Jasper County

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—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN

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The Democratic Sentinel

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Gen. James D. Fessenden, a son of the late Senator from Maine, dropped dead in the street in Portland.

The wife of Engineer Melville, having completely regained her sanity, has been released from the asylum at Norristown, Penn.

Henry Draper, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of New York, is dead.

Daniel Ruffner, the Pennsylvania hermit, whose life was largely insured in graveyard insurance companies, was found dead in his cabin near Reading, Pa.

In excavating beneath the old church which so long served New York for a post-office, the workmen reached two coffins, which crumbled into dust, but a plate shows that the interment was made in 1813.

Fire broke out in the Callender Building, at Providence, R. I., cutting off the egress of a number of male and female employes of W. H. Robinson & Co., gold chain makers, who were at work in the fourth story. Across a fifteen-foot alley was a two-story wooden structure, and to the roof of this many of the workpeople sprang, suffering grievous injuries by the fall. Emma Gassett, Bessie Cobb and Thomas Mann fell between the buildings; the two former were killed, and Mann had an arm and a leg broken. Mary McSorley fell on a picket-fence, and was shockingly mutilated. Another man hung from a telephone wire until rescued by a fireman. Five young women who jumped from the windows of the burning building to the roof below were fatally injured.

Col. William Henry McMahon, member of the Tariff Commission, died suddenly at his residence in New York.

Capt. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who has applied for a new charter for a Cape Cod Canal Company, states that Count de Lesseps will be interested with him, as also Gen. Turr, the Austrian engineer. The cut will require two years' time and cost $3,000,000, and the estimated annual revenue therefrom is $250,000.

West.

Fred Diebolt, a rich and influential German saloon-keeper of Cleveland, was convicted in the Police Court of violating the Sunday law. Judge Solders fined him $100, and sentenced him to ten days in the workhouse.

George J. Reek, who killed James E. Anderson, at Eureka, Nev., and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense, has brought suit for $25,000 damages against the *Enterprise*, because, notwithstanding his acquittal, it asserted he was a poltroon and a murderer.

L. N. Collins served four hours in the Ohio penitentiary for illegal voting, when he was liberated on a pardon from Gov. Foster.

Douglas R. Hale and wife were arrested by the police at Milwaukee. Mrs. Hale confessed to entering jewelry stores and purloining valuables. She is the ex-wife of the notorious Mike Weaver, now serving a term in the penitentiary. Hale at one time was manager of the Chicago Clearing House.

The Northern Pacific road has closed a contract with a land syndicate for 300,000 acres east of the Missouri at $4 per acre.

There are 542 Odd Fellow lodges in Indiana, with a membership of 2,653. The amount expended for relief the past year was $37,738.

The Grand Jury of the Third district of Utah found three indictments for polygamy under the Edmunds law, out of twenty cases presented to its notice. The District Attorney was unable to rid himself of two Mormons impaneling the jurors, and they are said to have given warning to witnesses.

The systematic robbing of the mails between Denver and the East has been practiced for a long period, and the postoffice authorities are at a loss as to where to locate the thefts. Drafts, checks and money orders to the amount of over $600,000 have disappeared, while the loss of money and valuables cannot be estimated.

Passenger fares over the Milwaukee and St. Paul between Chicago and Rock Island were reduced the other day to 50 cents, and over the Rock Island road tickets were sold at $1 between Chicago and Albert Lea, Minn. A fierce war between these rival lines was what brought about the cut.

The winter-wheat crop of Kansas is in excellent condition, and an immense yield is promised.

South.

W. H. Cunningham, a workman in the rolling-mills at Birmingham, Ala., leaped head foremost into the blast furnace, and was instantly consumed.

A murderer in the Owensford (Ga.) jail, sentenced to hang, attacked and killed Jailer Bar on with an old chair, and then fled. He was recaptured.

A stage containing three passengers was stopped near Campbellville, Ky., and the passengers and mail bags robbed.

At Somerville, Tenn., W. L. Sharpe killed his brother-in-law, James Burton, in a billiard hall with a shotgun. The crime was the upshot of a family dispute.

Near Frostburg, Ky., a young man named Cook deliberately shot a Miss Austin, to whom he had been paying attentions. He next shot himself in the region of the heart and fell, but immediately sprung up again and fired twice through his head. Both died inside of five minutes.

The Congressional committee appointed to investigate the needs of the Mississippi river, smarting under the reproach of being a junketing party, declined a reception tendered by the people of New Orleans. The testimony of steamboat Captains and pilots before the committee was strongly in favor of Capt. Cowden's outlet plan of relief as against the levee and jetty systems.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The new iron steamship H. J. Jewett made the run from Buffalo to Milwaukee, 850 miles, in two days fourteen hours and fifteen minutes, an average of nearly fourteen miles per hour.

