

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Recent Senatorial Fight in Minnesota—Interesting Sketches of the Two Leading Contestants.

[Special Correspondence.]

The liveliest Senatorial contest of the winter has just closed at St. Paul, where the seat occupied for the past six years by Senator Sabin became the center of a grand scramble among the North star politicians, with Mr. Sabin and ex-Congressman Washburn as chief contestants. Ignatius Donnelly coming bravely and brilliantly into third position. Senator Sabin was elected six years ago largely in consequence of the accidents by which Senator Windom was retired to private life. He has made an excellent record in the Senate as a thorough going and painstaking committee worker. Without demonstrating any particular forensic ability, he has made several strong speeches in the course of several debates.

Not long after Sabin entered the Senate the Northwestern Cattle Company, of which he was president and the largest stockholder, failed in consequence, it is said, of a lethargic state of trade in the Northwest and the Senator's inability to divide his attention between Senatorial duties and private business. In the interval he has been able to reorganize the ruins of that splendid concern and establish it once more in successful operation. At the time of this failure, Senator Sabin was said to be a multimillionaire. While he can not now be said to have a large fortune, he has undoubtedly recovered much of what he lost and is on the road to his former prosperity. He became like a farmer boy under peculiarly disheartening conditions.

His father, leaving a fine farm in the Connecticut valley, moved to Illinois and there laid out all that he had in fine cattle and horses, being one of the first importers on a large scale of short-horn cattle to the West. He had not been in Illinois a year before he died and young Sabin, eighteen years old, had thrust upon him the responsibilities of settling his father's estate and supporting his widowed mother and young brothers and sisters. He demonstrated his business capacity by selling the Illinois farm and all the cattle and horses for a good deal more than they cost his father, and took the family back to Massachusetts to the old farm which came back into their possession.

For the next four years he was a farmer. He has told me with a good deal of satisfaction how he used to haul wood into Springfield with his trousers tucked in his boot legs, and stood about the streets from early morning until night waiting for some one to buy his load, stamping his feet and slapping his hands most of the time in order to keep his blood in circulation. He enlisted in the army when twenty-one and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he went to Minnesota on an excursion trip, became pleased with the opportunities for business there, settled at Stillwater, and invested what little money he had in a shop to make threshing machines.

His gift for managing men soon took him into the political field, and it was not long before he had a contract for the prison labor of the State, out of which by teaching the convicts a trade and employing them under strict and salutary discipline, he not only amassed a fortune for himself but made the State prison self-supporting and an industrial school for the criminal classes.



SENATOR WASHBURN.

of Minnesota. It has been reported upon by committees and boards of visitation from all parts of the country as a model penal institution.

William Drew Washburn, and now United States Senator from Minnesota, is a member of the famous Washburn family whose genius for office was lampooned so vigorously by Ignatius Donnelly years ago in Congress, when he said in debate with Elihu Washburn that the entire family were born with the frank "M. C." stamped on the broadest part of their anatomy, but that, broad as it was, it was not broad enough to receive the letters "U. S. S.," by which he meant that Washburn would never be elected to the Senate, a prediction that came true. The Minnesota Washburn is the youngest of the family, of which Governor Israel Washburn, of Maine, was the eldest; Elihu B. of Illinois, the second son, and Governor Cadwallader Washburn, of Wisconsin, the third. All the brothers were born at Livermore, Androscoggin County, Maine, in a little stony hillside farm, where existence was possible only by the closest application of work and the severest economy. The district school and the village academy gave the Washburn sons their education. W. D. Washburn was able by teaching and working on a farm to take himself through Bowdoin College, graduating in 1854 at the age of twenty-three. For two years he read law with his brother Israel and then moved to Minneapolis, where he practiced law until 1861, when he was appointed by President Lincoln Surveyor-General of Minnesota.

Holding this post for four years, he became acquainted with the best bodies of pine timber in the State, and by judicious investments laid the foundation of a fortune. He has been engaged in manufacturing and railroad enterprises for twenty years past, always with great success. He organized and built the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, now the Rock Island route to St. Paul, and made a fortune out of it. During the past few years he has been building the "Soo" road, a new line from St. Paul across the splendid water powers and timber sections of Wisconsin and Michigan to the Sault Ste. Marie.

He has been identified with nearly every large business interest in Minneapolis and Minnesota, and is one of her ablest and most enterprising citizens.

He sat in Congress two terms—in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth—and was on the Committee on Appropriations. His strong common sense and thorough business ability soon took him to the front, and he was recognized as one of the leading men on the Republican side.

J. A. TRUESDELL.

HON. NATHAN GOFF.

A Gentleman Who Is Prominent in West Virginia Politics.

