman. Being a moderate and practical protectionist, I shall as certainly vote for Blaine and a Republican Congressman.

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 Cleve-land—that is, for free rum, free trade, free love and free devil generally."

The Scimetar, leading Democratic evening daily of Memphis, Tenn., has taken the Demo-cratic national ticket from the head of its columns, and approves Butler's arraingment of

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 vetoing 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 nonsonse to say that the amendment (the Dayton amendment) hurt the bill; on the centrary, it improved it."

That sterling Democratic organ, the New York Sun, says: Concerning Governor Gleveland 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 multiplify its offset.

In one manufacturing establishment in Brooklyn where there are 155 men employed, 150 are yn where there are 135 men employed, 150 are for Blaine and 5 for Cleveland. In a stone-cutting yard where 200 men are employed 197 are for Blaine and 3 for Cleveland. In another manufacturing establishment where there are 35 men employed, 30 are for Blaine and 5 for Cleveland. In still another manufactory where 31 men all Irish, are employed, all but 1 are for Blaine.

The surest teacher is the heart, not the head. I would rather take the verdict of the plain, honest farmers and workingmen 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.—Emery 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 prevents 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, misman-agement and dishonesty have under Republican rule been a smaller percentage of the sums of money involved in governmental transac-tions than during any previous period in his-tory, and they have been in a constantly de-creasing ratio since the first Republican Presi-dent 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

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

Comman decency, the morals of the young, regard for the secredness of home life, and the very maintenance of our national existence require that the president of these United States quire 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 correspond-

ent.
"I have not much doubt of it in the presen "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. properly prepared is a great desidera-tum 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 noth-ing of "justification," except that he believes he has it in the largest sense to give the printer "paticular 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. 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 Scretary 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. 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 greet him, said: 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 leetle 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.