During the recent iron strikes the nail manufacturers of Wheeling set on foot a plan to dispense with the labor of over 5,000 puddlers. Frank J. Herndon has now been sent to Pittsburgh to secure equipments for Bessemer works of the first class; and in time each nail mill will daily receive its allotment of steel plate, and puddled iron will be largely a thing of the past. If the scheme succeeds, it will revolutionize the iron manufacturing business of the country.

Warlike preparations are being made by Brazil and the Argentine Republic. A disputed boundary is the cause of the impending trouble.

The horse disease known as the glanders is spreading rapidly in Manitoba, and many cases have proved fatal. The Government will have all the affected animals killed.

A railroad car containing a number of laborers was thrown from the track at Indian Pond, N. F., resulting in the instant death of three men. Three others were fatally injured, and several were slightly bruised.

The plaza in Monterey, Mexico, is lighted by electricity, and street cars have commenced running.

An agreement for the exchange of money orders has been signed by the United States and Belgium, to go into effect Jan. 1.

The Labor Congress, in session at Cleveland, voted to strike out the protective-tariff plank from the platform. The tendency of some of the speeches was antagonistic to the Knights of Labor organization, and Socialistic organizations were denounced.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It has been rumored of late that Justice Bradley was to resign his seat on the Supreme bench to make room for Secretary Folger, who in turn would leave a warm place for Conkling. Justice Bradley says there is no truth in the story as far as his intentions are concerned.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the month of October there arrived at the various ports of the United States 57,689 passengers, of whom 45,965 were immigrants, 8,367 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 3,357 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 7,659; Ireland, 3,415; Scotland; 1,055; Austria, 558; Belgium, 198; Bohemia, 481; Denmark, 596; France, 511; Germany, 17,693; Hungary, 963; Italy, 1,224; the Netherlands, 263; Norway, 1,161; Russia, 205; Poland, 147; Sweden, 2,316; Switzerland, 859; Dominion of Canada, 6,446; and from all other countries, 215.

The Judge Advocate General of the army decides that the failure of officers to pay their debts is not a violation of the 61st article of war.

Congressman Hill, of New Jersey, expresses himself as certain that his bill reducing the postage from 3 to 2 cents will pass this session.

An invention revolutionizing the envelope and stamp business has been adopted by the Government, and will be put into practical use by the middle of January. It is nothing less than a letter-sheet, envelope and stamp combined, which can be closed together with a single "lick." The public will be saved the price of envelope and paper, as a contrivance, large enough for an ordinary epistle, with stamp attached, will cost but 3 cents. There will also be issued 2 and 1 cent classes. Mr. Ehrlech, of St. Louis, is the inventor.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, deprecates any pageantry or demonstration on the day of his inauguration, and is determined, as far as lies in his power, to take the oath and assume his duties without any expenditure on the part of the State or its citizens.

J. R. Chalmers filed a mandamus to compel Secretary of State Myers of Mississippi to credit him with the votes cast for "J. R. Chambliss" in Tate county. The Election Commissioners have sent an amended return, showing the ballots were cast for Chalmers, and not for Chambliss.

Senator Riddleburger, of Virginia, has been interviewed. "I shall," he said, "act independently in all matters of legislation. I shall not tie myself to any party. I shall vote and demean myself in the Senate so as to, in my judgment, best subserve my country, regardless of party or factions. My greatest desire is to see a united, happy and prosperous people. I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward. I belong to no faction, and shall not hamper myself by joining in the disputes and differences of either party, but, as I remarked a while ago, exercise my own judgment on all questions, and vote accordingly."

The Brooklyn Republican General Committee passed resolutions declaring that the administration had been rebuked by the electors for interfering in the politics of the State and perpetrating frauds at the Saratoga Convention.

The prohibitive amendment in the Vermont Legislature failed to pass, receiving 118 votes, when 119 were necessary. The Senate rejected the House bill prohibiting the sale of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco.

It is announced that Senator David Davis will not be a candidate for re-election. He is credited with saying that he will retire to private life after his term expires.

FOREIGN NEWS.

As the troops ordered from Egypt to the Soudan are deserting in large parties, orders have been issued to forward the arms and ammunition separately from the soldiers.

The relations between Prussia and the Vatican have become strained by the nomination of Herr Henschke as a member of the superior ecclesiastical tribunal. It is taken as an indication that Germany intends to greatly reduce her concessions.