The prominence of Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, just at this time is his reward for maintaining through a long series of years an unflinching allegiance to the minority party in his State. For months he has had before him the prospect of any one of three high and honorable stations—to be either Governor of his State, United States Senator or a member of General Harrison's Cabinet. He was born in West Virginia in 1849 and received his education in Georgetown College and the University of the city of New York. He was a student at Georgetown when the war began, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private in the Third Virginia Infantry.

Before he was twenty-two he had risen to the rank of Major. He was captured in 1864 by General Rosser's cavalry, after having his horse shot under him. There was great danger to native Virginians in capture, as they might be charged with having deserted from the Confederate ranks. In due season, however, General Goff was thoroughly a Virginian. He was sent to Libby prison, and it was not long before he actually fell under suspicion, was placed under the death watch and kept in close confinement with a number of other men as hostages for a number of Confederates who had been tried and condemned in the Union lines as spies. Major Goff's friends learned that he was held as a prisoner for a Confederate named Armsey, also a Major, and they proposed to President Lincoln to make an exchange of the two Majors.

The application hung fire and finally Major Goff heard of it. There is a letter on file now in the War Department which shows his heroism under those trying circumstances. He wrote: "If Major Armsey is guilty he should be executed regardless of consequences to me. The life of a single soldier no matter who he might be, should not stand in the way of adherence to a great principle."

The exchange was made some time later and Major Goff went to Washington and urged President Lincoln to adopt a more liberal exchange policy so that Union soldiers would suffer less in Southern prisons. It was not long before his advice was followed. Some time afterwards Major Armsey was captured by the Union troops, and was put in jail at Clarksburg, Goff's native town.

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MR. C. S. GLASSCO.

A Gentleman Who Sets Type with His Left Hand and Does It Well, Too.

How many readers of the Inland Printer, asks a writer in that paper, ever saw a left-handed typesetter? By this I mean a typesetter who picks up the type, places them in the composing stick and spaces out the lines, all with his master paw. How many are there who have not had it demon-



MR. GLASSCO.

strated to them to be mechanical, impossible to set type with the left hand, without having a left-handed stick, "and then the matter would read backward," or from right to left? I have many times had it so demonstrated to me by old printers, who "had traveled this wide world over." To me these demonstrations were conclusive, because I took them without giving the subject any thought, or making any endeavor to test the thing practically. Every printer knows that distributing with the left hand can be accomplished easily, simply by turning the matter "other end up," in the right hand. That type can be set and lines spaced out in the ordinary stick with the left hand was demonstrated to me first in Sherman, Tex., by witnessing Mr. Dick Hopson, of the Courier office, performing the feat at a rate of speed equal to, if not above, that of the average compositor. Mr. Hopson sets type no other way than with his left hand. He does all kinds of work included in the work of a book, newspaper and job compositor.

But the greatest surprise yet remained for me, in the person of Mr. C. S. Glassco, of Tuscola, Ill., whose portrait is herewith given. Mr. Glassco not only sets type left-handed, but has only the left hand to set with, for by accident, when five years old, he was deprived of his right hand. The cut is a good picture of the gentleman, and represents him with his stick in the position in which he holds it when setting type.

In distributing Mr. Glassco lifts the matter with his left hand and places it in the gutter with his short arm, head up, or in exactly an inverse order from that of one who distributes with his right hand; that is, he distributes the matter in exactly the order of its composition, beginning at the head of the article and following down. The feat of holding the matter in the elbow joint of his short arm Mr. Glassco performs with ease, and holds all the matter he can lift with his hand. His method of distributing job-work is the same as in reading or newspaper matter. He can pick up any width of matter and get it in position on his arm that any two-handed printer can get up and hold in his hand, and he prides himself in the fact that he makes as little pi as the average typesetter or foreman. The appearance of his office when I saw it substantiated this fact.

Mr. Glassco was born in Coles County, Ill., July 29, 1836. He was raised on a farm, and after becoming old enough always made a hand at any thing and every thing, from chopping wood to binding grain, notwithstanding he lost his hand at five years of age, as above stated, by an accident in a sorghum mill. He attended college at Greencastle, Ind., and Ann Arbor, Mich. He began learning to set type in the Journal office, Tuscola, Ill., in 1854, being then eighteen years of age. Worked in both the Journal and Review offices of that town, and assisted in "laying" the material of the Decatur (Ill.) Herald, and was foreman of the Review-Democrat office, Anderson, Ind., for two years. He can and does do "any and all kinds of job work in a country office" (as he expressed it himself in conversation with me); can set an average of 7,000 ems per day, and has set 13,500 ems in ten hours. Mr. Glassco is at present foreman in the Tuscola Saturday Journal office. He is a robust and intelligent gentleman, as his picture indicates, and writes a splendid hand, as was proven to me by a letter received in all things pertaining to the art of printing, and "catches on" to the new things as readily as the best two-handed printer any where. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Glassco to the Inland Printer, through the pages of the Inland Printer, and extending to him the hearty wish that his days in the land may be many, and happy and prosperous ones.