The proposal to abolish the embassy to the Vatican was rejected in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Portuguese Government has asked England to join in a protest against the French acquisition of the Congo river.

One Sanders, a lunatic, was arraigned at London for sending a letter to Premier Gladstone threatening his life. The case was continued.

Broadley has withdrawn from the defense of Arabi Pasha, as he believes the commission is turning the trial into a farce, and has also violated the agreements made with him.

Gladstone, in a letter, says he wants to see more workingmen in Parliament and hopes they will be brought forward at every opportunity.

A meeting of the Irish National League was held at Tullagh, Ireland, 10,000 people being present. Sullivan and O'Kelly, members of Parliament, were the principal speakers. O'Kelly intimated that Davitt was endeavoring to dismember the Irish party and was virtually stabbing the country in the back. He would resign his seat in Parliament, he said, if the people wavered in their all glance to Parnell.

Ten years' penal servitude is the sentence of William Brookshaw, who sent a threatening letter to the Prince of Wales.

The appearance of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in an open sledge in the streets of St. Petersburg caused much enthusiasm among the populace.

Wolseley and Seymour, respectively the military and naval heroes of the Egyptian campaign, are gazetted for the British peerage as a reward for their eminent services.

Queen Victoria personally presented 370 decorations to officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in Egypt. Nearly all the members of the royal family witnessed the ceremony.

The steamer Wearmouth, from Quebec for London, was wrecked during a snowstorm on Magdalen island. In attempting to reach the shore sixteen men were drowned.

Seven persons have now been sentenced to death at Dublin for the murder of the Joyce family. Four of the accused pleaded guilty last week, with the expectation of receiving sentences of life imprisonment, but Judge Barry imposed the death penalty, and they will be hanged Dec. 15.

The steamer Winton, with grain, from the Black sea, foundered off the coast of France, and thirty persons were drowned.

The Egyptian Public Prosecutor has summarized and submitted to the Khedive the charges against Arabi, and they have been approved. They will be presented to Lord Dufferin, and the British Government will decide whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant a trial.

The German Government has prohibited the importation of American pork.

Italy is moving for a new European conference to settle the Egyptian question.

The Spanish Cabinet will investigate the demand made by the United States for indemnification of losses suffered by Americans during the Cuban insurrection, and will offer a just settlement.

In the British House of Commons Gladstone denied that the Arrears of Rent bill had proven a failure. The full benefits of its provisions, he said, had not yet been ascertained. The Government did not intend to introduce a bill to extend the period for the payment of the rent of 1881. He desired the decision of the Government to be universally known. The procedure rule was carried by a large majority.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The petroleum gamblers of Pittsburgh, Bradford and other speculative centers have been going through a terrible experience recently. Under the pressure of the bear influences the market, which had gone up to an unusually high figure, took a sudden tumble, dropping from $1.05 to 86 cents in one day. The speculators, who had forced up prices, found themselves overwhelmed in ruin. The excitement throughout the oil-speculative regions was unprecedented.

The condition of the money market in New York inspired Secretary Folger to order the redemption of $10,000,000 in bonds per week, without rebate of interest.

A bloody conflict is in progress in Nevada between the Washoe and Piute Indians.

A fierce storm swept the lower lake region on the 24th of November, and many vessels were wrecked or beached.

Gilbert W. Patrick, familiarly known as Gilpatrick, a famous jockey of the days before the war, died the other day in New York. He rode Lexington four miles against time at New Orleans in 7:19¾.

The remains of Thurlow Weed were taken to Albany for interment.

There has just died at Mehama, Ore., Mrs. Capt. John Smith, a daughter of William Morgan, who is alleged to have been murdered by members of the Masonic order in 1826. She steadily refused to give any information in regard to the tragedy.

By the fall of a railway bridge at Bromley, near London, seven workmen who were breakfasting beneath were killed and several others injured.

The business failures in the United States and Canada for the week ending Nov. 25, numbered 157, and were confined principally to the smaller class of traders. The Eastern States had eighteen failures; Western, forty-nine; Southern, twenty-three; Middle, twenty-six; Pacific, eleven; Canada, sixteen; and New York city, fourteen.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

He Wants a General Engraving Establishment Added to the Big Printing Office.

Public Printer Rounds will recommend to Congress that a photo-lithographic and general engraving establishment be added to the Government Printing Office. Almost every one of the greater publications of the Government now involves more or less illustrations. The drawings, with the copy, are simply sent to the Public Printer, with directions to issue the books. The result is that a large amount of the appropriation for the office is annually consumed in this manner, about which there is a good deal of uncertainty under the present plan of doing the work. There being no appliances at the Government Printing Office for making lithographs, engravings or maps, the Public Printer is obliged to advertise for bids and let the contract to outside parties for doing the work. The result is very often that, owing to an understanding among the lithographers, of which there are not many establishments, or from other causes, it is impossible to get a very low rate for the work which is obliged to be done. The lowest responsible bidders having secured the contract, the publication of the volume then depends upon the promptness with which they execute their agreement. The Public Printer may have all the type set or even the letter-press ready, and then have to wait weeks and perhaps months before the volume can be bound, owing to the delays in the delivery of the illustrations. There are two great objects to be gained by the Government doing its own work—cheapness and rapidity.

BIG FIGURES.

Interesting Statistics from the Census.

A special census bulletin recently issued presents the following statistical data respecting the various manufacturing industries of the country:

The wholesale slaughtering and meat packing industry comprises 872 establishments, with a capital of $49,419,213, and employs 27,397 hands. The annual expenditure for wages amounts to $10,508,559. The cost of raw material of all kinds aggregates $267,738,902, and the value of manufactured product $363,562,413.

In agricultural implements the capital invested is $62,109,668; value of materials used, $31,531,170; amount of wages paid, $15,359,610; value of manufactured products, $68,640,486.

In boot and shoe manufacture there are 1,959 establishments, employing 111,152 hands; capital, $42,994,028; value of materials used, $102,442,442; wages, $43,001,438; value of manufactured products, $166,050,350.

In lumber the capital is $181,186,122; value of materials, $146,155,385; products, $233,367,729; wages, $31,845,974.

In paper manufacture the capital is $46,241,202; materials, $34,081,297; value of products, $55,109,914; amount paid for wages, $8,524,855.

THURLOW WEED.

The Distinguished Journalist and Politician Passes Away.

Review of a Career of Unexampled Activity.

Thurlow Weed died at New York on the morning of Nov 22, at the age of 85 years. He was conscious to the last, and expired surrounded by weeping relatives and friends. No death struggle was apparent.

Mr. Weed was possessed of a remarkably strong and vigorous constitution, and to this can be attributed the long years of his life. His physicians say that old age was his only infirmity, and the one that carried him off. Since 1877 Mr. Weed's eyesight has been failing, and latterly he had been almost blind. Last August he was prostrated by a chill, and has since been declining.

Mr. Weed leaves a considerable fortune invested in New York real estate, and in the stock of the Albany *Evening Journal*. He had three daughters—Mrs. Barnes, of Albany; Miss Harriett Weed, who was his constant companion and housekeeper since the death of his wife, many years ago, and Mrs. Alden, of Morrisania.

It is a curious incident that some weeks before his death, although then in good health Mr. Weed had a presentiment that he was near his end. About four years ago a beautiful white dove flew into the window of his chamber, and was adopted by him as a pet. It has been his constant companion, roosting upon the arm of his chair by day and upon the foot of his bed by night. He fed it with his own hands, and the gentle bird curiously enough would accept food from no one else. Some weeks ago he accidentally sat upon it, crushing out its innocent life, and his sorrow was as genuine as if he had lost an only child. The death of the bird affected him seriously, and he spoke to his friends of a presentiment that he should soon die, and mentioned his belief in the poetical theory of the ancients that the spirits of doves surrounded the death-beds of the just.