Genuine Sympathy.

The other day a man stood holding to a post on Miami avenue. He was tight. He had to make his weaving way from post to post and free to tree. As he stood for a moment to get his bearings, a woman came along with a great load of boards on her back and halted for a rest.

"See here, ma'am," said the man after looking at her in a cross-eyed way for some time, "that's dog-gone hard, that is. I haven't a cent of sympathy, that does. I haven't a cent of money, and I can't spare any of my clothes, but I'll divide my drunk with you if you'll accept, and it's a drunk that cost me s-s-s-five cents!"—Detroit Free Press.

Postponement Inevitable.

Miss Gushly (pausing on the ladder while the moon modestly hides its face behind a cloud)—Stop, Jack! We must postpone the elopement until to-morrow. I have forgotten to write to my mother.

Jack Borrowit—No matter, darling—hurry! You can send the letter by mail.

Miss Gushly—How absurd you are! I must be left on the dressing-case or the romance of the whole thing is spoiled. I shan't move a step—Judge.

She Went.

Mrs. McFlimsy—You know I can't go to the theater with you to-night. I have positively nothing to wear but that old hat I made over from last winter.

McFlimsy—What of that? Just take it off when we get there, and I'll guarantee you more admiration than fifty dollars' worth of head-gear would evoke!—Puck.

A Prudent Mother.

Clara—Mother, just think of it! Mother—What is it, my daughter? "Charles has insured his life for my benefit for \$50,000."

"He has! Well, now, my daughter, there is no longer any objection to your making him that angel cake you have been talking about."—Texas Siftings.

A PLAY with a short run may be a loss to the author, but it is certain to pay in the long run.

RT. REV. JOHN S. FOLEY.

The New Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit, Mich.

Rt. Rev. John F. Foley, D. D., lately raised to the Bishopric of Detroit, Mich., and entered upon the functions of his holy office, is a native of Maryland, having been born in Baltimore, November 5, 1833. He is the son of the late Matthew Foley, a reputable merchant of fifty years standing. When nine years old he entered St. Mary's College, North Paca street, this city. In 1850 he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Arts, and entered the Seminary of St. Mary, August 16 following, to commence his career for the priesthood.

Three years later, says Leslie's, he received tonsure from Archbishop Kenrick, and then went to Rome, where he was ordained by Cardinal Patrizi in the Church of St. John of Lateran, in November, 1856. The young priest decided to devote another year to the more perfect completion of his studies, and at the end of that period received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. On his return home Archbishop Kenrick assigned him to duty as the first pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Canton, Md. When he took this mission, the flourishing and populous suburb had but 400 persons in it. Father Foley also did ministerial work at Port Deposit and Havre de Grace.

Midsummer, 1857, brought a transfer to Ellicott City, Md., in succession to Rev. Augustus Verot, elevated to the Episcopate.

At Ellicott City, Foley, six years later he was appointed assistant to Mr. McColgan, of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore. The Government had a hospital for its wounded soldiers on Stewart Hill, opposite the church, of which he was pastor, and this Father Foley visited daily until the close of the civil war. It is estimated that he had under his care during this period fully 5,000 men. The late Archbishop Spalding commissioned him, after five years' service in St. Peter's, to establish a new congregation in the western section, which the young clergyman did so promptly and successfully that the Archbishop determined to dedicate a church to be erected, corner of Fulton and Fayette streets, after his patron, St. Martin, his own name being Martin John Spalding. The corner-stone was laid July 19, 1867.

Though the number of worshippers in the beginning was only 900, Dr. Foley extended the work of the congregation steadily. A modest census gives 3,000 as the lowest limit of the parishioners. He introduced the Sisters of Charity and the Brothers of Mary, for whom he erected large school-houses. To his efforts was due the opening of St. Joseph's House of Industry, at the corner of Cary and Lexington streets, Baltimore, which property he secured for the Sisters of Charity that orphan girls might have a comfortable home. The Nuns of the Good Shepherd were struggling in their sphere, having nothing but an unpretentious building. Dr. Foley succeeded his brother, when the latter was appointed Bishop of Chicago, as chaplain of the navy, and started immediately to give it an impetus. A piece of property, bounded by Mount, Hollins, Gilmore and Lombard streets, with three large buildings on it, are evidences of his energy. Besides, he opened a house of the community in Washington, D. C., of which he is the Superior. When Cardinal Gibbons introduced the Bon Secour ladies there he gave them in care of Dr. Foley. A hall, in which young members of parochial, literary, debating and social organizations met, was also built; three benevolent associations of gentlemen, and as many more of ladies, were started by him.