Thurlow Weed was born in Cairo, N. Y., on the 15th day of November, 1797, and was the first-born of parents in lowly circumstances, and at an early age he was compelled to work to aid himself and his family. At the age of 9 he worked for a blacksmith at Catskill, N. Y., from whom he received a shilling a day and his board. He subsequently worked in a tavern and sailed on a sloop as cook. At about this time young Weed's father removed his family to Onondaga, where the boy found work with the postmaster, who enabled him to receive six months' shooling, the only tuition he ever enjoyed. In 1811 a paper, the *Lynx*, was started in Onondaga, to the fortunes of which he attached himself as a printer's apprentice, at which business he served a year and a half, when his employer left town. Weed continued to run the paper for several weeks. In 1812 he volunteered for service in the war as a private under Col. Petrie, and was ordered to Sackett's Harbor. Before reaching that point he received a Quartermaster's commission, for which he ever afterwards cherished the kindliest feelings toward Col. Petrie, and when the latter met with reverses Mr. Weed aided him materially. He served during three campaigns in the war and during the intervals worked at his trade in Utica and other cities of New York. After the war he was employed in Seymour's printing office, New York city, where he became intimate with James, the eldest of the Harper brothers. Returning to the country he was married, and then embarked in the extremely-uncertain pursuit of publishing a country paper. The difficulties he encountered were numerous, but his industry and ability had their effect. His paper was called the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*. At that time there was great excitement over the opposition to Masonic institutions. In 1824 he was again found doing the work of a journeyman printer in Albany. Political excitement was running high, and Martin Van Buren, DeWitt Clinton and others equally famous in the politics of the State were there. Thurlow Weed here virtually began his career. His wonderful powers of management were first noted. In this campaign he did the lion's share of the work which resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. Mr. Weed next removed to Rochester, where, while he sustained many reverses, his reputation as an editor steadily grew. Twice he was elected to the Assembly as an anti-Masonic representative, and his political influence was so widely felt that he soon came to be recognized as a leader, and to him was accorded the honor of the victory which placed DeWitt Clinton in the gubernatorial chair of New York. In 1830 he was chosen to lead the Whigs against the Democratic party, which then controlled the affairs of the State, and it was through his efforts that the Democrats suffered their first defeat. He went to Albany and assumed editorial management of the *Evening Journal*, which soon gained a national reputation and influence. The political history of the State for forty years shows how he used his opportunities. He was prominent in securing the nomination of candidates Harrison, Taylor, Scott, Fremont and Lincoln. When the Republican party was organized, Mr. Weed joined the young party, and early in the civil war he was sent to England, where he was instrumental in preventing that country and France from uniting in favor of the Confederacy. Mr. Weed acted in unity with the Republican party until the close of the war, when he sided with President Johnson in his reconstruction views, but his influence has always been thrown toward the advancement of Republican principles, and has been felt in every great political movement for the last half century.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Chief Engineer Wright's Report.

Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, recommends the expenditure of the amounts mentioned below during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

For the improvement of Western rivers and harbors: Mississippi river, between Illinois and Ohio rivers, $1,000,000—the appropriation asked for to be applied to completing the works now progressing, and beginning new works below Foster's island; removing snags from the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Missouri to Vicksburg, $170,000; removing snags from the Missouri river, $108,000; for snagboat, to be used above Omaha, $80,000; survey of the Missouri, from the mouth to Fort Benton, Montana, $50,000; improvement of the Missouri, from the mouth to Sioux City, $1,000,000; estimated amount required to complete existing project, $7,150,000; improving the Mississippi: From St. Paul to Des Moines rapids, $750,000; from Des Moines rapids to mouth of Illinois river, $500,000; reservoirs upon headwaters of Mississippi, $500,000; improvement Ohio river, $980,000; Duluth harbor, $100,000; harbor of refuge Milwaukee bay, $300,000; Wisconsin river, $500,000; Chicago harbor, $250,000; Illinois river, $225,000; Michigan City (Ind.) harbor, $200,000; Cleveland harbor, $300,000.

Some Interesting Figures.

It is no wonder that Americans take naturally to arithmetic. We love ciphering, because all the tables we compile reveal our great national progress. The census shows that while in 1870 we had 5,922,471 agriculturists, the number increased in 1880 to 10,710,000. In 1870 we had 2,707,421 manufacturers, which number increased in 1880 to 5,250,000. The wages in our manufacturing establishments increased from $378,878,966 in 1860 to $1,500,000,000 in 1880. Then look at the vast accumulation of property in this country. In 1800 the wealth of England was estimated at $9,000,000,000, while the United States was but little over $1,000,000,000. In 1880 the figures stood: Great Britain, $44,000,000,000; the United States, $55,500,000,000. These are gigantic sums and represent enormous growth. The United States today is the richest nation on the globe, and its accumulations are the result not of economy, but of a wise manipulation of the forces of nature. Vast as has been the accumulation of our wealth, it is nothing to what the future censuses will show, for it is not too extravagant to hope that by 1950 the United States will not only be the most populous nation in the world, but that its wealth will be greater than the accumulated riches of all Europe.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

WORK AND WAGES.

Some Useful and Interesting Statistics in Regard to Our Manufacturing Industries.

Census Bulletin No. 301, recently issued from the Census Bureau at Washington, gives statistics of certain kinds of manufactures in this country, including agricultural implements, ammunition, boots and shoes, bricks and tiles, firearms, lumber sawed, and paper, and we condense these statistics into the following general particulars. In the matter of the manufacture and production of agricultural implements we have the following general results:

Number of establishments	1,943
Capital invested	$62,109,668.00
Value of materials	$31,531.17
Value of products	$68,640,486.00
Paid for wages	$15,359,610,00
Persons employed—	
Males	38,313
Females over 15 years	73
Children	1,194
Total employed	39,580
Average yearly wages (312 days)	$ 3'8.00
Daily average wages	$1.24

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, not including custom work and repairing, we have the following details:

Number of establishments	1,959
Capital invested	$12,994,028.00
Value of materials	$ 02,442,442.00
Value of products	$166,050,354.00
Paid for wages	$43,001,438.00
Persons employed—	
Males	82,547
Females over 15 years	25,122
Children	3,483
Total employed	111,152
Average yearly wages	$387.00
Average daily wages (312 days)	$1.20

In the manufacture of bricks and tiles the following are the details returned by the census:

Capital invested	$28,673,616
Value of materials	$ 7,726,644
Value of products	$32,+34,587
Paid for wages	$13,444,532
Persons employed	66,155
Including children	7,055
Average yearly wages	$204
Average daily wages, 65 cents.	

The reports of the manufacture of firearms show the following results:

Capital invested	$8,313,289
Value of materials	$1,781,316
Value of products	$5,618,636
Paid for wages	$2,560,089
Persons employed	4,847
Average annual wages	$415
Average daily wages, 69 cents.	

The manufacturers of paper made the following returns of the result of their business during the census year. We give the details of their exhibit:

Capital invested	$46,241,202.00
Number of establishments	692
Materials used—	
Rags, tons	187,917
Old paper	87,840
Waste cotton	12,088
Manila stock	84,786
Corn stock	954
Straw	243,838
Esparto grass	264
Value of above materials	$21,381,240.00
Chemicals	$3,624,798.00
Other materials	$7,030,497.00
Pulp purchased	$1,681,762.00
Total value of materials	$33,031,29 .00
Value of products	$55,109,914.00
Persons employed, males	16,133
Females over 15 years	7,646
Children	649
Total employed	24,442
Paid for wages	$8,524,855.00
Average yearly wages	$329.00
Average daily wages	$1.06

The following table shows the capital invested, the number of hands employed, the amount of wages paid, the value of materials used and the value of products for all the establishments of manufacturing industry, gas excepted, in each of the States and Territories mentioned, as returned in the census of 1880:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Average number of males above 16 years employed.	Average number of females above 15 employed.	Average number of children and youths employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of product.
Dakota	251	$771,498	834	15,238	6	$326,275	$43,521,731	$83,487,970
Illinois	14,549	140,052,066	120,558	3,615	8,696	57,420,285	386,326,570	714,884,672
Indiana	11,198	65,742,962	62,072	3,631	2,013	21,906,888	100,026,892	148,010,411
Iowa	6,921	34,725,362	48,704	1,431	11	8,318,750	54,783,211	71,045,316
Kansas	4,677	33,387,886	25,382	1,459		8,313,194	52,600,481	76,625,188
Minnesota	3,493	31,494,871	18,902	1,498		7,606,442	1,835,367	9,441,809
Michigan	9,674	73,311,802	48,595	1,463		18,814,917	85,726,178	128,245,480
Wisconsin	196	809,300	360			187,708	601,214	898,594
Montana	3	6,241						
Wyoming	1							

LORING'S REPORT.

The Crops of the Country.

George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report to the President, estimates the following as the grain yield for 1882:

	Bushels.
Corn	1,635,000,000
Wheat	410,000,000
Oats	470,000,000
Barley	45,000,000
Rye	20,000,000
Buckwheat	12,000,000

"The business of manufacturing sugar from sorghum at the department," says the report, "having failed in 1881, and having furnished discouragement to those engaged in it, I have called upon sorghum manufacturers themselves for such information as they could furnish in an accurate manner for the benefit of the industry they represent. I have also made the same request of the manufacturers of sugar from beets. I have received assurances from nearly 100 manufacturers that they will contribute to this work, and feel confident I shall in this way receive a great amount of valuable information. I have endeavored, from the beginning of my connection with the department, so to conduct the work performed here, as part of that interesting investigation into the values of sorghum now going on in the field of the farmer and the mill of the manufacturer and laboratory of the chemist, as to secure for what appears to be a growing industry all the information which unprejudiced science and the best practical skill can provide; and I trust the knowledge I have gathered will, when published, be found to be of value.

Two sites, both in Colorado, have been selected for artesian wells.

In the forestry division increased activity has been shown, a special agent having been appointed to collect information west of the Mississippi.

THE total quantity of wine made in France during the year 1881 was 911,000,000 gallons, the value of which was about $320,000,000.