For the colored race he has always had a very kindly feeling. Among them he was a most earnest worker, seeking out singly all he could, and imparting to them religious instruction. As a result, one hundred colored men, women and children attend services at St. Martin's, and have their own classes of catechism twice a week. In the beginning Dr. Foley had no helper. The increase of work, however, necessitated the services of an assistant. Rev. Stanislaus Ryan, at present pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, Washington, was sent to aid Dr. Foley. Then came Rev. John Dolan, pastor of St. Joseph's, Taneytown, Md., and Rev. James Mackin, pastor of St. Paul's, Washington, as their respective predecessors were promoted, and finally Rev. Thomas J. Brock.

Bishop Foley is of dignified bearing, with fine physique and face. On terms of close intimacy with Archbishops Spalding and Bayley and Cardinal Gibbons, he has been complimented by each with the position of counselor and intrusted with many important missions.

After an unusually animated internal party strife, Edward O. Wolcott has received the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Colorado. Mr. Wolcott, whose portrait we give, is a native of Connecticut. He was born at Enfield, being the son of Rev. Samuel Wolcott, who was, forty years ago, one of the prominent Congregational clergymen of the State. Mr. Wolcott is a lawyer by profession. In 1838 he received the degree of A. M. from Yale College.

Fifteen years ago he removed with his brother, Henry R. Wolcott, to Denver, where he has met with remarkable success. He has been for years the attorney of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at a salary of fifteen thousand dollars, while the Burlington pays him a like amount to represent that road in a legal capacity in Colorado. He also has other practice, and may be truly said to earn more money than any other lawyer in Colorado. Those who have heard him speak predict that he will take front rank in the Senate of an orator.

Last year he delivered a notable address at the New England dinner in New York. He has many friends, and is very favorably known here. Mr. Wolcott is a bachelor and about forty years of age. He is under medium height, of stout build, light complexion, and wears a mustache.—Leslie's.

Character Undoubted.

Anxious Mother—I see Mr. Nicciflow is paying marked attention to you. I do not know his family and I have never seen him at church. Have you reason to suppose he is a man of good moral character?

Daughter—He can draw his check for a million.

Mother—Ask him to dinner.—Time.

It is said that Actor Mackay ran away to look for protection, and his mother gave it to him. In this sense at least he is "A Noble Son."

COMMISSIONER OBERLY.

An Official Who Is Likely to Retain His Place Under Harrison.

General Harrison's well-known civil service views give hope to a good many prominent Democrats that they are to remain in office. Whether this will prove true or not nobody can tell at this time from any thing that has been said or done. One of



COMMISSIONER OBERLY.

the best administrative officers President Cleveland has called into public service, Indian Commissioner Oberly, is said to be sure of retention. He does not himself entertain any opinion one way or the other about the matter, being quite as willing to return to private life as to remain where he is. But his performance of duty in the various positions to which he has been appointed has been so thorough and just that, without his seeking it, leading men interested in Indian affairs are already of one mind in regard to his future after March 4. Commissioner Oberly was born in Cincinnati in 1838. While a boy, after the removal of the family to Wooster, O., he went into a printing office and learned the trade from beginning to end, rising to be president of the National Printers' Union. When the war broke out he lived at Memphis, Tenn., where he and a partner were running a Union paper.

He was driven out of the city in 1861 and moved to Illinois. When President Cleveland was elected Oberly was a reporter for the Chicago Times. He had been chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, and so had some prominence in his party. The Times sent him to Albany after Governor Cleveland's election to furnish the paper with speculations as to the make-up of the Cabinet. "Bishop" Oberly, as his newspaper friends like to call him on account of his resemblance to a fine, old, well-fed Methodist Bishop, succeeded very well with the President-elect and was particularly favored in the way of news. When Cleveland's Administration came in Oberly was one of the first men to be remembered. He was first appointed Inspector of Indian Schools. He was then made a member of the Civil-Service Commission, and during the past fall, on the retirement of General Atkins, was appointed Indian Commissioner. He abounds in good stories, is altogether interesting, and if Illinois should ever become Democratic in its Legislature, he would be one of the first men thought of for the United States Senate. J. A. T.

WHO KNOWS HIM?

The Landlady's Husband—A Useful Fellow Who Knows His Place and Keeps It.

The average boarder thinks the average landlady is a widow, and this impression has spread until it may be said to permeate the community. The acute boarder, on the other hand, knows that the landlady has a husband, although the discovery was made by occult means. No boarder ever was, or ever will be, introduced to the landlady's husband.

The new boarder at breakfast finds a large woman at the head of the table, whom he knows to be the landlady, and the chances are that he fails to notice the little husband at the foot. Yet the landlady's husband is a remarkable man in his way.

No other man possesses the faculty of so completely blotting himself out of existence. No one knows what he does for a living, and no boarder has ever met him outside of the dining-room. He must live somewhere, but where he keeps himself between meals and where he sleeps at night are mysteries