A LARGE proportion of the 5,000,000 beer glasses used annually in Berlin comes from this country.

SENATOR BAYARD'S VIEWS.

Cause and Effect---Living Questions.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was interviewed at Washington the other day relative to the results of the election and the future of parties. He said: "It is too early at this moment to estimate up all the consequences of this political inundation, or to tell precisely where the channels of future party action will be found. The country just now is something like Holland with the dikes down, and the natural features of the landscape temporarily submerged. Believing in parties only as means to an end, my earnest hope is that the Democratic party, which has now had long training in adversity, may fully comprehend the situation, and not belittle itself by classifying the late elections as mere party triumphs. It matters little how the result was caused. It illustrates the power of the people, acting in their primary capacity as citizens at the polls, to relieve themselves from bad rulers and evil methods by the peaceful forms of election; and this vindicates the American principle of government.

"The result now is to throw the control of the Governments of the group of central States—'hose chief in wealth, population and political influence—under the control of the Democratic party. It is also gives to the same party the control of the next House of Representatives in Congress, and quite probably the Senate, as well; and in addition a strong probability, almost logical in its certainty, of adding the control of the executive branch in 1884. This all means a present promise of an entry by the Democratic party upon a long lease of public power; and to make this certain, and a blessing to the whole country, it is not only necessary that the party should be true to the principles upon which it was founded, and which if applied now to existing issues will be recognized as wise by men of all parties.

"The civil-service reform must be taken up and completed, so as to prevent the public offices of the country from being any longer prostituted into being the mere spoils of party conquest. The tenure of the great body of these offices—which are simply ministerial in their nature—must depend solely upon efficiency and good behavior, and not upon the mere ebb and flow of the party power. This step alone, once resolutely taken, will clear the political atmosphere of much of its present obscurity and danger. It will banish 'bossism' from our State and National politics, and allow the measures of statesmanship to replace official brokerage, by removing from the minds of the corps of official servants of the country the periodical distress caused them by the fear of losing their means of livelihood, or of being bled by political assessments which every election brings about.

"I need say nothing of the increased economy and efficiency of the public service that would follow. The disposition and power so dangerously exhibited by the present Federal administration to interfere in the local elections and government of the States would not only be discouraged but rendered almost impossible. Such disgraceful bargains as those lately made by the administration with Mahone in Virginia and Cash and Chalmers in Carolina and Mississippi would not again stain our political history, and centralization of power would also receive a much-needed and important check. Having thus put the machinery of administration upon a proper basis, the re-establishment of just and sound principles of taxation will become the most important duty of the Democratic party. Under the present conglomerated mass of tax laws the grossest injustice and class favoritism is accomplished. There is no task higher or more important than that of insisting that no law shall remain upon the statute books under which the private property of one citizen is taken for the private use of another, public property for private use, or private property for public use, without just compensation to the owner.

"It is a mere summing up of the present system of tariff taxation to say that it accomplishes all three of these iniquitous and unwarranted results. War measures are inadmissible in time of peace. War taxes ought to be temporary only, whereas we now see that certain favored classes of our citizens have wrought themselves into the absurd belief that they have certain vested rights in the perpetuation of unequal taxes to their personal benefit upon the whole body of their fellow-countrymen. To state the the issue broadly, and yet accurately, the people of the United States are threatened with the substitution of a plutocracy instead of republicanism as the basis of their Government.

"The reduction of taxation, the simplification of tax laws, the insistance upon the principle that revenue shall be the object and 'protection' only the incident of tax laws, are the arduous duties of the party assuming to administer the affairs of our Government. Under such an administration, founded upon such principles, and purified from the abuses and corrupt influences which have caused the Republican party to fall to pieces in the late elections, I can see a long course of growing prosperity, happiness and honor to our country, which will strengthen the cause of self-government all over the civilized world."

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Views of J. S. Moore, the "Parsee Merchant."

Mr. J. S. Moore. of New York, was asked by an *Evening Post* reporter:

"What, in your opinion, will the Democratic party do with their recent victory?"

"Do you know, I am taking a very hopeful view of my party? It is just a week since the greatest victory ever won by any party perched upon the Democratic banners, and yet we seem to bear it very modestly. We have seen no processions, no gunpowder wasted, no flags flying, and even those prominent men who have spoken pitched their tune remarkably low. Look at the demeanor of the hero of the battle—I mean of course Governor elect Cleveland. He seems not only to realize the great responsibility, but his behavior and utterances are wonderfully becoming, and elicit admiration from his former opponents, who feel satisfied that they supported him."

"So you believe that your party has learned wisdom, and is going to succeed?"

"I need not say how sincerely I hope it. The election of Speaker of the House of Representatives will test the wisdom of the Democratic party."

"Of course you don't wish to see Mr. Randall Speaker, on account of his protective proclivities?"

"I have nothing to say but in kindness of Mr. Randall. But, as an honest, well-meaning Democrat, I believe that the choice of Mr. Randall for Speaker of the House would be the surest defeat to Democratic success. Pray, how can it be otherwise? Come what may, the country at least, from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from Banger to Puget sound, expects a square, fair tariff issue. Mr. Randall would be placed in a most embarrassing position. Do you think that this great question can now be treated with the same nostrums that have for years been offensive in the nostrils of the people?"

"But have you seen what Mr. Randall says about the tariff and the internal revenue?"

"Certainly I have; and let me show you how utterly impracticable Mr. Randall's nostrum is. The gentleman proposes to abolish the internal revenue en bloc, which leaves the whole revenue to be raised by the tariff. Now, what is the amount of revenue needed? Mr. Randall says: 'After our public debt is paid in full our expenditures can hardly be much below $200,000,000, and if this sum is levied in a business-like and intelligent manner it will afford adequate protection to every industrial interest in the United States.' Well, how are we to raise the revenue until our public debt is paid, which is some $68,000,000 or $70,000,000 more? As for raising $200,000,000 from customs, Pennsylvania will agree with Mr. Randall that it will afford 'adequate protection to every industrial interest in the United States.' But the people cannot be impressed longer by this tax. If it only meant $200,000,000, the burden would be light enough, but it means $1,000,000,000 additional burden that the people have to pay to protectionists. Beside, how can Mr. Randall raise $200,000,000 from the customs without imposing such war taxes as now are levied on sugar, salt, rice, woolens, window glass, spool thread and other luxuries of life? No, sir. This victory does not mean war taxes in time of peace. It does not mean blood taxes on the people's medicines. It means a judicious reduction of our enormous tariff burdens in spite of steel-rail monopoly. It means a true simplification of our swindling tariff system in spite of the upholders of the compound duties."

"So you don't think Mr. Randall will be chosen as Speaker?"

"I really believe Mr. Randall will be the most astonished man, when the time comes, to find what the sentiment of the people on this subject really is. After the election of a Speaker, Mr. Randall will be, as he always has been, a most prominent leader, to which his experience and undoubted ability entitle him."

"I need hardly ask you if Mr. Carlisle is your choice?"

"Mr. Carlisle, if chosen Speaker, will bring the tariff issue to the front, and I feel certain that the Democrats will go before the country in 1884 with a liberal tariff reduction; in fact, with a judicious and well-devised economic system. Of course, a Republican Senate may frustrate such a design, but it will only insure the Democrats still further victory. Being a tariff reformer, I am indeed happy to see Mr. Morrison, of Illinois re-elected. This re-election alone goes very far to insure success to Mr. Carlisle, and promises a vigorous tariff reform."

A FREE BALLOT.

It Is Found Numerously in Minnesota—Republican Returns That Would Make the Worst Bulldozer in the South Blush.

[From the Chicago Times.]

As nearly as can be found out, two Republicans were running for Congress in the upland district of Minnesota—Knute Nelson and Charles F. Kindred—differing only in the degree that each called the other a thief. Much bad language was whirled all along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad from Duluth to Moorhead. In such a contest the Democratic candidate, whose name was Barnum, stood no show. It was highly resolved that a Republican should be elected, even though Nelson and Kindred "chawed up" one another in the conflict. The Governor of the State was moved to open up polling-places in unexplored regions. The returns from some of these are curious. Crow Wing county, that gave a population of 2,319 in the last census, now sends in a return of 2,379 votes—for Kindred, 2,153; Nelson, 174; Barnum, 52. Itasca county, away at the head waters of the Mississippi river, was counted for 124 in the census, and counts for 643 in the vote, viz.: Kindred, 633; Nelson, 2; Barnum, 8. In these and such as these counties Mr. Kindred evidently got in his work. But it must not be supposed Mr. Nelson was idle. He also had a business end of the district, and an eye to business. One of his counties (Norman) not named in the census, came up smiling with a vote of 1,046 for Nelson, who figures an election by 5,000 in the district. Chalmers or Mahone could certainly not have improved on these efforts to secure an exceedingly free ballot.

How Dana Sees It.

The New York *Sun* figures out the following result for 1884:

DEMOCRATIC.	Electoral Votes	REPUBLICAN.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama